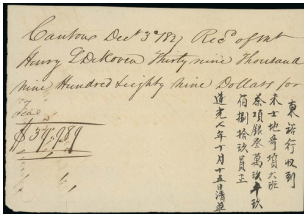


SPINK

e-Catalogue

21042 - The Opium Wars Collection

Lot 1



First Opium War General Trading in Canton The Hongsgoqua: 1827 (3 Dec.) handwritten receipt, "Canton .. Recd of Mr Henry L Dikoven thirty nine thousand nine hundred and eighty nine Dollars for Teas" with handwritten Chinese translation alongside; the reverse with "Goquas Receipt for \$39,989 " and dated. Unusual and fine. PhotoGouqua was one of the major Hongs in Canton during the 1820's. Gouqua operated in Canton for 35 years (1809-43); established by a prominent merchant the business was taken over by his son in 1826

東裕行: 1827年12月3日手寫收據, 內容為"東裕行收到未士地奇填大班茶項銀叁萬玖千玖佰捌拾玖員正"的中英文, 並註明日期: 道光七年十月十五日清單。少見及保存良好。腳注: 東裕行是1820年代廣州的主要商行, 營運達35年(1809-43)之久, 它由一位著名商人創立, 並於1826年由他的兒子接管。

**Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000**

Lot 2

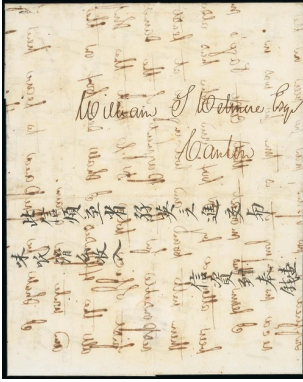


First Opium War General Trading in Canton The Hongsgoqua: 1837 (30 Aug.) entire letter from Canton from William Wetmore to Messrs Morrison, Cryder & Co., London "via U States"; rated "3/2", the flap bears a fair strike of boxed "liverpool/ship letter" and London arrival c.d.s. (6.4).The letter begins, "Original per Duncan via St. Helena to London - Duplicate". The long letter gives an account of the state of the tea trade with some interesting insight into the business including, "Don't in the anxiety to secure English business, overlook the American. ... they will take anything, but what is deadly poisonous", and in relation to obtaining stocks, " ... it throws us completely in the power of the Chinamen & deprives us of that independence we ought to assume in the position of affairs as they are now.". He continues, "The situation of the Hongs is enough to dampen the spirit of any one. There must be a great revolution before long - the present system cannot be carried on. We anticipate difficulty in their being able to get the teas from the tea men, unless under cash advances to full cost ... The inside opium trade is stagnant the only operation to the coast outside. The drug is terribly dull ..."

詳情請參閱英文說明

**Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000**

Lot 3

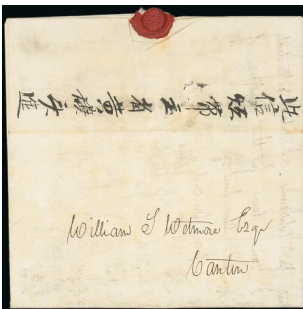


First Opium War General Trading in Canton Lord Napier Negotiations 1834 (28 Aug.) entire letter from Joseph Archer in Macau to William Wetmore in Canton; privately carried on a river boat and without postal marking but with detailed ink brush delivery note on the flap; there is a light horizontal folding crease and the ink of the letter shows through, otherwise clean and fine. The letter includes, " ... Lord Napier seems to have a good deal of finesse, it is what the Chinese have not been accustomed to in the intercourse with the company, possible some important results may grow out of the present negotiations. I am however not so sanguine that matters will be satisfactorily resolved so soon as some imagine; there is a vast deal of policy about the Chinese and the visit of the Mandarins to his Lordship may have been nothing more than a feeler to learn how far his powers extended. I sincerely hope he may succeed in establishing the trade upon a permanent and liberal footing"

1834年8月28日信函，由澳門Joseph Archer 寄廣州William Wetmore 收，經內河船私人遞送，信函上沒有郵遞記號，但封舌處有毛筆書寫的送遞手跡；有摺痕但整體保存良好。

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 4

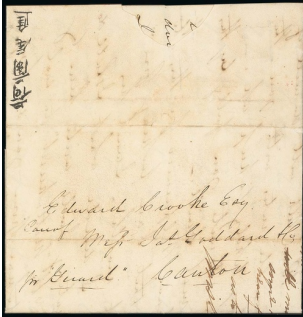


First Opium War General Trading in Canton Lord Napier Negotiations 1834 (2 Sept.) entire letter from Joseph Archer in Macau to William Wetmore in Canton; privately carried on a river boat and without postal marking but with detailed ink brush delivery note over both of the flaps; the usual light horizontal filing fold, clean and fine. An interesting letter with much information including, " ... The measure adopted by Lord Napier of issuing the Chinese Chop is generally considered here as an unadvisable one, such is my own opinion. It can do no possible good, and will probably only exasperate the Mandarins ... Mr Robertson tells me it is in contemplation to permit goods to be entered here in entrepot by paying a duty if re-shipped of a 1½ to 2 per ct he thinks it is probable the measure will be carried into effect.. It will facilitate matters if it does.". Later, " ... I am sorry to hear that Fatqua is likely to be declared bankrupt. I think it would be advisable to get a receipt from Hinqu and Lin chong for the amt of the cotton yarn sold them being in payment for duties per Coliseum".

1834年9月2日信函，由澳門Joseph Archer 寄廣州William Wetmore 收，經內河船私人遞送，信函上沒有郵遞記號，但兩面封舌處有毛筆書寫的送遞手跡；雖有摺痕但保存良好。信中提及一些有趣的訊息，包括“... 正考慮徵收轉運物1½至2%的貨稅正沿此而實施...”另信中提到“... 很難聽聞到Fatqua可能宣布破產....”

(Fatqua 亦即為Takqua, 當時稱為“達官”，為容有光經營的安昌行，是十三行中規模較小的一家，因經營不善故率先面臨倒閉。

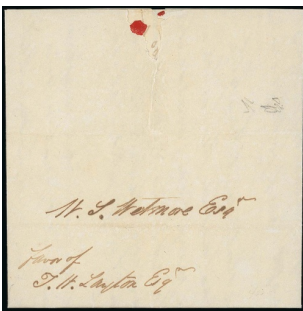
Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 5

First Opium War General Trading in Canton The Merchants Edward Crooke: 1835 (7 Oct.) entire letter carried privately on the ship 'Girard' to Canton and addressed c/o Messrs Jas Goddard & Co, the flap bears ink stroke delivery characters for the Dutch factory in respect of its entrance position from the end of the street; arrival notation for 25th May 1836 and with horizontal filing fold. The letter is from his brother, Nicholas, refers to the state of trade in England for cotton, tea (mixed) and raw silk (will do well if bought at a reasonable price). An interesting letter.

詳情請參閱英文說明

**Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$4,000**

Lot 6

First Opium War General Trading in Canton The Merchants William Wetmore: 1835 (24 May) entire letter from H. Maccaughy in Macao carried privately to Canton "favor of T.H. Layton Esq" with two pencil delivery characters on the flap; horizontal filing fold; clean and fine. "Thanks for your kind letter of the 21st. I shall not leave here till I hear the Universe has gone up to Whampoa. The furniture sent by Douqua has not arrived. What is the matter with you and Minqua, any more slippery tricks going on. I hope you have the chop for the five hundred chests of H. Skin"

詳情請參閱英文說明

**Estimate
HK\$1,500 to HK\$2,000**

Lot 7

First Opium War General Trading in Canton The Merchants William Wetmore: 1836 (22 Jan.) entire letter from John Cryder in London carried to Canton on the ship 'Exchange' and bearing a superb strike of the oblong Chinese chop, "Deliver to U.S. Wetmore Co 1st block Ma Ying Hong", there is a light horizontal filing fold, otherwise superb. The contents and a statement of account, including the sale of skins, leaving a positive balance of over £500

威廉·維特莫爾：1836年1月22日信函，由倫敦的John Cryder 經輪船"Exchange" 號私人遞送往廣州，信函上有中文印記，內容是“花旗滑摩公司住仔英行頭進”，有輕微摺痕，但仍是難得一見罕品。

**Estimate
HK\$10,000 to HK\$12,000**

Lot 8



First Opium War General Trading in Canton The Merchants William Wetmore: 1836 (29 June) entire letter H. Pratt McKean in Philadelphia to Wetmore in Canton "Via England" and carried in the 'Emma Eugenia' bearing a superb strike of the oblong Chinese chop, "Deliver to U.S. Wetmore Co 1st block Ma Ying Hong", struck in red; usual light horizontal filing fold, clean and fine. The flap bears the legend, "Forwarded by Morrison, Cryder. London". The contents of the letter are a request for tea and other related business matters. A good privately carried letter

威廉·維特莫爾：1836年6月29日信函，由費城H. Pratt McKean 寄出，經英國由私人輪船"Emma Eugenia" 遞往廣州威廉·維特莫爾(簡稱"滑麼")，信上有紅色中文印記，內容是"花旗滑麼公司住孖英行頭進"。同時信舌上寫道"由倫敦 Morrison, Cryder 轉發"；信函內容為查詢茶葉等相關業務事項。一封很好及難得的私人信件。有摺痕。

Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$12,000

Lot 9

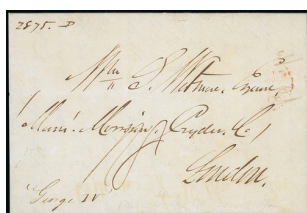


First Opium War General Trading in Canton The Merchants William Wetmore: 1837 (1-2 Mar.) long entire letter to Richard Alsop in Philadelphia, rated at "37½" cents and carried on the "Regulus"; the flap bears a very fine strike of the very scarce "forwarded by/wetmore & co./canton" in red and with a fair strike of Boston transit c.d.s. (12.7) in red. The letter give details of credit facilities. A fine and scarce cover

威廉·維特莫爾：1837年3月1-2日寄費城Richard Alsop 信函，送遞費為37½仙，由輪船"Regulus" 私人遞送。信函上有紅色清晰橢圓戳"FORWARDED BY/ WETMORE & Co CANTON" 及7月12日紅色波士頓中轉戳。這件信函提供了信貸便利的詳細信息。保存良好而又稀缺的信函。

Estimate
HK\$12,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 10

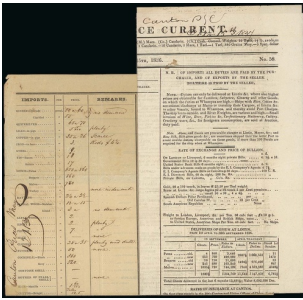


First Opium War General Trading in Canton The Merchants William Wetmore: 1838 (1 Jan.) entire letter to Morrison & Cryder in London carried privately on the "George IV"; the reverse with a good strike of the step-type "falmouth/ship letter" struck on red and London arrival c.d.s. (17.5). A fine entire. The letter gives an account of trade with regard to the different cloths and suggests the shipping of cotton. "Turkey opium will not do at any price ... the only objection we have is to nurse the precarious state of the Hong. We are now in the very best possible position with them but we must not be saddled with too many goods. Tinqu Ponkeiqua gives it as his opinion the fine Pekoe Congo can be afforded next year at 22 taels, his opinion is that teas will be very low in the country, but the supply must be short owing to the scarcity of money."

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,500 to HK\$3,500

Lot 11

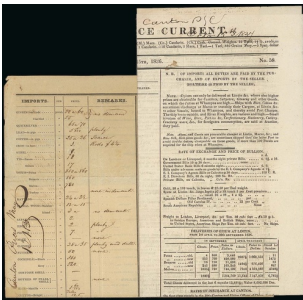


First Opium War General Trading in Canton The Merchants Russell & Co.: 1830 (13 May) printed Prices Current with details filled in in manuscript, includes a section on the different types of opium with Patna, Benares, Malwa and Turkey with no price, "none in demand". Fine

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$1,500 to HK\$2,000

Lot 12

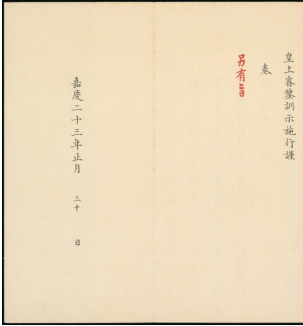


First Opium War General Trading in Canton The Merchants Gordon & Talbot: 1836 (15 Oct.) The Canton Press Prices Current bearing the handstamp of "forwarded/by/Gordon & Talbot/Canton" with chamfered corner struck in red in the top left corner; packed with details including the shipping at Whampoa and Cum-Sing-Moon with the ships details and merchant consignees. Sections dealing with opium indicate that opium can only be delivered at Lintin and the best places to deliver other cargoes where duties vary; a section of deliveries of opium at Lintin give the number of chest delivered, etc. of Patna, old and new; Benares old and new; and Malwa. Lots of information

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$1,000 to HK\$1,500

Lot 13



First Opium War
The Opium Trade
Outlaw of Opium
Smoking
1818 a printed official communication (memorial) to the Emperor Jiaqing from the Viceroy of Liangguang, Ruan Yuan. In this memorial he gives details of the illegal opium trade and the handling of illicit money by some Chinese naval officers stationed in Lung-Moon. This submission has been endorsed by the Emperor in cinnabar (bright red ink). It is extremely rare to have such forerunner opium related official document remaining in the private market. We have only seen one or two such memorials of pre First Opium War period in public auctions in the past couple of decades. An extraordinarily rare and highly important document of which very few survive. There is a small repair to two characters, otherwise this example is in superb condition. The smoking of opium was outlawed by the emperor in 1796, however, it continued to be used and was smuggled into the country via Lintin Island. Ryan Yuan was appointed as the Viceroy of Liangguang from October 1817 to June 1826 across the periods of Emperor Jiaqing and Emperor Daoguang. In 1821, Ruan Yuan reported to Emperor Daoguang seeking the Emperor's permission to officially prohibit the opium trade county wide in China, and ban the Chinese people from taking opium. The submission of this Memorial was made before the above motion. This Memorial reported to the Emperor of an incident in which during the recent opium sweeping actions, the Captain at Lung-Moon and some underlying soldiers together corrupted to take away the opium seizures and illegally sell for their own pockets. He opined to detain all of them and send to the high enforcement office at Kwangtung Province for trial. This one illustrates the resolve of Chinese government at the time to ban opium trade and the smoking of opium in society.

1818年兩廣總督阮元上奏嘉慶皇帝奏摺，內為匯報關於清廷官兵參與非法走私販賣鴉片煙的事宜。私人市場上還留有這份早期鴉片相關的官方文件，實屬罕見。在過去的幾十年裡，我們只在公開拍賣中看到過一兩份這樣的第一次鴉片戰爭前期的文獻。一份傳世極為罕見，且對於鴉片戰爭史研究之非常重要文件。

Estimate

HK\$50,000 to HK\$100,000

Lot 14



First Opium WarThe Opium TradeOpium Merchants1837 (17 Mar.) entire letter from K. Wetmore to Richard Alsop in Philadelphia, carried on the 'Emily Taylor', bearing "20³/₄" rate in red ink (18³/₄c. inland postage plus 2c. ship fee), bearing a fine strike of straight-line "ship" and a fair strike of Boston c.d.s. (21.8) both in red; there is a light horizontal filing fold, otherwise clean and fine. The contents of the letter give details of the loss of the ship 'John Bannesman' with the loss of nineteen lives. "The Cowasee Family arrived likewise from Calcutta with 200 Chests Opium ... It is reported that a chop is received by the authorities from the Emperor granting permission to Capt Elliot to reside in Canton. It will be regretted we shall have nothing but meetings of anarchy and discord. There appears to be nothing from Peking respecting the admission of opium, but it is thought by many that the Government will double energy, measures to prevent smuggling. We likewise had a report that preparations were making for attacking the Lintin Fleets...". The letter gives details of other commodities including tortoise shells (no buyers).

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,500 to HK\$3,500

Lot 15



First Opium WarThe Opium TradeOpium Merchants1837 (29 Apr.) long entire letter to Morrison, Cryder Co., London, rated "4/-" in black ink and, on the flap which opens for display, step-type "ship letter/dover" and London arrival c.d.s. (9.11), both in red; there is a light horizontal filing fold. After some comments about general trade and shipping. Then an important section relating to the opium trade, "It is reported that an Opium Boat with \$75000 in Sycee has been captured outside; if true and the matter brought before the authorities here, the brokers think the trade will again be stopped for some time ... The recent frequent and highly probable continued interruptions to the opium trade, the constant drain of bullion from the country without an adequate supply from foreign or other sources ... Should the opium trade be legalised, it will probably have a further tendency to increase the value of money ... 10,000 ch(ests) opium on hand at Lintin ...". An important letter at this critical time in the opium trade.

1837年4月29日廣州由私人輪船"Asia"號遞往倫敦Morrison, Cryder Co.,的信函, 遞送費用為"4/-", 有紅色戳兩枚:"SHIP LETTER/DOVER"及倫敦1837年10月9日到達日戳。信函有橫向摺痕。此信述及因走私而給中國海關充公了七萬五千圓等值的元寶; 又提及1837年4月當時預計鴉片煙若貿易經常被阻礙至終斷, 並預見如果鴉片煙貿易若能合法化, 相信其價格必能再上升。這是在鴉片貿易關鍵時刻的重要信函。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$7,000

Lot 16



First Opium WarThe Opium TradeOpium Merchants1838 (12 Jan.) entire letter to Morrison Cryder Co. in London, carried "per 'Aba Robinson'" from Wetmore in Canton, rated at "1/-" and with boxed "india letter/portsmouth" in black and, on the flap, London arrival c.d.s. (24.5); a very light horizontal filing fold.Important opium news with, "Lintin Passage Boats was boarded last night and three chest of opium seized by the Mandarins at Howqua's. Old Tingqua is in trouble about it, the Mandarins want to squeeze him \$50,000. the plea is that just lives in one of his factories and that consequently he is responsible for his acts. Old Howqua has been sent to Whampoa to examine and report to the Viceroy what vessels have opium on board. I think this business will be brought to a crisis ... Turkey opium has been sold at \$105. No opium trade generally is in a wretched state. The supply of India this year will be immense, in all say about 44,000 chests.". There are also some interesting observations with regard to the amount of tea trade expected.

1838年1月12日廣州Wetmore 寄倫敦Morrison Cryder Co., 遞費"1/-", 蓋有方框型黑色戳"india letter/ postsmouth" 另封舌上有5月24日倫敦到達戳; 有極微摺痕。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 17



First Opium WarThe Opium TradeOpium Clipper ShipsRed Rover: 1832 (7 Nov.) outer wrapper addressed to Joze Jorge Ribeiro in Calcutta and carried "per Red Rover" bearing, on the flap, Calcutta arrival (4 Dec.) and boxed tax mark "InLd.Ptg =3/Ship Do. 3/T As.6" in black and details written by the recipient written neatly on the flap. Also 1832 (4 Nov.) wrapper to the same addressee, who was Captain of the Navio Amalia and carried "pr Red Rover", without any postal markings and with the arrival notation on flap along with additional transport notes mentioning the barque 'Lord Amherst'. A good pair of covers. (2)Red Rover was the first of the British opium clippers, built in 1829. A 254-ton clipper, built, owned, and operated by Captain William Clifton. Claimed to be one of the fastest opium clippers running between Calcutta and Lintin in the 1830s. Jardine, Matheson & Co. held shares in the ship beginning in 1832, later becoming her full owner.

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000

Lot 18

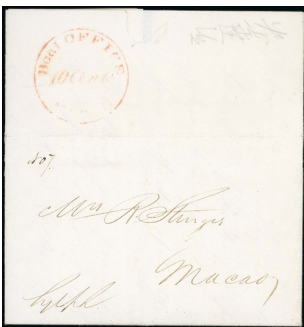


First Opium WarThe Opium TradeOpium Clipper ShipsRed Rover: 1838 (21 July) outer wrapper with part letter from Russell Sturgis & Co in Canton to Frederick Huth in London carried by "Red Rover"; rated "1/7" in black ink (8d. for ship letter and 11d. U.K. postal charge), the reverse incorrectly struck by boxed "india letter/brixham" overstruck by the step-type "ship letter/brixham" with a second strike alongside and with London arrival (21.12) in red. A good cover with character

鴉片煙快速大飛艇 "Red Rover": 1838年7月21日廣州Russell Sturgis & Co. 寄倫敦Frederick Huth 信件，經"Red Rover" 遞送，費用以黑墨書寫為"1/7" (8d為信函船費及11d是英國郵費)，封背錯誤地蓋上"india letter/ brixham" 方框型戳，另有梯型戳蓋於其上。

**Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$5,000**

Lot 19

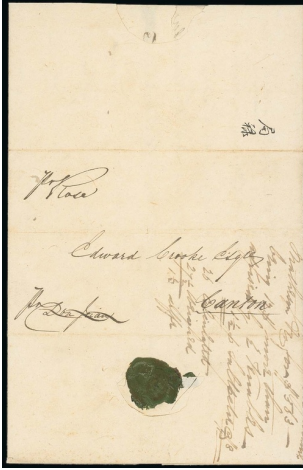


First Opium WarThe Opium TradeOpium Clipper ShipsSylph: 1834 (4 Oct.) entire letter from Russell Sturgis in Canton to his wife in Macao (letter number 7) and marked as carried on the "Sylph"; the flap, which opens well for display, bears a fair to good strike of the large "Boat office/10 Cents/macao" in red along with some Chinese delivery characters in pencil. The letter begins, "The Sylph has anchored some way below the factories on account of the tide ...". Clean and fine. A good example of this marking. Macao Boat Office cover 7 of 61 as recorded by Choi Cheong TooSylph was a clipper ship built at Sulkea, opposite Calcutta, in 1831 for the Parsi merchant Rustomjee Cowasjee. After her purchase by the Hong Kong-based merchant house Jardine Matheson, in 1833 Sylph set a speed record by sailing from Calcutta to Macao in 17 days, 17 hours. Her primary role was to transport opium between various ports in the Far East. She disappeared en route to Singapore in 1849.

鴉片煙快速大飛艇 "Sylph": 1834年10月4日廣州Russell Sturgis 寄給住在澳門的妻子(第七號信)。由"Sylph"遞送，蓋有較清晰的"Boat Office/ 10 Cents/ Macao" 紅色圓戳，旁有中文記號。保存良好，據Choi Cheong Too記錄澳門輪船局郵函共為61件中的7件。

**Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000**

Lot 20

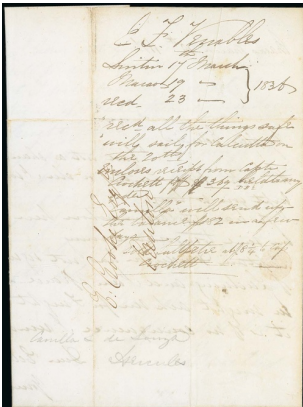


First Opium WarThe Opium TradeOpium Clipper ShipsHercules: 1836 (26 Mar.) a letter of account written on board the 'Hercules' at Lintin Island to Edward Crooke in Canton, originally marked "pr Don Juan" but changes to "pr Rose"; there are no postal markings other than two Chinese ink delivery characters on the flap. Unfortunately the arrival notation has been written over part of the address panel and there is the usual light horizontal filing fold. Good mail from LintinHercules was built at Calcutta in 1814. She traded between Britain and India under a license from the British East India Company, before returning to Calcutta registry. She then traded opium between India and China before becoming an opium receiving ship for Jardine Matheson. In 1839 she was one of the vessels that surrendered her store of opium to be burned at the behest of Chinese officials at Canton.

鴉片煙快速大飛艇 "Hercules": 1836年3月26日寫於伶仃島航往廣州的'Hercules'之信函，寄給廣州的Edward Crooke，此住

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 21

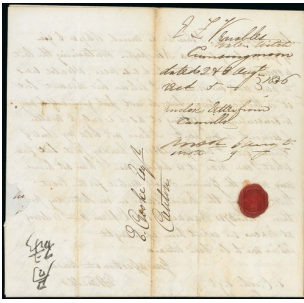


First Opium WarThe Opium TradeOpium Clipper ShipsWater Witch: 1836 (17-19 Mar.) river mail entire letter to Edward Crooke in Canton, originally written at Lintin Island but completed in Macao a couple of days later. The letter deals with various accounts and ship movements (including the 'Hercules') and includes, " ... the smugglers were here today and a few deliveries took place principally Malwa ...". Unfortunately the address panel has been overwritten by the recipient's notations including the receipt date (23.3) and the fact that the 'Water Witch' sailed for Calcutta on the 20th.An interesting letter which illustrates the opium business at that time, the old boats, anchored near the island, acted as warehouses where the opium was loaded onto smaller boats to be smuggled into Canton and other ports.

鴉片煙快速大飛艇 "Water Witch": 1836年3月17-19日寄廣州Edward Crooke，此信函寫於伶仃島，但數天後才在澳門才完成。此信函由鴉片走私船Water Witch 送到廣州。伶仃島是1830年代鴉片走私船集散之地，於此地郵貨在該島附近停泊的舊船上(充當倉庫之用)，再將鴉片裝上較小之快艇，之後再走私駛往廣州，黃埔等港口；此信函內容提及1836年3月17日那天走私商到達伶仃島，主要有Malwa品種的鴉片煙落貨；及不幸的是，地址面板已被收件人的注釋覆蓋，包括收貨日期 (23.3) 以及“水之女巫”號於20日駛往加爾各答的事情等。

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 22

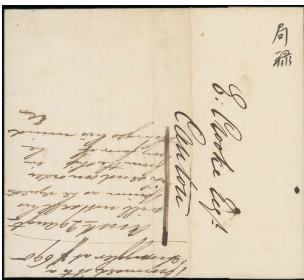


First Opium WarThe Opium TradeOpium Clipper ShipsWater Witch: 1836 (2 Aug.) river mail entire letter written (cross-written on the first page) to Edward Crooke in Canton from his cousin, E.L. Venables, from the 'Water Witch' anchored at Cumsingmoon. The letter is mostly of a general business nature but he does mention, " ... I have not been on the Hercules since I received your letter last week ...I have not sold my chest of opium yet, I was offered \$650 on Sunday for it but from what I can hear it is likely to rise ...". There is a heavy horizontal folding crease and the recipient's notation overlapping part of the address panel, however, there are two large, brush stroke ink delivery characters on the flap and there is a complete red wax seal

鴉片煙快速大飛艇 "Water Witch": 1836年8月2日廣州的Edward Crooke (當時廣州的很出名鴉片煙商人, 中文名稱為“局碌”), 他的表親 E.F. Venables 於Water Witch號船上 (泊於金星門) 經內河郵遞寄給他的信函。此信函上有以毛筆書寫“局碌”兩漢字, 有明顯摺痕, 及信舌上有完整紅色火漆。當時仍未有正式郵政運輸服務, 信函送遞往往採用鴉片煙快艇 (Opium Clipper) 為運輸工具, 此信函亦為一實例。

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 23

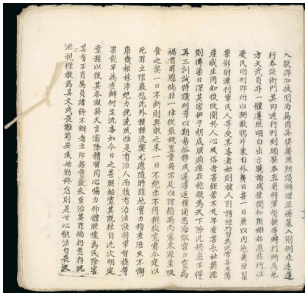


First Opium WarThe Opium TradeOpium Clipper ShipsWater Witch: 1836 (27 Aug.) river mail entire letter to Edward Crooke from his cousin, E.F. Venables on the 'Water Witch' anchored at Cumsingmoon, after general notes on the movement of personnel and ships, he adds, " ... about my opium, do not sell it as I have promised to a smuggler for 690 dollars. I want to sell it before the Cowasjei arrives from Bengal as I should think the price is set to fall then when I shall buy another chest". The recipients notes, " ... So send an order from the ship in my favour if he changes his mind EC". There are two ink brush-stroke delivery characters on the address panel and a rather heavy horizontal filing foldprovenance:Lee Scamp. November 2006

鴉片煙快速大飛艇 "Water Witch": 1836年8月27日廣州的Edward Crooke (當時廣州的很出名鴉片煙商人, 中文名稱為“局碌”), 他的表親 E.F. Venables 於Water Witch號船上 (泊於金星門) 經內河郵遞寄給他的信函。該信內容大致為就販賣鴉片煙要求他不要賣走其手上的貨, 因為通知他已在早前承諾賣給了另一鴉片商販; 此信函上有以毛筆書寫“局碌”兩漢字, 有明顯摺痕, 及信舌上帶完整紅色火漆

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 24

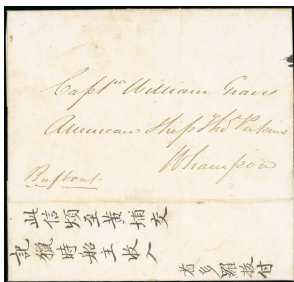


First Opium WarThe Opium TradeThe Start of the TroublesThe Emperor's Prohibition of Opium Regulations1839 (June) the first anti-opium policy document issued by the Qing Government. The Emperor Daoguang had ordered Prince Jing Min to work with the Government Secretariat, Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Justice to put together recommendations to stop the smoking of opium. The draft proposals in this document set out the lawful standards to prohibit people from taking opium as well as specifying the penalties and fines to be imposed. The title page with large red official seal in a pale red colour.A rare and highly important document of museum quality.It is stated in this official document that Emperor Daoguang commissioned Prince Jing Min to liaise various departments and local provincials as of Daoguang 18th year, 9th month (i.e. Oct 1838). Prince Jing Min managed to finish the country wide liaison and discussion in Daoguang 18th year, 10th month (i.e. Nov 1838). It took just one month to accomplish this first official 39 rulings.

欽定嚴禁鴉片煙章程：1839年(6月) 清政府頒布了第一份禁鴉片政策文件。道光皇帝命宗人府大學士肅親王敬敏會同各部提出禁煙章程。該文件中的提議草案規定了禁止人們吸食鴉片的法律標準，並具體規定了刑罰和罰款；扉頁上有淡紅色的大紅色公章。是具有博物館級別的罕見且非常重要的禁煙官方文件。

Estimate
HK\$80,000 to HK\$120,000

Lot 25



First Opium WarThe Opium TradeThe Start of the Troubles1839 (2 Jan.) river mail entire letter to Capt. William Graves, American Ship Thos Perkins, Whampoa and carried on the "Bufboat", written by William R Talbot in Canton. The letter opens, "The trade is again open for all those vessels that are secured and I have put in their chops for you to be alongside tomorrow morning ...". With detailed ink brush-stroke delivery characters on the flap; vertical filing fold.The 'Thomas Perkins' had been expelled from Canton (to Whampoa) in a dispute with the Chinese over some opium smuggled onshore at Canton. According to the record, William R. Talbot was a member of Olyphant & Co which was one of the very few American firms which never had any dealings with opium. It is thought that confusion in the sound of names, the authorities had wrongly accused Talbot and the ship 'Thomas Perkins' involved in the complicity in the opium smuggling on 6th December (for which some coolies were executed on the spot) and they were incorrectly included in the expulsion order. An interesting item illustrating some of the tension at the prelude to the warprovenance:Eddie Lawrence, September 2014

1839年1月2日廣州 William R Talbot 以內河客船 "Beef Boat" 郵寄往泊於黃埔的美國船 "Thomas Perkins 號" 上的 Capt. William Graves 信函。函面上以中文寫上"此信煩至黃埔交記獵時船主收入/ 省多羅拔付" 發信人 William R Talbot 因之前被誤認為參予走私鴉片煙而被趕出至黃埔。信中開頭寫道：對於所有被固定的船隻，交易再次開放，我已經準備好讓你明天早上在旁邊....."。 "Thomas Perkins" 號在與中國人因一些在廣州走私到陸上的鴉片而發生爭執時被驅逐出廣州到黃埔。根據記錄 William R. Talbot 是 Olyphant & Co 的成員，該公司是極少數從未與鴉片打過交道的美國公司之一。據稱，由於姓名發音的混淆，當局錯誤地指 William R Talbot 和 "Thomas Perkins" 號輪船參與了 12 月 6 日的鴉片走私 (部分苦力被當場處決)，他們被錯誤地指控並包括在驅逐令中。這封有趣的信函說明了戰爭前奏的一些緊張局勢。

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 26

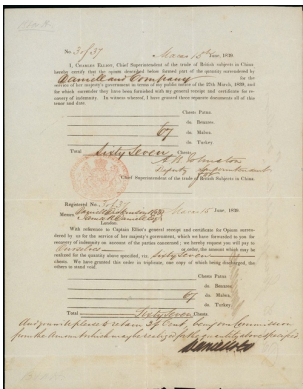


First Opium War**The Opium Trade****The Start of the Troubles****1839 (9 June)** river mail entire letter from Macao to Wetmore in Canton from Dadaboy Rustomjee from Macao; there is a light horizontal filing fold. The letter gives a good account of the opium trade including, " ... they heard of the arrival of the 'Cambridy' from Bombay, she being detained in Singapore for nearly three weeks to hear the favorable account from China but owing to the Good Success arrival then, she had left - all her opium at Singapore under protest and there was 105 chests to the consignment. The Sir Leo Compton, Helas & Sir Edward Rybe the two former with about 1400 chests from Bombay and the latter from Calcutta with only 60 chests for China been detained at Singapore until further order from China and these ships packet has brought in by the Cambridy ... There are 20 chests to your consignment shipped by Ricky & Co. ... Capt. Elliot has not yet granted us the receipts for opium, there are meeting to be held tomorrow to take into consideration about opium receipts, and the result will be duly informed to you by the next opportunity. The Cowagjia is not yet off. She has been detained so long for opium receipt but I think would not be in time for her as I intend to despatch her the day after tomorrow. The Red Rover will soon follow".

1839年6月9日經內河船由澳門的**Dadaboy Rustomjee** 寄廣州的**Wetmore** 信函。**Dadaboy Rustomjee** 即印度的主要鴉片貿易商之一，於1827年首次來到中國，並於1820 至1830年間販賣了大量鴉片。在鴉片戰爭爆發前，他向英國駐華商務專員義律交出了一千箱鴉片煙。1839年5月**Dadaboy Rustomjee** 被清政府令遣返回本國，並禁止再次來華。但正如本函所顯示**Dadaboy Rustomjee** 遣返印度後仍然十分活躍於鴉片販賣事務。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 27

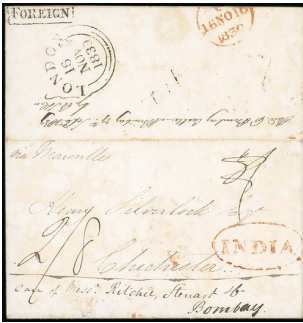


First Opium War**The Opium Trade****The Start of the Troubles****1839 (15 June)** Opium Surrender Certificate; Register number 30 of 37 to Daniel (Dickson) and Company for 67 chests of Malwa, signed by A.B. Johnston, Deputy Superintendent and bearing a very good strike of the "superintendents of british trade in china" royal coat of arms in oval struck in red. There are further annotations with regard to other payments. A very rare and highly desirable document. Also two newspaper clippings from 1839 (23 May) being a translation of Lin's official circular which list ten opium dealers. However by the benevolence of the Great Emperor and the surrender of the opium from the store ships the punishment was that these dealers be banished from China and return to their own countries. The second clippings a list of the amount of opium delivered at Canton, with quantities against each merchant business

1839年6月15日鴉片繳出證書：向 **Daniel (Dickson) and Company** 登記 37 件中的第 30 件，登記 67 箱 **Malwa**，由 **A.B.約翰斯頓** 副警司，蓋了完好的戳印：“英國在華貿易監督員”紅色橢圓形皇家徽章。還有關於其他付款的進一步註釋。一份非常罕見且非常受重要的文件。還有兩份 1839 年(5 月 23 日)的剪報是林則徐的官方通告的翻譯，其中列出了十個鴉片經銷商。然而由於皇上的仁慈和從商店船隻上交出鴉片，懲罰僅是這些毒販被驅逐出中國並返回自己的國家。第二張剪報列出了在廣州貿易的鴉片數量，以及每個鴉片商家的存貨數量。

Estimate
HK\$40,000 to HK\$60,000

Lot 28



First Opium WarThe Kowloon Incident 1839 (17 July) entire letter to Henry Silverlock in Chichester from his son, John, in Macao; sent "via Marseilles" and rated at "2/8" in black ink and carried privately to India as marked "care of Messrs Ritchie Steuart Co. Bombay", a note on the flap shows that this was received in Bombay on 29th September. The address side with the alternative rate mark crossed through and "INDIA" in large oval, the reverse with two fine London transit c.d.s. (16.11) and a superb strike of the boxed "british/foreign" handstamp struck in London. The contents are not long but includes the news, "I arrived here last night ... Mr Hughes is here but we can do no business at present, all the British merchants are here and will remain till Capt. Elliot receives answers from England to his despatches as yet I have not learnt the particular of the row" (the incident of Lin Weixi). There are a few light age marks, an interesting cover

1839年7月17日澳門的John Silverlock 寄給居住在英國Chichester的父親之信函，此信函首先由私人携往印度孟買，到達日期是9月29日，蓋有橢圓形 "INDIA" 戳，再由孟買Ritchie Steuart & Co. 經馬賽而送抵英倫。於11月16日到達倫敦時蓋有兩枚完好的中轉日戳，及一長框型 "British/ Foreign" 印記。信內容不長，但有一條消息，“我昨晚到了……休斯先生在這裡，但我們現在不能做生意，所有英國商人都在這裡，直到埃利奧特上尉得到答复從英國到他的派遣至今我還沒有了解這一行的具體情況”（林維喜事件）。信函有些淡淡的歲月痕跡，一封有趣的信函。

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$5,000

Lot 29



First Opium WarThe Kowloon Incident 1839 (17 July) outer cover (the letter torn off) to Frederick Huth & Co, London, unusually sent via America and marked "Care of messrs Grinnell & Minturn New York" (crossed through) with "8" rate mark, New York c.d.s. (5.3) and marked "pr Patrick Henry"; the flap with " Forward pr first steamer to England ..." with unframed "liverpool/ship letter" and London arrival c.d.s. (7.4). There are two vertical filing folds; an unusual cover taking almost 9 months to be deliveredThe 'Patrick Henry' was a vessel of the Grinnell's Blue Swallowtail Line"

1839年7月17日澳門寄英國倫敦Frederick Huth & Co. 信函。不尋常地經美國及註上 " Care of messrs Grinnell & Minturn New York" (但劃上線條)，遞送費寫上"8"字，蓋3月5日紐約日戳及 "pr Patrick Henry" 標記。封舌上寫有“發往第一艘到英國的輪船...”及無框 "Liverpool/Ship letter" 和4月7日倫敦到達日戳。信函有兩度垂直摺痕，奇怪地這信函竟花月近九個月時間才送到目的地。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 30



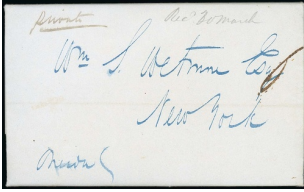
First Opium War
The Kowloon Incident
1839 (8 Aug.) long, cross-written letter on two sheets to Henry Silverlock in Chichester from his son in Macao and marked "Via Marseilles to England pr H.M.B. Algerine to Suez, Bombay 5th December 1839", with "2/8" rate mark and "INDIA" in large oval. Carried privately to Bombay, the flap with Richie Steuart manuscript forwarding note and London c.d.s. (27.2); there is some trivial soiling and a repaired split in the back flap. The long and interesting contents include possible postal routes, " ... a few hasty lines to you in hope I might be in time for the overland mail, this and by the American vessel via New York are the only other means we have ..." and concerning the political situation, " ... the Commissioner Lin has demanded and Englishman to be given up to the Chinese as a compensation for the life of a Chinaman who was killed by accident some weeks since this of course could not be complied with, the man has been by an English Jury and found not guilty. The consequence to British residents is very annoying, our provisions are stopped all our servants taken away and the Portuguese threatened the same if they afford us any assistance. Every Portuguese and other families (not English) have to send in a paper stating the number in family and the quantity of the different sorts of food they require the market is supplied accordingly ... something must be done on our part we must either take by force provisions which we can do in some of the many islands, of course paying the natives or go to Manila ...". A very important letter which gives a good account of the problems the English were facing at that time. Any mail carried on one of H.M. ships is scarce to rare

1839年8月8日由居於澳門的兒子寄給英國**Chichester** 的父親信函，此信先以私人携往孟買，上標記於1839年12月5日輪船由孟買，蘇伊士及馬賽而送出，遞送費為“2/8”，有大橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳記，封舌上有2月27日倫敦日戳。信函上有些久歷風霜的痕跡，及曾修補。而信的內容大致上講述“因英國水手在九龍尖沙嘴打死農民林維喜，清大臣林則徐為捍衛主權而要求義律交出兇犯，但遭拒絕，並自行在英船上開庭對五名兇徒輕判。林則徐就下令停止供應英人柴米食物，並再下令禁止英人一切貿易。更派兵開進澳門，將英人逐出澳門，撤回英商顧用的中國工役及職員。”

Estimate

HK\$10,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 31

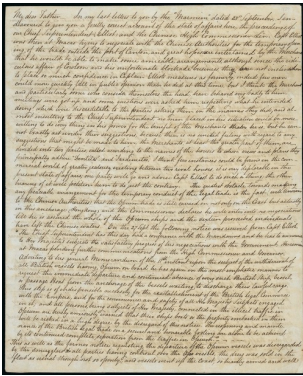


First Opium War
The Kowloon Incident
The Opening of Canton
1839 (28 Sept.) long entire letter to William Wetmore in New York, carried privately on the "Oneida", rated "6" (internal U.S. postage), pencil notation shows this was received on 30 March; there is a light horizontal filing fold; exceptionally fresh. The contents of the letter begin, "We did not write you at Hong Kong owing to the difficulties of communication ", and indicate how much had changed to the trade in Canton, " ... The tea, as well as the silk men are impressed that the notion that the English trade will soon be opened, and what serves to strengthen it is the fleet of ships that have lately come into port. Had not Captain Elliot unjustifiably tampered with the course of trade to which every British merchant as well as those of other nations, has a claim upon to pursue. Till it becomes purely a government question, the number of ships which have come in, would have had no sensible effect upon prices such as it now has, but imports would have gradually advanced and exports declined ... No vessel had done any thing in the way of discharging with the exception of the Canton Packet which was the first vessel arrived ... Thomchine assures me that he has a letter from Tea Country, saying that the news of the stoppage of trade had reached there and that prices for Twankeys and Hysons had fallen very much"

1839年9月28日由私人輪船 "Oneida" 携往紐約的 William Wetmore 信函，費用為 "6" (美國國內郵資)，鉛筆寫道信函在3月30日收到。此信函除有些摺痕外，整體保存良好。信的內容大既為 "由於關係困難，我們沒有在香港給你寫信"，並說明廣州的貿易有多大變化， "... 茶，以及絲綢商人，對英國貿易即將開放的想法印象深刻，而最近進港的船隊則有助於加強這一想法..." 信中亦講述義律不當的干預貿易往來及貿易終斷等情況，又提到由於停止貿易，而中國境內茶葉價格大跌，特別是屯溪茶 (Twankeys) 及熙春/ 雨前茶 (Hysons) 的價格受影響最嚴重。

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 32



First Opium War**The Kowloon Incident****The Opening of Canton 1839 (23 Oct.)** (c.) a very long and detailed 8 page letter from John Silverlock to his father. In these letters he keeps his father fully informed of the situation. Here we are presented with a complete account of what was happening in the standoff between Charles Elliot and Lin Tse-hsu as well as trade and other matters since his previous letter (23 Sept.). The main topics covered in this letter include**The squabbling amongst the British merchants who are divided into two parties, the Dentites and the Jardineites (after the two main companies, Dent and Jardine).****The continuation of the opium trade, not only along the coast but in the anchorage (in Hong Kong)****Elliot's ultimatum to the merchant fleet that all vessels carrying opium should depart immediately. How this was disregarded and how smugglers and the owners of the ships, the drug was sold in the fleet as usual.****The abortive move to Tong Koo with the objections to the strength of tide and other inconveniences. The fleet and the men of war remained in Hong Kong****A detailed summary of the negotiations between Elliot and Lin with Lin's demands to hand over all of the opium, find the murderer of Lin Weikee, the immediate departure of the store ships, which would be burnt in the event of disobedience.****Elliot's response was to allow Chinese officers (accompanied) to inspect any vessel suspected of carrying opium, a written undertaking that from each firm and vessel that no opium has been brought into China and a joint investigation into finding the murderer of Lin Weikee.****Lin's response to this was that Capt. Elliot was to give up all opium in the fleet, if a vessel takes opium to the coast it will be destroyed and the crew put to death, the opium ships must leave immediately, the murderer of Lin Weikee to be given up in ten days and all Chinese in the fleet given up.****Details of the smuggling trade, a fee amounting to \$25 a chest was given to the Chinese Customs House officers for their connivance.****How a drowned sailor could have been given up as the murderer of Lin Weikee and how this would have eased negotiations.****The arrival of the 'Thomas Coutts' which sailed directly to Whampoa, in defiance of Capt. Elliot's injunctions. It breaks the boycott, on the same day as the 'Royal Saxon' arrives and does not recognise the injunctions of the Superintendent.****Lin withdraws the demand for Bond and trade reopens outside of Canton only. The reaction of the British Chamber of Commerce.****The return of the British community to Macao.****About Elliot's communication with the Hong merchants and outlining the risk responsibilities of unloading ships outside the Bogue along with some other matters.****With complete transcript and summary, this astonishing letter gives a wealth of detailed information about this important stage in these delicate negotiations. A remarkable historical document****When the 'Thomas Coutts' broke the agreement by sailing directly to Whampoa Lin sensed a weakness in the British resolve and tore up the treaty he had made with Elliot. When the 'Royal Saxon' tried to copy this act the 'Hyacinth' (18 guns) and 'Volage' (26 guns) fired a warning shot across the bows; some Chinese war junks were sent to protect the merchant ship and advanced on the 'Volage'. In less than an hour four war junks had been sunk and after months of negotiations, war was on.**

1839年10月23日英商人約翰·西爾弗洛克 (John Silverlock) 在香港寫給父親的八頁記事長函，詳細描述了1839年10月英國駐華商務監督查理斯·義律上校與清欽差大臣林則徐在第一次鴉片戰爭前夕的對峙局面。1839年6月，林則徐沒收和擄毀了大約2萬箱屬於英國的鴉片，但鴉片貿易卻繼續有增無減。然後林要求每一個英國商人，都要遵守嚴格的中國禁止進口鴉片新法律，對外國人走私毒品判處死刑。對此義律拒絕提交，並禁止英商船隊與中國人交易，直到林的要求撤銷。這封記事信函詳細記錄了當時事態的發展情況，並確實引用了義律，林則徐和其他各方於當時發出的所有相關通函。因此這記事信函確實可被公認為重要的歷史參考素材。此外，函中有關林則徐有如下之描述：大約四十五歲，短而粗壯，圓滑的圓臉，細長的黑鬍鬚和敏銳的黑眼睛。他說話的聲音及語調很清晰，他的表達意味着他是一個慣於關心和體貼的人。脚注：當“Thomas Coutts”直接航行到黃埔破壞了協議時，林則徐感覺到英國對協議不尊重，並撕毀了他與艾略特達成的條約。當“皇家撒克遜”號試圖模仿這一行為時，“Hyacinth 號”（18門砲）和“Volage 號”（26門砲）向船頭鳴槍示警；一些中國戰艦被派去保護商船並前進向“Volage 號”。在不到一個小時的時間裡，四艘戰艦被擊沉；雖經過幾個月的談判，戰爭開始了。脚注：義律於8月10日隨S.S.“克萊德”號離開香港，由瓊鼎查爵士（東印度公司前政治代理人）接替為新的全權代表

Estimate
HK\$20,000 to HK\$40,000

Lot 33



First Opium War**The Kowloon Incident****The Outbreak of War****1839 (12 Nov.)** entire letter from Thomas Edmond (Bibby Adam & Co.) in Hong Kong to Frederick Huth & Co. in London, carried privately "pr 'John Horton'", rated "8" for internal U.K. postage, unframed "liverpool/ship letter" and London arrival c.d.s. (24.4) on the flap; there are two vertical filing folds. The letter includes, "As we anticipate the merchant fleet here will move to Tongkoo having been enjoined by Capt. Elliot to do so. The 'Volage' left here yesterday, and the 'Hyacinth' leaves tomorrow. The 'Hyacinth' will be followed by the majority of the Fleet tomorrow. Last night the Chinese kept up a brisk cannonade against the shipping; from the new Batteries ... No injury has been done however as all the ships are anchored out of range of the Guns. We hear it reported, the Chinese intend to put a stop up the conveyance of British property to Whampoa, in American and other foreign ships ..." He continues, "That if Capt Roberts has no objections to sign the documents required by the Chinese ... and the transshipment of British property be still continued, we shall send her up to Whampoa at once". A very early letter sent from Hong Kong. Scarce thus provenance: Eddie Lawrence, September 2014

1839年11月12日由香港**Thomas Edmond (Bibby Adam & Co.)** 經由私人輪船 "**John Horton**" 攜帶往利物浦再送倫敦**Frederick Huth & Co.** 信函。費用為"8"英國國內郵費,有無框"**Liverpool/ Ship Letter**" 印記及封舌上蓋4日24日倫敦到達戳。信函上有兩處摺痕。信中主要內容提及因與中國軍艦交火,英商船隊紛紛撤離,以避開中方艦隊炮火。亦包括兩艘英國軍艦高拉疑號 (**HMS Volage**) 及海阿新號 (**HMS Hyacinth**), 都自虎門口 (**Bocca Tigris**) 退至銅鼓灣 (**Tongkoo**) 及重整軍力的情況。又提及中國炮火並沒有造成任何傷害,因為所有船隻都停泊在槍砲射程之外。這是一封非常早期由香港寄出的珍罕信函。

Estimate
HK\$20,000 to HK\$40,000

Lot 34



First Opium War**The Kowloon Incident****The Outbreak of War****1839 (18 Nov.)** entire letter from Wetmore in Canton to Morrison, Cryder & Co in London and sent by the "Cordelia", rated "1/4" and with boxed "india letter/liverpool", the reverse with London arrival c.d.s. (16.5); there is a light horizontal filing fold. The letter gives details of a shipment of gunpowder tea..The 'Cordelia' is listed as one of the vessels stationed at Tongkoo Bay on 16th November. This letter is believed to be the earliest sent from or via Tongkoo Bay (according to Lee. C. Scamp)provenance:Lee Scamp, November 2006literature"The Postage Rate History of China & Hong Kong, Lee Scamp (page 47)

1839年11月18日從廣州的**Wetmore** 經由輪船 "**Cordelia**" 携往倫敦的**Morrison, Cryder & Co.** 費用為"1/4", 函上有長框型"**India Letter/ Liverpool**" 戳記, 信函背面蓋5月16日的倫敦到達日戳; 有摺痕。信內容為我們提供了一批中國珠茶的詳細信息..., "**Cordelia**" 號亦為11月16日停泊於銅鼓灣的船隻之一。這封信被認為是最早由銅鼓灣或通過銅鼓灣發出的信件 (據 **Lee. C. Scamp** 稱)

Estimate
HK\$12,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 35

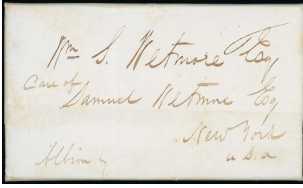


First Opium War The Kowloon Incident The Outbreak of War 1839 (20 Nov.) John Silverlock entire letter from Macao to Chichester "via Marseilles" and "per steamer from Bombay", rated "2/8" with boxed "INDIA", Calcutta Ship Letter due and London arrival c.d.s. (13.3) on the flap; with manuscript "care of Messrs Sanderson, Fry & Co. London" at foot of the address panel. There is a light vertical filing fold and slight overall soiling. The long and detailed letter in his neat hand includes important details of the outset of the conflict, including, " ... opening of trade outside the port were progressing favorably for some time. Many of the English, myself amongst the number returned to Macao, on our arrival we found the negotiations were broken off, the Commissioner more violent against the English, and everything in a worse state ... the cause of all this mischief ... were entirely owing to the obstinate and ill advised acts of the owners and others concerned in the ship 'Thomas Coutts', this ship is one of the large East India Company's came from Bombay with a cargo of cotton and with positive orders to go up to Whampoa in defiance of Capt Elliot's injunctions ... She applied for her pass and pilot, which were readily granted and up to Whampoa she went, this circumstance and another ship applying for a pass, etc about the same time induced the Yumchae to think that Capt Elliot was playing a double game with him, he sent his refusal to allow the negotiations to be proceeded with, saying that all vessels waiting outside the waters must immediately repair to Whampoa to discharge their cargoes, and threatened to send fire ships to destroy all that remained in Hong Kong ... the 'Volage' and the 'Hyacinth' with Capt Elliot's cutter went up to the Bogue Forts to demand an explanations of the Yumchae's conduct ... an insulting answer was returned and the Chinese (war) junks at the same time got underweigh and came towards the English ships, they were cautioned not to approach too near or they would be fire into ... when the 'Hyacinth' and 'Volage' opened their fired upon them, four junks out of twenty nine were sunk ... had Capt Elliot not been there the whole of the junks would have been destroyed ... such a blow ... by so small a force ... would most probably have saved the future loss of many hundred lives, instead of this Capt Elliot exhorted the Commander of the 'Volage' to cease firing ... the English residents (in Macao) about 30 in number requesting them immediately to leave the place it being expected that the Chinese would attack the English at Macao ... the whole fleet was now positively ordered to remove to Tongkoo Bay ... on the night of Monday 11th inst the Chinese opened fire from these forts and batteries, and guns which they brought down to the beach ... from the deck we could see distinctly the flash of every gun that was fired few were shotted but these were very heavy, one fell within two hundred yards of us, one struck 'Heroine', another passed through the masts of a schooner, no damage done, they continued firing till daylight, it was not returned by any ship of the Fleet ... The only chance of remaining here is to keep as much as possible from being seen by any of the Mandarins, and if no more come over from Tong Koo we shall be allowed to stay without annoyance ... it is supposed that the Yumchae has sent his report of the battle of the Bogue and the proceedings at that time to the Court of Pekin and is now waiting for the Emperor's orders ...", An important and significant insight into how matters stood at this time provenance: John Sussex, 'The Opening of China'. November 1987

1839年11月20日澳門John Silverlock 寄英國Chichester信函，此信函經印度加爾各答及馬賽而抵英國。封面註明郵費為“2/8”，旁有框型“INDIA”戳記，下端寫有“care of Messrs Sanderson, Fry & Co. London”字句，封舌上有3月13日倫敦到達日戳。信函帶有摺痕及老化現象。此信敘述了義律海軍上校與清廷林則徐在1839年第一次鴉片戰爭開始的一系列事件，包括了中英之間談判的中斷，英國商船“Thoma Coutts”無視義律的詔書公然向黃埔航行，清廷與英國艦隊（Volage號和Hyacinth號）相互攻擊而導至穿鼻洋戰爭正式開展，旅居澳門的英國人撤離，英國船隊撤離至銅鼓灣和此發函人隨後返回澳門展開業務的各種當時情況。這實在是第一次鴉片戰爭伊始的一封十分重要及引人入勝的歷史代表性信函。

Estimate
HK\$20,000 to HK\$30,000

Lot 36



First Opium War
The Kowloon Incident
The Outbreak of War 1839 (29 Nov.) entire letter from William Wetmore in Canton to Samuel Wetmore in New York, carried on the "Albion". Clean and fine. The contents include, " ... We are kept in a constant state of uncertainty and doubt - it is impossible to look ahead a day - Changes on the part of the superintendent and the Commissioner recur so frequently ... on his return he became uneasy in consequence of the great freights other vessels were making and determined to hazard a trip in the face of account expected from the Emperor to the report made of the Battle between the two English Men of War and the Chinese Junks. The account may be expected in a week ... had rather forgo the freight than have Mr Richie run the risk of sacrificing the voyage. How does he know but what the Emperor will shut the port against all nations!!! If he gets the ship in, he will be fortunate but has run a risk in which he will not be justified"

1839年11月29日廣州的William Wetmore 寄紐約的Samuel Wetmore 信函，由私人輪船 "Albion" 攜帶。此信函保存狀態良好。內容講述鴉片戰爭的早期情況，而提述的 "two English Men of War" 指的便是“窩拉爾號 Volage”及“海阿斯號 Hyacinth”，此兩艦發炮嚇退英國商船，以阻止它們進入廣州河作貿易。因義律不同意英國商船與清具結簽署承諾函以獲取進入和使用中國港口。信中也提到道光皇帝可能對所有外國商船封閉禁止使用港口，最終結果只是針對英商實施。

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$5,000

Lot 37



First Opium War
The Kowloon Incident
The Outbreak of War
1840 (24 Jan.) entire letter from Walter Davidson in London to William Leslie in Scotland; the letter is marked "Prepaid - 24 Jany" bearing the scarce boxed "Prepaid" of St. James, an indistinct strike of St James Penny Post plus London despatch c.d.s., the flap with Edinburgh transit (256.1); there is a heavy vertical filing fold. The letter gives insightful information with regard to the situation in Canton, " ... I have little doubt of obtaining pretty authentic intelligence of what Adml Maitland's orders were in the course of all next month, after the fleet have sailed fairly off and I quite approve and applaud the authorities here for not allowing their intentions to transpire sooner. I know that we the parties who have been most consulted have not been trusted with the secret of the precise nature of the intended attack. The blockade is to be resorted to, there can be no doubt whatever, but I fear there is no undertaking with America, so as to attack simultaneously, which is great pity. My fear is that our attack will be too much directed to the neighbourhood of Canton which I decidedly depreciate. I wish that our thunders would rather be heard to the northward and as near to Peking as possible. My fears too are raised lest we should send too few troops and marines, it being most essential that everything attempted or to be so set about as to defy and set at nought all opposition. It is too much the fashion to despise the military powers of a people who have been tried and although the Chinese in the south may have given us an impression of their being ill invited to meet our troops, yet it should not be forgotten that the Tartars to the north are a much more hardy and, warlike people ..."
provenance: Edde Lawrence, September 2014

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate

HK\$2,500 to HK\$3,500

Lot 38



First Opium War
The Kowloon Incident
End of the Blockade
1840 (17 Jan.) entire letter from Turner & Co at Tongkoo to Messrs John Gladstone & Co., Liverpool carried on the "Tapley", rated "8", with step-type "penzance/ship letter" in black and Liverpool arrival datestamp (4.6); vertical filing crease. The contents being a hand-written "An Official Public Notice. The British subject detained by the Chinese authorities having been released and delivered upon Her Majesty's ship under my Command. Notice is hereby given that the Blockade notified by me on the 8th inst. is rescinded. Given on board, etc. H Smith". An important document signed by the captain of the 'Volage' at Tong Kooprovenance: Mick Goldsmith, June 2016

1840年1月17日由銅鼓灣的Turner & Co 寄英國利物浦的Messrs John Gladstone 信函，由私人輪船"Tapley" 携往。郵費為"8"，帶黑色梯型"penzance/ ship letter" 戳記，旁有利物浦6月4日到達日戳。有摺痕。內容為手寫"官方公告：被中國當局扣押的英國人已獲釋並在我的指揮下登上女王陛下的船。特此通知，我8日通報的封鎖被撤銷。在船上提供等... H. Smith"。銅鼓灣"Volage" 號指揮官所簽署的重要文件。

Estimate

HK\$10,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 39

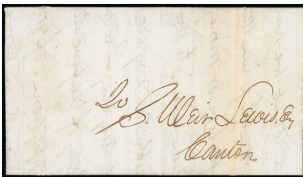


First Opium WarThe Kowloon IncidentEnd of the Blockade1840 (17 Jan.) entire letter to John Buckley & Sons in Saddleworth, Yorkshire from a member of Holliday, Wise & Co the 'Heroica' in "Tongkoo Bay, off Canton" and carried privately to England "p Tapley" and rated "8", the flap with the step-type "penzance/ship letter" and London transit (4.6). Much of the letter deals with the tea trade with news of the dwindling trade and increasing conflict following the evacuation of the merchants from Hong Kong Island to a safer anchorage, " ... the British merchants are now divided between this anchorage and Macao, having since their leaving Canton continues to do a moderate business with Canton through American Agents, sending up goods per foreign flags ... At this moment, however, trans-shipped British goods cannot be sent up without risk of confiscation" A good letter from Tongkoo Bay anchorage
provenance:Eddie Lawrence, September 2014

1840年1月17日由停泊於銅鼓灣的 "Heroica號" 寄往 Yorkshire (約克郡) John Buckley & Co 信函，由輪船私人 "Tapley" 携往。費用為8d，封舌上有黑色梯型 "penzance/ ship letter" 戳記，及倫敦6月4日中轉戳；道光十九年十一月二十九日(1840年1月5日) 下詔嚴諭停止一切英商貿易。林則徐在接詔後下令禁止一切英商船進入，而在江上的要盡行驅逐離開。當時英貨船在華約六十艘，大半滿載商品，因海港封鎖均泊於銅鼓灣外洋。亦嚴禁他國商人不許私代英商帶運貨物。此信函講述便是涉及上述事宜。

Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$12,000

Lot 40



First Opium WarThe Kowloon IncidentEnd of the Blockade1840 (2 Feb.) entire river mail letter to Weir Lewis in Canton sent from Tong Koo. The letter is of a business deal with matting which was anticipated being delivered on board the C Price, which was due to Tongkoo before going on to Whampoa. No postal markings as privately carried. S.W. Lewis was an American, so still able to trade in Canton. Two vertical filing creases; rare mail from Tong Koo to Canton
provenance:Eddie Lawrence, September 2014

1840年2月2日由銅鼓寄廣州的 Weir Lewis 內河信函，沒有任何郵費標記，這封信是關於蓆子的商業交易，預計將在 C Price 上交付，這在前往黃埔之前應於銅鼓達成協議，沒有私人攜帶的郵政標記。S.W. Lewis 是美國人，所以仍然能夠在廣州進行貿易。有兩處摺痕；由銅鼓到廣州的稀有信函。

Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 41



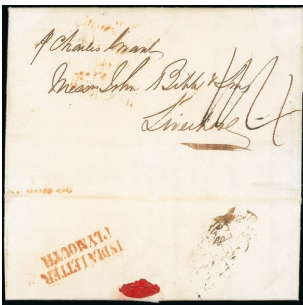
First Opium WarThe Kowloon IncidentEnd of the Blockade1840 (11 Feb.) entire letter to William Leslie in Scotland from his son in Macao, marked "p Mames from China" and rated "1/4", the flap with unframed "liverpool/ship letter" and Edinburgh transit c.d.s. (8.6). A rather chatty letter dealing with various business and personal matters and includes, " ... if Govt do them duly in this important price level and pay us for the opium surrendered to Capt Elliot a/c the Chinese Govt, I will do pretty well last year as my share of profits may be £4,000-5,000... We have only two men of war here just now inc. 'Volage' 28 gun and 'Hyacinth' 18. The latter is a beautiful vessel and in glorious order. Her Captain Warren is a very nice fellow and a great friend of mine ...". Folding creases and some light soiling; a good letter containing much information

1840年2月11日澳門寄蘇格蘭封，由內河携送，有"p Mames from China" 及遞送費為"1/4"，封舌有無框"LIVERPOOL/SHIP LETTER" 及愛丁堡6月8日中轉日戳。1840年6月第一次鴉片戰爭正式開打前，只有義律率領極為少數軍艦在中國巡航，此信函確認了只有Volage 及Hyacinth 是在中國服役的二艘軍艦。另外也描述因充公鴉片，英政府代賠償的也令鴉片煙商有豐厚利潤可圖。

Estimate

HK\$5,000 to HK\$7,000

Lot 42



First Opium WarThe Kowloon IncidentEnd of the Blockade1840 (20 Feb.) entire letter to John Bibby & Sons in Liverpool from Thomas Edmond in Macao, carried "p Charles Grant", rated "1/4" and, on reverse, unframed "india letter/plymouth" in red with London and Liverpool c.d.s. (23.6); there is a light horizontal filing fold. Clean.The unusual contents give an account of the threats by the Chinese to invade Macao, "...Matters continue to such quiet here and there seems now a greater probability of the Chinese allowing the English to remain here peaceably since the Portuguese have taken up their cause more warmly. We allude to the answer lately sent by the governor of Macao to a chop sent to him by the Chinese, ordering the Portuguese to retire to their Forts, as it was the intention of the Chinese to bring in a body of troops to drive the English away. To this the Governor replied that no Chinese force would be allowed to enter Macao, for any such purpose, and that if the Chinese attempted it, the Forts would fire upon them and the crew of the English Ships of War would be landed to repel the entrance of Chinese troops into Macao...". An important and historic letter provenance: Norman Bennett, September 2004

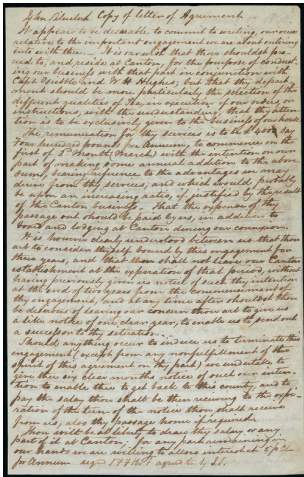
1840年2月20日澳門Thomas Edmond 寄利物浦John Bibby & Son 信函，以私人輪船"Charles Grant" 携往英國。遞送費為"1/4"，函背蓋有無框"INDIA LETTER/

PLYMOUTH" 紅色戳記，旁有6月23日利物浦日戳。有摺痕，保存良好。不尋常的內容描述了中國人入侵澳門的威脅，... 這裡的事情仍然如此平靜，現在似乎中國人允許英國人和平地留在澳門的可能性更大，... 命令葡萄牙人撤退到他們的堡壘，因為中國人打算帶來回答說，任何中國軍隊都不得出於任何目的進入澳門，如果中國人試圖進入澳門，炮壘將向他們開火，以擊退中國軍隊進入澳門....."。一封重要且具有歷史意義的信函。

Estimate

HK\$10,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 43

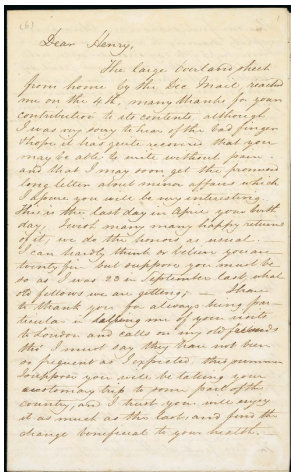


First Opium WarThe Kowloon IncidentEnd of the Blockade1840 (17 Mar.) a long and detailed letter (only) from John Silverlock in Macao, The letter begins with a "Copy of Letter of Agreement" with regard to their business in Canton. The main letter, to his father, refers to the state of affairs then, "... There is much talk here of an attempt made by the Chinese a few nights ago to burn the ships at Tongkoo, but it is only the persons who having little to do ... who accuse them of this intention ... others are of the opinion that it was the means used by the Mandarins to punish the Compradores by the destruction of their boats, for their disobedience to the laws of the government forbidding them to supply provisions to the ships. ... The arrangements appear to be put in the hands of the Governor General of India who is to send on such a force as he thinks needful. Already two or three steamers are ordered round and the ships from the Indian Station are to be despatched immediately. These are to be met by an extra naval force direct from England, the reports of the strength of which I am not inclined to believe, they say three ships of the line with the attendant frigates, & c, but the newspapers do not mention it. They are to arrive here May next. I am much afraid the opium will be striking point. The English will demand (it is supposed) full payment for the 20,000 chests given up last year."

1840年3月17日澳門John Silverlock 發出的長及詳細的信函，信函開頭是關於他們在廣州的業務的“協議書副本”。給他父親的主要信件是指當時的事態，“……這裡有很多關於中國人幾天前試圖在銅鼓燒毀船隻的企圖，但這只是那些無事可做的人……這些安排似乎交由印度總督負責，他將派遣他認為需要的部隊。... 已經訂購了兩三艘汽輪，將立即派遣印度的船隻出發... 這些將由直接來自英國的額外海軍迎戰... 我很害怕鴉片會成為焦點。英國人將要求(應該)全額支付去年放棄的 20,000 個箱子”

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 44



First Opium WarThe Kowloon IncidentWaiting for the Expeditionary Force1840 (30 Apr.) long letter written by John Silverlock at Macao. Here he writes, "... Of local news, I have nothing to tell you, the place is horribly quiet and dull. We have heard some indirect news from England as late as 1 January, nothing particular of interest and no letter yet arrived. We continue to get confirmatory accounts from India of the very large force both naval and military now being prepared for the Chinese War! The sooner they come the better it is all very well to make a show in fact the only way to bring the Chinese to their senses is to show them what can be done if circumstances order it necessary, however, I apprehend with waste of powder and show beyond the taking of the Bogue Forts, and still noted strongly to the opinion why I can't exactly explain, that the trade will be resumed next season; the British government will make this in my humble opinion the first point to be gained, the probable loss of revenue will be staring in the face of the negotiators - we must wait patiently till then matters are all settled for us ..."

1840年4月30日由澳門John Silverlock 寫的一封長函。重要內容提及駐印度的英國步兵及軍艦調遣來中國，加大力度增強其在華運征軍，並準備與中國政府宣戰。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 45



First Opium War
The Kowloon Incident
Waiting for the Expeditionary Force
1840 (4 May) John Silverlock entire letter to his father in Chichester, written from Macao and sent "pr General Kyd" and rated "8" (single ship letter rate) with a good strike of the step-type "portsmouth/ship letter". Exceptionally clean and fine.
This letter is full of background information and includes, "... we have however heard of the arrival at Sineapore of the enterprise steamer and a vessel with troops both from India, it is expected they will remain there till joined by other naval and military forces and we are told to look for them in the Chinese waters between the 1st and 20th of June ... I have no appreciation of war the force is necessary for show, but tho the Chinese would not think of meeting our troops in the field, their plan would be the same as the pursued on a former occasion, they would withdraw the coast population fifty miles into the interior, an invading power might then burn and destroy towns and villages, but unless they could reach the seat of government this would be useless...". The letter also includes description of the opium smuggling which was still going on and the fighting between the opium ships and the Chinese war junks which includes, "I fully expect the Chinese will capture one of these vessels before its over.". Ex Sir Percival David

1840年5月4日澳門John Silverlock 寄給他在英國Chichester 的父親的信函，由汽

輪"General Kyd" 携往。遞送費是8d, (單項船遞費)，帶清晰梯型"portsmouth/ ship

letter" 戳記，保存非常良好。這封信中充滿了背景信息，其中包括：“……然而，我們聽說貿易輪船和一艘載有印度軍隊的船隻抵達新加坡，預計他們將留在那裡，直到其他人加入海軍和軍隊，我們被告知要在 6 月 1 日至 20 日之間在中國海域尋找他們……他們（清廷）將沿海人口撤回內陸五十英里，然後入侵的軍隊可能會燒毀和摧毀城鎮和村莊...；信中還描述了仍在進行的鴉片走私以及鴉片船隻與中國軍艦之間的戰鬥，其中包括：“我完全希望中國人會在戰鬥結束之前抓獲其中一艘。”前珀西瓦爾·大衛爵士。

Estimate

HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 46



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The First Capture of Chusan
1840 (7 July) entire letter written by John Robert on "H.M.S. 'Melville', Chusan Harbour" to London giving an eye-witness account of the battle, he lists the ships and troops involved. Sent "via Marseilles" and rated "8" in black ink, the reverse with Calcutta Ship Letter and Ship Letter bearing, London straight-line "ship letter" and London arrival c.d.s. (19.3); there is a light vertical folding crease.
The letter includes, "I address you, for the first time, from an altogether new portion of China, and while engaged in an altogether new course of the operation. We are in possession of the chief town of the Island of Chusan and its suburbs, having had one man wounded on our side and killing or severely wounding about a dozen that we know of ... Our ships are chiefly the 'Melville' - Admiral the Hon George Elliot's flag ... 'Wellesley' - Commodore Sir Gordon Bremner's ... 'Conway' - Captain Drinkwater Bethune ... 'Alligator'; 'Rattlesnake' (troop ship); 'Cruiser'; 'Algerine'; 'Pylades'; Steamer 'Queen'. 'Atlanta', 'Madagascar', 'Enterprise' ... Our Regiments are the 18th or Royal Irish commanded by Colonel Burrel who is also in command of the whole force, consequently a brigadier general, and protempore governor of the Island; 26th or Cameronians, Colonel James, the former commander, Col. Oglander having died on the passage from Macao is to be interred on shore today; 49th Colonel - a regiment of Bengal Volunteer made up from different native regiments ... a corps of Bengal Engineers - all able officers and a corps of sappers and Miners from Madras". He continues, "The Admiral is a pleasant old man, but seems timid of responsibility. The Brigadier and Governor is an old woman, unfit for anything but a retired list". The letter is continued on 21 July from the 'Wellesley' and completed on 1 August by another family member/friend. A desirable first hand account provenance: John Sussex, "The Opening of China", November 1987

1840年7月7日寄往倫敦的信函，John Robert 寫於泊在舟山港口的英國皇家戰艦“Melville”號上。信面上寫了遞送費為 8d, 另有遍歷各地的戳記及3月18日的倫敦到埠日戳。信面經過加爾各答及馬賽地地郵局。信面有摺痕；發信人作為第一次定海之戰的目擊者，在信面中描述了這場戰爭的情況與參與艦隻。……我們知道大約有十個英國人殺死或重傷。……我們的船隻主要是“梅爾維爾”一號。……“威爾斯利”一號。……“康威”一號。……“亞利加托”一號。……“響尾蛇”一號。……“巡邏艦”一號。……“阿爾及爾”一號。……“派拉德斯”一號。……“女王”一號。……“亞特蘭塔”一號。……“馬達加斯加”一號。……“企業”一號。……我們的艦隊由 18 個或更多的軍艦組成。由 Burrel 上校指揮，他指揮整個艦隊，因此是華界和島上的臨時總督。這封信於 7 月 21 日從“Wellesley”艦上，並於 8 月 1 日由另一位家屬成員/朋友完成。罕見的第一次定海之戰的實地資料。

Estimate

HK\$20,000 to HK\$30,000

Lot 47

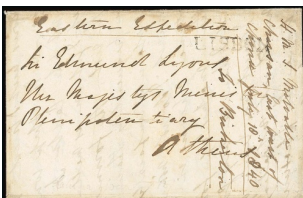


First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The First Capture of Chusan
 1840 (9 July) cover and part letter from Russell & Sturgis in Manila to Frederick Huth in London, with "1/-" rate mark crossed through and replaced by "2/-" and marked "Via Falmouth", with "INDIA" in oval and, on the flap, Bombay forwarding agent's cachet and London arrival c.d.s. (13.3); there are two vertical folding creases and some light, even ageing. The letter gives details of the upcoming events in China, "We yesterday had letters from China to 23 June. The squadron was there and Sir J.J. Gordon Bremer had announced a blockade, and the remainder of the squadron would go to Chusan about 30 N. to await there the Admiral from England with other ships. All vessels would be permitted to come out of the River and consequently, all the foreigners at Canton and the property in their charge were considered safe - in fact, the number of vessels remaining there was very small. The general impression at Canton was that the British Government was desirous to negotiate before commencing hostilities, and that consequently it would be very long before there could be any settlement pending. ..."

1840年7月9日馬尼拉Russell & Sturgis 寄倫敦Frederick Huth 信函，遞送費初為“1/-”後改為“2/-”，並注“Via Falmouth”，蓋橢圓型“INDIA”戳記，封舌上有孟買中轉及3月13日倫敦到達戳。有摺痕及少許老化。這封信詳細介紹了中國即將發生的事件：“我們昨天收到了來自中國的信函，直到6月23日。中隊在那裡，JJ Gordon Bremer 爵士宣布了封鎖，...中隊的其餘成員將前往舟山約北緯30度。在那裡等待來自英國的海軍上將和其他船隻...，所有船隻都將被允許從河中出來，因此廣州的所有外國人及其管理的財產都被認為是安全的...”

Estimate
 HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 48

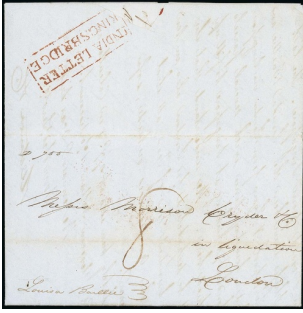


First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The First Capture of Chusan
 1840 (10 July) cover and part letter from "H.M.S. Melville, Chusan, East Coast of China" and marked "Eastern Expedition" and addressed to Edmund Lyons, His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, Athens, carried around the Cape of Good Hope and bearing a straight-line "Lisbon". Without any rate mark as postage was free to H.M. Plenipotentiary. An important letter, very early to be marked Eastern Expedition, very little mail was carried on the 'Melville' when she departed Chusan on 10th July and the only Opium War letter to Athens. Ex Sir Percival David literature: The Postal History of China & Hong Kong, Lee Scamp (illustrated p.170) Edmund Lyons, 1st Baron Lyons was an eminent British Admiral of the Royal Navy and a senior diplomat

1840年7月10日從泊在中國東海岸的舟山皇家戰艦“HMS Melville” 携送往雅典的H.M. Plenipotentiary 上全權代表Edmund Lyons 的信函，注有“東方遠征(Eastern Expedition)”字句，此信途經好望角及葡萄牙里斯本。沒有任何郵費標記，因為送往H.M. Plenipotentiary 都是免郵費；這是一封異常重要的信函，是已知最早的“東方遠征”郵件，當她於7月10日離開舟山時，“梅爾維爾 (Melville)”號上攜帶的郵件很少，也是唯一一封遞信雅典的有關鴉片戰爭之信函。前珀西瓦爾·大衛爵士。脚注: Edmund Lyons, 1st Baron Lyons 是一位傑出的英國皇家海軍上將和高級外交官

Estimate
 HK\$25,000 to HK\$35,000

Lot 49



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The First Capture of Chusan
1840 (2 Nov.) Wetmore entire letter from Macao to "Messrs Morrison Cryder & Co in liquidation", London, carried on the "Louisa Baille", rated "8" and the flap with a fine strike of the boxed "india letter/kingsbridge" (rare in red). The letter describes the state of affairs in the aftermath of capturing the Island of Chusan and threats to Ningpo, "... the latest account from Chusan 24th ultimo state that the Admiral with the principal part of the fleet would sail about the 7th to 10th inst for this station, that a more general possession of the island of Chusan would be taken, by the establishment of an additional number of military posts at different points and that supplies of fresh provisions were coming in much more freely than before. The Chinese still refuse to release Captain Anstruther and their other prisoners, the Company of the Transport Nile, all of whom remained at Ningpo, but as they were well treated, the contemplated attack upon that place would not be made for the negotiations to be held at Canton this month, Keshen is expected to arrive there about the 10th inst, and in the meantime, the Emperor has deprived the late Viceroy Lin of all rank and ordered him to await the arrival of the Keshen. Tang, the predecessor of Lin, has also been directed to repair to Canton to attend the negotiations and afford such information as he may be required to furnish respecting his own proceedings, whilst Viceroy of these provinces and otherwise ... HM Ships 'Calliope' 28, Captain Herbert, and 'Samarang' 28 Captain Scott, have arrived from Valparaiso, the former on the 11th and the latter on the 22nd ulto. The 'Orestes' is expected from the same quarter and the 'Herald' from Singapore". A fascinating historical letter
provenance: Norman Bennett, September 2004

1840年11月2日澳門 Wetmore 寄倫敦 Messrs Morrison Cryder & Co. 信函。

由 "Louisa Baille" 携送。遞送費 8d, 封舌蓋長框型 "INDIA

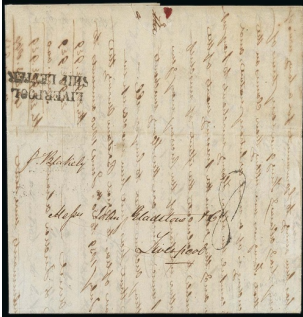
LETTER/KINGSBRIDGE" 戳記 (少見為紅色)。

這封信描述了奪取舟山島後的事態和對寧波的威脅, "... 最新報導稱, 海軍上將率領艦隊的主要部分將航行於 7 日至 10 日, 該駐地將通過在不同地點建立更多軍事哨所來獲得對舟山島的更廣泛佔領... 中國人仍然拒絕釋放 Anstruther 船長和他們的其他囚犯... 與此同時, 清廷皇帝已經取消了林則徐前總督的所有軍銜, 並命令他等待克深 (Keshen's) 的到來..." 一件極具第一次鴉片歷史意義的重要信函。

Estimate

HK\$10,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 50

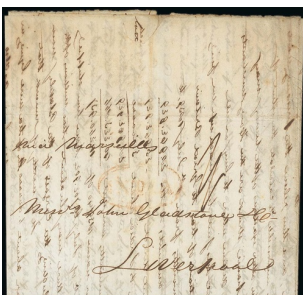


First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Blockade at Canton
1840 (18 July) entire letter to John Gladston's in Liverpool, from Turner & Co., Macao and sent "pr Blakely", rated "8" and with a fine strike of "liverpool/ship letter" on the flap; there is a vertical filing fold. Apart from general business matters, the letter includes. "... but even should the whole coast of China be sealed by an impenetrable Blockade, Manila is a port of ready access at all seasons ... The Chinese naturally ascribe it to our want of power so much so that it is generally believed that the Viceroy is preparing to assume the offensive and he is levying a considerable force for the purpose of attacking either the men of war now lying with the fleets at Capsuigmoon, or the British residents at Macao - besides by means of his threatening and abusive edicts and his offer of rewards for the capture of Englishmen, dead or alive, he is exciting the lower orders of his countrymen against all foreigners. Even the few Americans who are still on Canton are treated with great insolence, in consequence of this excitement a more rigorous policy would have checked this insolent spirits at the outset, and we ar persuaded it would have facilitated any after attempt to negotiate ... Up to this date so far as we know, the Chinese have only lost a few salt junks and one Mandarin boat since the arrival of the expedition, for all the private junks are merely stopped at the Bogue and allowed to go up the inner passage, that entrance of the river not having been attempted to be blockaded".
provenance:Eddie Lawrence, September 2014

1840年7月18日澳門Turner & Co. 寄英國利物浦John Gladston's 信函。以私人輪船 "Blakely" 携送，遞送費為 "8"，封舌蓋 "Liverpool/Ship Letter" 戳記。信函有些摺痕。此信內容除一般業務事項外，該信函還包括：“...但即使中國的整個海岸被難以逾越的封鎖，...馬尼拉也是一個四季皆宜的港口……”及一些廣州的情況等。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 51

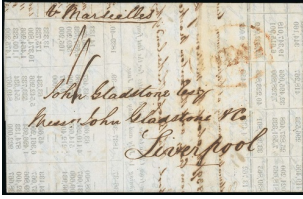


First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Blockade at Canton
1840 (18 July) an entire letter from Turner & Co in Macao to Messrs John Gladstone & Co. Liverpool, "via Marseilles", rated at "1/-" and bearing a faint strike of "INDIA" in oval. Notes inside indicate that this was carried on the 'Mary Elizabeth' and was received on 14th December. Believed to be early use of the new Falmouth rate. The contents are almost identical to the previous lot, being written on the same day by the same writer

1840年7月18日澳門Turner & Co. 經馬賽寄英國利物浦Messrs John Gladstone 信函，遞送費為 "1/-"，蓋有橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳記，裡面的筆記表明信函在“瑪麗伊麗莎白”號上攜帶的，並於12月14日收到。相信是早期信函使用新的法爾茅斯遞送費。信內容與上一批幾乎相似且是同一寫信人同一天寫的。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 52



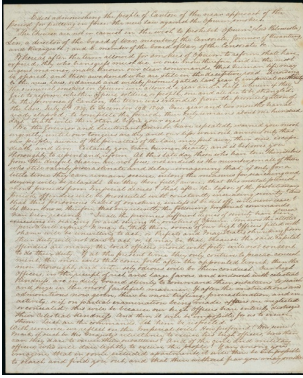
First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Elliot Negotiations
1840 (25 July) printed circular from Thomson in Macao, to John Gladstone in Liverpool "pr Marseilles", rated "1/-" and with faint "INDIA" in oval, docketed as being received on 14th December.
The printed letter gives details of the different teas exported over the last years with the "written" section telling of the British subjects' discontent with Elliot's directives and includes, "I wrote you pretty fully on the 24th ultimo by the 'Anstruther' when I mentioned the arrival of the first detachment of the Expedition, and the publication of the notice of the blockade. Since then nearly all the expected ships have come in, and started for the north, leaving the Bogue forts untouched. The force they have left to blockade the river is quite inadequate so much so that they find it useless even to attempt to stop the junks from going up the inner passage ... I earnestly hope the Admiral Elliot has not been acting with the same vile half and half policy in the north. If he has, we shall have a most tedious job and double the force will be required to bring the Chinese to their senses that would have been required had they acted with boldness and decision on their first arrival. What we have most to fear is that our old superintendent who has a most ridiculously high opinion of his own powers of diplomacy will manage to persuade the Admiral to allow him to enter into a chop and edict with the Emperor ..." along with a lot of other gossip and information

1840年7月25日來自澳門湯馬斯的報單印刷件；經馬賽遞送往利物浦的**John Gladstone**。費用為“1/-”，蓋有橢圓型“INDIA”戳記，據記錄於12月14日收到信函。此印刷報單剖釋了當時在廣州的英國人對其駐華商務總監（查理義律 **Charles Elliot**）的不滿，認為他對清廷的政策不夠強硬。函內首先敘述了當時絕大部原駐廣州之船艦均已北上向舟山群島推進，因此剩下的軍力不足以有效封鎖廣州珠江一帶……文內又提及真誠盼望現揮軍北上的統帥喬治懿律（**George Elliot**）不要像義律般採取那樣令人討厭的半推半就之敷衍政策。

Estimate

HK\$12,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 53



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Elliot Negotiations 1840 (Sept.) (c.) a long narrative from John Silverlock describing and translating the Chinese Edicts issued in September 1840 and, apparently, sent with a covering letter. The four pages are in his small and neat handwriting and come with a complete transcription. The first outlines the laws banning the smoking of opium and any lawbreakers caught after December 19th will be strangled to death. This goes on to list the damages of those opium smokers in China and admonishes the people of Canton for not doing more to uphold the law. The second is about the communication from Kishen to the Emperor after his negotiations with Elliot. This is about the situation where the English military forces had moved to the North of China near Peking River, requesting an extension of favour, and commanding Kishen to instruct and order for the purpose of allowing English to proceed to Canton to seek entrance. The third is about the dissatisfaction of the performance of Lin in respect of his work on controlling the smuggling of opium and the subsequent turmoil with the foreigners in China; ordered to take away Lin's official seals and command Lin to return to Peking immediately. The fourth is about commanding a criminal board to deliberate the punishment to be imposed on Lin and Tang Tingching's unskilful management. In addition, the Emperor officially directed Kishen to become the Governor of the two Kwang provinces and [Ellepu] was expected to take charge of the government before Kishen's arrival. This is a stunning and highly important document which outlines how the Chinese were reacting to the situation

1840年9月約翰·西爾弗洛克 (John Silverlock) 的長篇敘述，他描述和翻譯了 1840 年 9 月頒布的中國詔書，並且還附上了一封信。這四頁是他細緻而整潔的筆跡，並附有完整的譯錄。本信函共記載了四封重要詔書：第一封是關於誡勉廣州人民對實施反吸食鴉片煙的新法，並闡述了鴉片煙對人民造成的傷害及對鴉片煙施加的嚴厲懲處；第二封是有關琦善與義律的會談，當時英遠征軍正靠近北京，並要求擴大通商口岸範圍，及落實優惠英國人可在廣州自由進出境之政策；第三封是關於對林則徐在廣東禁煙而引起戰爭的不滿，因此將他革職查辦，並調返北京接受審查；第四封是關於道光皇帝正批示成立專案組查辦林則徐、鄧庭楨的禁煙事件，及派琦善到廣州接替林則徐為兩廣總督。琦善抵達前，由伊里布欽差大臣暫代執行。這是一份令人驚嘆且非常重要的文件，它概述了中國對當時中英因鴉片煙引起衝突的反應。

Estimate

HK\$20,000 to HK\$40,000

Lot 54



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Elliot Negotiations
1840 (16 Nov.) entire letter from John Silverlock in Macao to his father in Chichester and marked "via Marseilles", rated at "2/8" (British rate 1/10d. and 10d. to France) with a good strike of "INDIA" in oval and, on the flap, London c.d.s. (11.3) and manuscript "Recd at Bombay 12th Jany 1841 by Birtles"; carried privately by the 'Mary Gordon' to Bombay. Clean and fine. Another long and informative letter which includes, "My last letter informed you that the Admiral had returned to Chusan from the mouth of the Pekin river, that Capt. Elliot has had interviews with the High Imperial Commissioner Kishen that the letter from Lord Palmerston to the Pekin Government had been received in court, and arrangements were made by the appointment of Kishen for carrying on negotiations at Canton or its neighborhood for the settlement of the differences between the two country...". The letter further records the official notice as issued on H.M.S. 'Melville' regarding, amongst other things, the ceasefire matters, "HMS 'Melville' 6th November 1840. The Commander in Chief has now to give notice to the Expedition that a truce has been agreed to between the High Imperial Commissioner and himself pending negotiations between the two countries, the terms of which are generally that neither party is to interfere beyond the boundary assigned to him, and that native intercourse is not to be interrupted. The English Boundary has been defined as taking the island of Chusan, and the small islands immediately adjacent including all within a line run round ... By order (sgd.) A.H, Mountain, Major Dpty. Capt. Genl,". An important letter. Ex Sir Percival David

1840年11月16日澳門John Silverlock 寄給住在英國Chichester 父親之信函，此信函首先由私人輪船 "Mary Gorgon" 携往孟買再途經馬賽，遞送費為"2/8" (英國費用 "1/10d" 及 10d 到法國)，帶橢圓型"INDIA" 戳記，封舌蓋3月11日倫敦日戳，並有手寫 "Recd at Bombay 12th Jany 1841 by Birtles" 字句。本信函所提及的當時情況為：1840年定海被佔領後轉入休整狀態，之後義律與清廷琦善展開談判，但不暢順，年年底雙方南下廣州繼續和談...當中關於割讓香港一款，琦善拒絕，重申割地是「天朝從來未有之事，其勢斷不能行」。而對於英軍暫屯香港的要求，琦善以《巴麥尊照會》公文所無為由拒絕。一件重要及極具歷史性的信函。

Estimate

HK\$25,000 to HK\$35,000

Lot 55

First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Elliot Negotiations
 1840 (21 Nov.) cover and part letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone in Liverpool "via Marseilles", rated "2/8" and with "INDIA" in oval and, on the flap, "Recd at Bombay 18th Jany 1841 pr Couasjee family via Calcutta, BJ & Co" and with London and Liverpool datestamps (11.3); there is a light vertical folding crease. The end of this letter includes, " ... The community here have addressed to the Admiral, drawing his attention to the seizure of Mr Stanton. The Admiral has brought down with him the 'Melville', 'Wellesley', 'Blenheim' and 'Modeste'. The 'Herald' joined him outside, we believe he went up to the Bogue yesterday, accompanied by the greater part of the squadron, and it is with no small anxiety that we wait for intelligence of his reception there - Captain Elliot left this morning to join him. "The rev. Stanton was an English missionary who remained in Canton, despite the ruling that all British should leave. The arrest of Stanton created great concern until his release in December 1840

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 56

First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Elliot Negotiations
 1840 (30 Nov.) entire letter from Richie Steuart in Canton to John Gladstone & Co in Liverpool, "via Red Sea & Marseilles", rated "2/8", with "INDIA" in oval and, on the flap, London c.d.s. (8.1); there is a vertical folding crease. The contents include, " ... It seems by no means ascertained what the Chinese have agreed to do, it seems most likely from all accounts however that commissioners have been appointed to settle all the matters in dispute in Canton. Some months will most probably elapse before the resumption of the trade, so that very probably little if any tea of the growth in 1840 can reach prior to June 1841 - even if matters are arranged with great expedition. It appears that the Admiral met with very kind and friendly treatment from the court of Peking. We doubt when the correct accounts of this negotiation come to be known, a favorable impression will be given of the conduct of the Emperor ..."

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 57

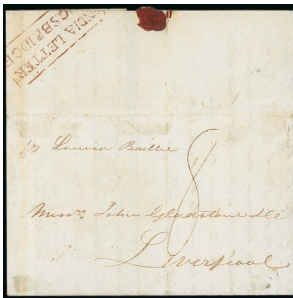


First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionThe Elliot Negotiations1840 (3 Dec.) wrapper and part letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool, carried on the "pr Lousia Baillie", rated "8" and, on the reverse, a good strike of the boxed "india letter/kingsbridge" struck in red and London c.d.s. (21.4); there is a vertical filing crease and an archival tape repair along one of the folds.The part letter includes, "... of the Chinese Government intentions, a statement which certainly gives countenance to the opinion generally entertained here that negotiations as yet, have made no progress whatsoever. In commercial matters, we have no change to report. We hear of no sales being made here except of cotton in very trilling quantities which is smuggled up to Canton..." He also notes, "... the 'Madagascar' steamer from Chusan 25th ulto has just anchored off the Roads, but by some mischance we have as yet received no letters -"

詳情請參閱英文說明

**Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$5,000**

Lot 58



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionThe Elliot Negotiations1840 (23 Nov.) entire letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool "pr Lousia Baillie", rated "8" and with a good strike of the boxed "india letter/kingsbridge" struck in red and Liverpool datestamp (21.4) on the reverse; with light vertical folding crease. Light vertical filing fold.The interesting contents illuminate one of the interactions between the Chinese and the English, "... We are now enabled to announce the landing hereon the evening of the 2st of Capt. C. Elliot, Messrs Morrison & Elmslie. It seems the Queen Steamer went up to Chuenpee on 21st and sent a boat ashore with a flag of truce and a letter for Ke-shan the Commissioner. The fort fired on the boat and then on the steamer, which was struck by a 32lb shot. She returned the fire both with shot and shell and then carried back the letter to to the Admiral. It is said that Capt. Elliot has got the letter delivered to the Chinese officer here in Kuen-min-foo. What will be the consequence of this abrupt display of the Chinese feeling remains to be seen. The Community here have addressed the Admiral drawing his attention to the seizure of Mr Stanton. The Admiral has brought with him the 'Melville', 'Wellesley', Blenheim' and 'Modesse' - the 'Herald' joined him outside. We believe he went up to the Bogue yesterday accompanied by the greater part of the squadron and it is with no small anxiety that we wait for intelligence of his negotiation there. Capt. Elliot left this morning to join the Admiral"

1840年11月23日澳門Turner & Co. 寄英國利物浦John Gladstone & Co 信函，封面有"pr Lousia Baillie" 字句，遞費為"8"，封舌蓋有紅色長框型 "INDIA LETTER/KINGSBRIDGE"，信函背面有4月21日利物浦日戳，有摺痕。這信函有趣的內容為闡明了中英之間的互動，"...我們現在可以宣佈Capt. C. Elliot (義律) Messrs Morrison & Elmslie 20日晚登陸這裡(澳門)。似乎在21日汽船皇后號將前往穿鼻，並派一艘船靠岸，船上面掛著停戰旗和一封寫給專員琦善的信函..."

**Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$8,000**

Lot 59

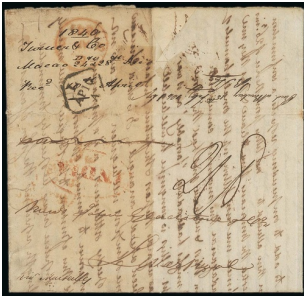


First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionThe Elliot Negotiations1840 (5 Dec.) wrapper docketed from Russell & Co in Canton to Rothschild & Sons in London, carried "pr HM Ship Volage", rated "2/8" (quadruple ship letter rate of 8d.) and a good strike of step-type "india letter/portsmouth", the reverse with a faint strike of London arrival c.d.s. (7.5); there is a horizontal crease and light vertical filing fold. Very few letters were carried on naval ships, and there was little traffic from Canton at this time. The 'Volage' set sail for England on 6th Decemberprovenance:Lee Scamp. November 2006

1840年12月5日從廣州 Russell & Co 寄到倫敦 Rothschild & Sons 的包裝紙，由皇家軍艦HMS Volage 携往，遞送費為 "2/8" (8d 的四倍船信函遞費。) 封上蓋有梯型 "INDIA LETTER/PORTSMOUTH" 戳記，函背蓋一較模糊的5月7日倫敦到達日戳；有輕摺痕。很少信函是以軍艦携送的，其時從廣州往來的交通也十分疏落。“HMS volage” 號於 12 月 6 日啟航前往英格蘭

Estimate
HK\$10,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 60



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionThe Elliot Negotiations1840 (24-28 Dec.) long entire letter from Macao to John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool "via Marseilles", rated "2/8", with "INDIA" in oval and, on the flap, London and Liverpool arrival c.d.s.(10.4) carried privately to Bombay by the 'City of Derry'; there is a vertical filing crease, some paper ageing and a few adhesive tape repairs (which should be replaced).The long letter gives a good account of what was happening at that time including, "... we have daily had conflicting reports, at one time all hope of a settlement were declared to be given up, and nothing but active hostilities was to be heard of ... The fact is we are kept most completely in the dark and know nothing of the progress making in the negotiations between Com. Keshin and Captain Elliot. The present and last report current is that everything either is actually settled and only waits ratification we published or just on the point of being settled; but how arranged upon what conditions either as regards the past or future we have not the slightest clue to, and indeed cannot help feeling everything but confident in the truth of this story more than any of its predecessors ...Mr Stanton was released from confinement in Canton and returned a few days ago to Macao...". And with two later additions to the original letter

1840年12月24-28日澳門經馬賽至利物浦John Gladstone & Co 信函，遞送費為 "2/8"，帶橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳記。封舌有倫敦及4月10日利物浦到達日戳。而此函首先由私人乘輪船 "City of Derry" 往孟買；有摺痕，老化及修補痕跡。信函內容大致講述定海戰後，戰勝的英國向清廷提出14 項條件議訂和約，因談判不如英方要求而導致第二次穿鼻洋之戰，虎門戰役等戰事，且信中亦提到引致發生在澳門 "the Battle of Barrier" 的斯坦頓牧師被擄走囚禁於廣州終於獲釋並返回澳門。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 61



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionThe Elliot Negotiations1841 (11-20 Feb.) entire letter from Syn & Co in Singapore to Arthur Willis & Co. London "Overland" with boxed handstamp "via marseilles" and "INDIA" in oval, rated "7/-" in black ink; the reverse with oval framed "forwarded by/dixon, carter & co./bombay" handstamp across the join and London arrival c.d.s. (6.5); there are two vertical filing creases.The second part of the letter includes the following information, "...A few days ago advices were received of the total loss of the 'Catherine Evans' bound from this to China & also that one of the Opium Clippers with 1300 chests of opium on board had been dismantled. Today we have HMS Larne in from Macao which dates from 12th inst the state of matters is as unsettled as ever. Capt. Elliot has gone to meet Keshen we suppose to carry on further negotiations which have hitherto been of such little service. It is quite time some settlement as made as in the meantime trade is suffering severely". An interesting letter which demonstrates the opium trade was still in operation
provenance:Eddie Lawrence, September 2014

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000

Lot 62

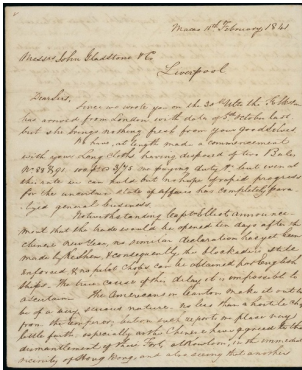


First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionThe Elliot Negotiations1841 (24 Feb.) entire letter to Messrs Webster, Gordon & Cossarty in London written "on board H.M.S. Calliope off South Wantong", sent "Via Suez" and "via Southampton", rated "1/-" and "7/-" (total charge for the whole pack of mails), there is a smudged strike of "INDIA" in oval and, on the flap, a fine strike of "forwarded by w&t edmonds & co/bombay" and London arrival c.d.s (8.6); there is the usual light vertical filing fold.The contents are a copy of the Circular to H.B.M. Subjects, "The Imperial Minister and High Commissioner having failed to conclude the Treaty of Peace lately agreed with H.M. Plenipotentiary within the allotted period hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon. A Chinese force employed under cover of a masked and strong field work in blocking up a channel of the river at the back of Amunghoy was dislodged, the obstruction effectively cleared away, the guns in battery & deposit amounting to 80 of various calibre rendered unserviceable, and the whole of the military material destroyed ... (sigd) Chas Elliot H.M.P. in China". A highly important document informing of the resumption of hostilities

1841年2月24日寫於英國皇家軍艦H.M.S. Calliope上的信函，經蘇伊士及修咸頓送達倫敦。遞送費1s（限重半安士經修咸頓的費用），7s（整份郵件的總費用）。信函上有模糊的橢圓形"INDIA"戳記，及清晰"Forwarded by W & T Edmond Co./ Bombay"雙圈橢圓形戳。旁有6月8日倫敦到達日戳。信函上有摺痕。內為發給H.B.M.的通訊副本，內容為“帝國大臣和高級專員最近未能在特定的時間內與全權代表簽訂和平條約，因此敵對行動於昨天下午恢復。一支蒙面的中國軍隊在和強大的掩護下進行封鎖Amunghoy後面的一條河道，但被移走了，障礙物有效地清除，80支不同口徑的槍械和軍備無法使用，整個軍事物資被摧毀.....(sigd) Chas Elliot HMP 在中國”。一份通知中英雙方恢復作戰狀況的非常重要信函。

Estimate
HK\$25,000 to HK\$40,000

Lot 63

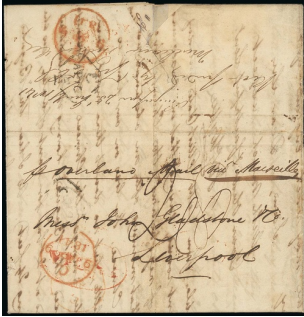


First Opium War**The Eastern Expedition****The Elliot Negotiations****1841 (11 Feb.)** long letter (only) from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool, docketed that it was received on 31st August. The letter gives a lot of detail of the trade and the negotiations including, "... Notwithstanding Captain Elliot announcement that the trade would be opened ten days after the Chinese New Year, no similar declaration has been made by Keshen and consequently the blockade is still enforced, and no pilot chops can be obtained for English ships. The true cause of this delay it is impossible to ascertain. The Americans in Canton make it out to be of a very serious nature. No less than a hostile chop from the Emperor, but on such reports we place very little faith especially as the Chinese have agreed to the dismantlement of the Forts at Kowloon, in the immediate vicinity of Hong Kong, and also seeing that another meeting takes place this day at the Bogue between Captain Elliot and Keshen. Our Plenipotentiary at all events seems quite satisfied with the state of affairs, for he holds out hopes that almost immediately after the meeting above alluded to the port will be opened, and allow countrymen at liberty to proceed to Canton. The interested opposition of the local Mandarins to any agreement is in our opinion the more probable cause for these delays ... All the particulars we have of the cession of Hong Kong are derived from Captain Elliot's proclamation ... We believe that nothing has been said on either side regarding the future conduct of the opium trade and therefore we look forward with some alarm to the discussion that may take place on this truly embarrassing question... ". There is further information about smuggling tea and the large quantities of cotton waiting to be allowed into Canton.

1841年2月11日澳門Turner & Co. 寄利物浦John Gladstone & Co. 據記錄，它是在8月31日收到的。此信函主要內容為義律發佈，中國新年後10天將重啓貿易往來，但中方兩廣總督琦善即未有公佈，社區封鎖仍然繼續。信中亦敘述到義律在1841年1月29日的公告確認香港已割讓予英國。此信函是補充說明「穿鼻草議」的發展情況之重要信函。

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 64



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Taking of the Bogue Forts 1841 (7-8 Jan.) entire letter from James Wyllie to John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool "pr overland mail via Marseilles" bearing faint India oval, the flap with manuscript Singapore forwarding agent, London and Liverpool c.d.s. (10.4) and carried "pr 'Brigand'" to Bombay. There is a vertical filing crease and some paper ageing. The postscript, added on the 8th includes, "A circular from Capt. Elliot stated yesterday has just been sent round, saying that in consequence of an interruption of negotiations, the Chuenpi and Tycocktow forts were taken that morning, after an obstinate reaction on the part of the Chinese. The loss on our part is said to be very little, but no doubt there must have been great slaughter amongst the Chinese..."

1841年1月7-8日澳門寄利物浦 John Gladstone & Co 信函，信函由輪船 "Brigand" 携往孟買；封面上分別有 "pr overland mail via Marseilles" 字句，模糊的橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳記，封舌上有新加坡貨運代理的手跡，另蓋有倫敦及利物浦4月10日日戳。信函有摺痕及老化。信函內容主述1841年1月初英駐華遠征軍發動第二次穿鼻之戰，集中炮轟虎門一帶，並奪取了穿鼻及大角島兩處的炮台重要障地，殿定了該次勝利的關鍵。

Estimate

HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 65



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Taking of the Bogue Forts 1841 (5-9 Jan.) entire letter from Turner & Co, Macao to John Gladstone & Co in Liverpool "pr overland mail via Marseilles" and rated "6/2", forwarded through Bombay (notation crossed through), "INDIA" in oval, the flap with forwarder's received in Bombay but a small segment of this flap has been cut out; there is a vertical filing crease and some paper ageing (two adhesive tape reinforcements need to be replaced). The long and detailed contents of the letter include, "We now have to advise that during the night the 'Madagascar' steamer came down from the Fleet with dispatches for India, and without delay went immediately, it is understood to tow up the men of the 26th and 49th Regiments just arrived from Chusan via Manila, i.e. those fit for service, to join the force before the Bogue. Nothing official has been made public, but the general belief is that until Thursday 7th inst. is given to the Chinese to amend their terms otherwise Captain Elliot, despairing of diplomacy alone bringing about a settlement, will leave the matter in Commodore Bremer's hands." An addition added on the 9th copies out Charles Elliot's circular, "To her Britannic Majesty's subjects resident in Macao. Negotiations having been interrupted, the positions of Chuenpee and Tycockow were simultaneously attacked this morning by sea and land and have both fallen to Her majesty's arms. It will be very satisfactory to Her Majesty's subjects to learn that this gallant achievement was effected with trifling loss, notwithstanding an obstinate and honourable defence at all points. (signed) Charles Elliot ..." He continues, "The annexed Circular will inform you of the capture of the two lower forts at the Bogue on 7th inst. The destruction of the forts is said to be the most complete, and the loss of life on the part of the Chinese great. They fought well we hear. What our loss has been on board the ships engaged has not transpired but it is understood that of the landing party, one man was killed and 20 wounded. We are anxious to learn what effect the commencement has on the Canton authorities. We have not heard whether the main forts have been attacked yet."

1841年1月5-9日澳門Turner & Co. 寄利物浦John Gladstone & Co 信函，有"pr overland mail via Marseilles" 字句，遞送費為"6/2"，首先於孟買中轉；帶橢圓

型"INDIA" 戳記。封舌有部份缺失，信函有摺痕，老化及修補痕跡。因1841年1月5日義律通知琦善如果遲遲不能達成協議，便交與其總司令伯麥將軍處理，意指會採取軍事行動攻打廣州。信內容主要記述英軍第26及第49兵團分別由舟山及馬尼拉抵達虎門增援；記錄了如果當月7日仍未達成協議，便將交由總司令伯麥處理。亦記載了兩天後即1月7日英軍正式進攻虎門奪取了穿鼻洋和大角島的兩處重要炮台等情況，登島的英軍沒有受到強烈的抵抗，只有少許受傷...；信函見證了第二次穿鼻洋戰役的相關史實。

Estimate

HK\$20,000 to HK\$40,000

Lot 66



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Taking of the Bogue Forts
1841 (8 Jan.) entire letter from John Silverlock to his father in Chichester, "via Marseilles", rated "2/8" and with "INDIA" in large oval. the flap with manuscript, "Recd at Bombay 15 March 1841 R S & Co" (Richie Steuart). London (6.5) and Chichester (7.5) c.d.s. Clean and fine. The letter, in his neat hand (though the ink is a little faint) gives a copy of the Official Circular issued by Charles Elliot (received by the 'Louisa' during the night), he adds his own information, "...Kishen delays land resistance to the demands have at last, brought this heavy blow upon his country and he will now be compelled by force to submit to the terms of our government. The latest intelligence from the Bogue give few particulars of the attack. the following was sent to Capt. Gribble. Jan 7th 'Druid', 'Modest', 'Samarang' & 'Columbine' moved up at 6 a.m. and took their positions off Ty-cock-tow. 'Calliope', 'Hyacinth', 'Larne', steamers 'Queen' & 'Nemesis' off Chuenpee. Commenced at 6 a.m. British flag hoisted over the Forts at 11.30 a.m. Forts entirely destroyed. The Chinese fought well, great number killed. No return yet from our ships of killed and wounded. Land force 20 wounded and one killed. The seventy fours moved up to Anson's Bay at noon to take up position for attacking the large Bogue Fort and the others, and it is most probable that at the present moment all the forts are in the possession of the British. Whether the Commodore will stop here or proceed up river to Canton is not known. People generally think he will not go to Canton. What effect this will have towards advancing or retarding a settlement between the two countries, it is impossible yet to conjecture. In the excitement of the moment one cannot look at things calmly...". A very significant correspondence. Ex Sir Percival David

1941年1月8日澳門John Silverlock 致英國Chichester 的父親信函，途經馬賽，遞送費為“2/8”，蓋大型橢圓型“INDIA”戳記，封舌有“Recd at Bombay 15 march 1841 R S & Co”手跡，分別有5月6日倫敦及5月7日Chichester 日戳；信函保存良好。信函中包含一公函手抄副本敘及剛發生的穿鼻洋第二次戰役，講述英軍佔領了沙角炮台（即穿鼻炮台）和大角炮台，而且英軍損失輕微。駐華全權大使義律於1841年1月7日簽署在皇家戰艦威爾斯利號上。信中其它內容包括：“清廷琦善延誤了陸地防禦的需要，對清廷帶來了沉重的打擊，並將被逼遵守本政府開出的條件....1月8日上午6時，英國國旗於早上十一時三十三分懸掛在蘆船上，海峽炮台全部被摧毀。清廷軍隊人數雖較多佔優，但死亡人數眾多....英軍總司令James Bremer是否在Ansons Bay 停下來還是繼續北上進攻廣州到現在還不知道，但人們普遍認為他不會進攻廣州....”一封意義重大的歷史事件見證信函。

Estimate

HK\$20,000 to HK\$40,000

Lot 67



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionBefore the Evacuation of Chusan1841 (23 Jan.) entire letter from Capt. R. Smith from Ting Hai to Major J.W.J. Puseley of the Mysore Lancers in Calcutta, marked "From China Expedition", without rate mark, the reverse with Calcutta Ship Letter bearing date stamp (11.4) with 4½a. in manuscript for local postage. Clean and fine. The letter gives the local intelligence, "... What the Admiral can be doing is a mystery to us. Previously to his leaving this, he promised to send off a vessel in ten days after his arrival in Macao, but we suppose by his not having made his appearance, that some accident has befallen him. Capt. Bouchier, the Senior Naval Officer is looking out for the Louisa Steamer daily ... Capt Anstruther is still in prison in Ning-poo, but is better treated that he was at first. He could, he writes, make his escape at any time, but will not forsake his fellow prisoners, fearing they might be sacrificed by the Chinese". A rare and early letter from TinghaiOn 23 January 1841, Captain Elliot dispatched the 'Columbine' to Chusan, with instructions to evacuate it for Hong Kong Island. He declared the cession of Hong Kong to the United Kingdom after a tentative agreement with Chinese Imperial Commissioner Qishan a few days earlier

1841年1月23日定海寄加爾各答的Major J.W.J. Puseley of the Mysore Lancers 信函，函上有“中國遠征軍”的字句，沒有遞送費記號，信函背面帶加爾各答4月11日的戳記，並寫上“4½”的當地郵費，保存良好。

Estimate

HK\$20,000 to HK\$30,000

Lot 68



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Battle of the Bogue
1841 (19-29 Feb.) a long and detailed letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone Co "via Marseilles" and rated "2/8" with light "INDIA" in oval, the flap with "Recd Bombay 12th April 1841 by R S & Co", London and Liverpool date stamps (4.6); light vertical filing fold and some paper ageing which does not detract from this very important letter. There is a full transcript of this letter which begins detailing how the 'Nemesis' went to the Bogue with the proposed treaty to be signed by Keshan. The following morning it was learned that the treaty was not going to be signed. He then describes the rumours that were abroad at the time and how the ships crews recalled to their ships, ready to move at a moments notice. He copies out four circulars; the first dated 19th February is the announcement that the forces to be moved to the Bocca Tigris. The second circular, dated 24th February, tells of hostilities being resumed including, "... the guns in Battery and deposit amounting to about 80 guns of various calibre rendered unserviceable and the whole of the military material destroyed. The effective service was accomplished without loss in two hours ... On board HMS 'Calliope' off Wantung ...". The third and fourth Circulars are both about the Batteries of the Bocca Tigris having fallen. The final section of the letter, in a different hand, commences, "The writer has this morning returned from the Bogue ... the English flag was flying on North Wantung ... the forts are most solidly & well-built but the Chinese could not long sustain the heavy fire from our fleet... the ships of war ... are proceeding up the river & Canton was confidently spoken of as taken - if necessary Amoy, Ningpo & eventually Peking made points of attack ...". A wonderful detailed and informative letter

1841年2月19-29日由澳門Turner & Co. 經馬賽寄利物浦John Gladstone 信函。送遞費為"2/8"，信函上有橢圓形 "INDIA" 戳記，封舌上寫有 "Recd Bambay 12th April 1841 by R S & Co." 另蓋有倫敦及利物浦日戳（6月4日）；封函有摺痕及老化跡象。本信函詳細講述在虎門之戰爆發前夕英國遠征軍集結及準備進攻虎門各炮台，要塞的情況，同時本函亦記載了當時封在1841年2月期間由英軍義律和伯麥將軍發出的軍事相關公告。故此信函實為十分寶貴的歷史見証及素材。

Estimate

HK\$25,000 to HK\$40,000

Lot 69



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Battle of the Bogue 1841 (19 Mar.) a very long (8 pages) entire letter to John Thompson in Liverpool from his brother in Macao "p Parrock Hall", rated "1/4" and with a very fine strike of boxed "india letter/portsmouth", the reverse with London and Liverpool c.d.s. (30.8); free from the usual filing folds. The writer gives an important insight and an eye-witness account following his visit to Whampoa. "... Everything of course depends on the steps taken by our Plenipotentiary at Canton, and whether they will be of such a nature as at once to admit of the Americans residing in Canton and of a smuggling trade being conducted either through Macao or to the outside anchorages ... But who would be foolish enough to build in Hong Kong on the faith that it will be kept after Elliot has shown himself such a vacillating and uncertain being? ... His ships that the 'Blonde' in company with the 'Blenheim', 'Conway' and 'Queen' Steamer are said to be under orders for Amoy and only wait to hear the nature of the Emperor's reply about the destruction of the Bogue forts before the start ... The first ten days of this month I spent in making an excursion to Whampoa ... We had a splendid view of the Bogue forts and saw one of the largest of them blown up, I cannot tell whether it afforded me to move delighted to walk over the mass of ruins which is all that remains of the Anunghoy fort of to see our brave countrymen keeping guard in Wantung which is now an English garrison ... When I got up to Whampoa, I found the whole fleet of men of war and transports full of US coats and all were on the qui vive for Canton on the following morning but their evil genius the Plenipotentiary interposed; during the night a Chop had been received, and many a curse was directed to the dirty white flag that appeared at the force of H.M.S. 'Calliope' at early dawn on the morrow. The Quong Chow Foo, or Mayor of Canton has promised to come on board in the afternoon... ... but after the 40 hours of grace had elapsed, the force moved upwards and I had the pleasure and satisfaction of being present at the capture of the Chinese fort. I allude to Napier's Fort, so called from it having been built while his Lordship was here. I certainly never expected that the Chinese would show much fight but I was hardly prepared for the comical scene which followed. Napier's fort is about 4 miles below Canton. It is built on the extreme point of a small island and is immediately opposed at a distance of about a mile, to Howqua's folly another fort also situated at the extreme point of an island. The last named fort had been taken possession of some days previously and my obliging friend the Governor and Major Pratt ... placed his accommodation at our disposal during the expected fight. At 11 am our ships began to get under weigh led by the 'Sulphur' ... which as soon as she got into position was hassled down as the flag descended. I eagerly matched the enemy in the fort and certainly I had not long to nail before they commenced gun after gun did they fire, but ... Captain Smith of the 'Druid' who stood by me soon explained the mystery for said the Commandant of the fort sent notice to Captain Belcher of the 'Sulphur' that meant merely to fire off all his guns to save appearances, and to make a good report in Canton, and he therefore implored Capt. Belcher not to think of killing any of his people. He kept his word and as soon as he had fired off every gun he and the garrison retreated with a most indecorous haste, and our men took quiet possession of the Fort. Our party soon followed but being most ungraciously received by Commodore Bremer and finding there was no move down that day, we returned to Whampoa and next morning started for Macao." An unusually illuminating and fascinating report by a non-military bystander. provenance: Eddie Lawrence, September 2014

1841年3月19日從澳門經由私人輪船 "Parrockhall" 攜往利物浦 John Thompson 信函，遞送費為 1s4d，蓋有清晰的長框型 "India letter/ Portsmouth"，封背有倫敦及利物浦 8 月 30 日到達日戳。此信函內容以目擊者的位置，具體敘述了虎門之戰及黃埔之戰的當時情況。虎門戰役，發生於清道光二十一年（1841）二日，是第一次鴉片戰爭期間，英國遠征軍進攻廣州門戶虎門時，與清廷守軍發生的一場重要戰役，這場戰役最終以虎門要塞陷落，英軍獲勝告終，廣東水師提督關天培亦在這場戰役中陣亡。而黃埔之戰則因虎門之役清軍大敗，致使廣州失去一道重要的防禦屏障，英軍艦沿珠江口直抵廣州城下，在同年 3 月 2 日清軍被迫發生陷入被動局面的黃埔之戰。下面是該信函的部份敘述：“我們看到了博格堡壘的壯麗景色，看到其中最大的一個被炸毀，我不知道應否讓我高興地走在這一片廢墟上，這整個廢墟是 Anunghoy 堡壘的遺跡，可以看到我們的英勇的同胞們守衛在現時是英國駐軍的萬通。……我們一行人很快就跟了過來，但遭到了布雷默 (Bremer) 準將的無禮接待，發現當天沒有動靜，我們返回黃埔，第二天一早啟程前往澳門。”一位非軍事旁觀者異常真實和引人入勝的報告。

Estimate
HK\$30,000 to HK\$40,000

Lot 70



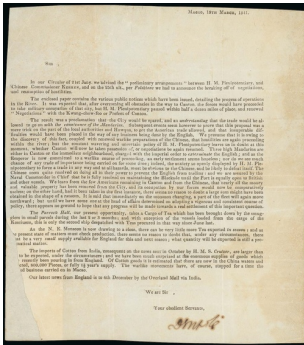
First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Battle of the Bogue
1841 (19-23 Mar.) entire letter from **Turner & Co** in **Macao** to **John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool** "pr overland Mail via **Marseilles**", rated "2/8" with "INDIA" in large oval, the flap with "received Bombay 24 May 1841 R S & Co" and part Liverpool arrival datestamp (2.8); a small segment of the flap missing bearing the arrival docketing (and possibly the London transit c.d.s.). Vertical filing crease. Marked at the top of the letter as being carried on **H.M.S Melville**. The letter includes, "HMS Melville of 74 guns will sail for England in a few days time." Later he adds, "... that it is known here of the proceedings of the Plenipotentiary and of the force both naval and military at his disposal. You will observe the Captain Elliot's latest circular is dated the 16th inst. but pressure of a later date have reached Macao which would lead us shortly to expect another announcement that military possession has been taken of the provincial city, if not indeed that some part of the force has been moved still higher up river...". Very little mail was carried by H.M.S. 'Melville' (or any other H.M. Ship), rare thus

1841年3月19-23日由澳門**Turner & Co.** 寄利物浦**John Gladstone & Co.** 信函，其上有"pr overland Mail via Marseilles" 字樣，遞送費為"2/8"，並有大橢圓形 "INDIA" 戳，封舌上 "received Bombay 24 May 1841 R S & Co"，及因封舌不完整有缺失，故只保留了部份的利物浦8月2日到達戳。（可能還有倫敦中轉c.d.s.）。函有垂直摺痕。並在信件頂部標上"以 **H.M.S Melville** 攜帶"。這封信內容大概為：“擁有 74 門砲的 **HMS Melville** 將在幾天內駛向英格蘭”，後來他補充道，“... 並知道全權代表的議事程序以及由他支配的海軍和軍事力量。你會看到義律上尉的最新通告日期為 16 日，但基於情況，稍後時間已經抵達澳門，這將導致我們很快會得到宣布軍事佔領另一城市的消息...”

Estimate

HK\$15,000 to HK\$20,000

Lot 71



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The First Battle of Canton 1841 (19 Mar.) printed circular from Dent & Co based in Macao. This circular accurately depicts the sentiments of the merchants at that time. "... It was expected that, after overcoming all obstacles in the way to Canton, the forces would have proceeded to take military occupation of that city, but H.M. Plenipotentiary paused with half a dozen miles of place, and renewed "Negotiations" with Kwang-chow-foo or Prefect of Canton. The result was a proclamation that the City would be spared, and on the understanding that trade would be allowed to go on with the connivance of the Mandarins. Subsequent events seem however to prove that the proposal was a mere trick on the part of the local authorities and Howqua, to get the American trade allowed, and that insuperable difficulties would have been placed in the way of any business being done by the English. We presume that it is owing to the discovery of this fact, coupled with renewed warlike preparations of the Chinese, the hostilities are again proceeding within the river ... Three high Mandarins are either in Canton or the immediate neighbourhood charged with the imperial order to exterminate the English; and as the Emperor is now committed to a warlike course of proceeding, an early settlement seems hopeless; nor do we see much chance of any trade of importance being carried on for some time; indeed, the anxiety so openly displayed by H.M. Plenipotentiary to force a trade in any way and at all hazards, must be obvious to the Chinese, and be likely to defeat itself. The Chinese seem quire resolved on doing all in their power to prevent the English from trading; and we are assured by the Naval Commander of Chief that he is fully resolved on maintaining in the blockade until the port is equally open to British and other vessels...". An interesting snippet about the tea trade, "The 'Parrock Hall' ... takes a Cargo of Tea which hs been brought down by the smugglers in small parcels during the past 2 or 3 months...". The lower right corner has been repaired and there are a few light age marks but still in a very good state of preservation

1841年3月19日來自澳門 **Dent & Co** 的印刷公文，這個通告準確地描繪了當時商人的心情。這公文有如下的重要闡述：“... 預計在消除通往廣州方面的一切障礙後，部隊將對該城市（即廣州）採取軍事行動以冀佔領...，三個清廷高官（這裏指的奕山，隆文，楊芳）如不是在廣州那便是在鄰近地區，正執行清廷殲滅英軍的命令；正如清帝現正致力積極備戰工作，似乎無望能早日解決此事，有一段時間我們也看不到任何重要貿易的機會，事實上，全權大使義律就貿易以強制方式和不理後果進行公開表示憂慮，這對中國人來說是頭然易見的，這亦將是徒勞無功。華人似乎決意及用盡一切力量去阻止與英方進行貿易；但我們得到海軍總司令的保證，他將全力封鎖這裏直至這港口（指廣州）能對英國和其他船隻開放。...”

另有一段關於茶葉貿易的有趣片段：“**Parrock Hall**’....帶走了一批茶葉，在過去的 2 或 3 個月裡被走私者以小包裹的形式帶走了.....” 這公文有些摺痕及輕微老化，但仍處於非常好的保存狀態。

Estimate
HK\$15,000 to HK\$25,000

Lot 72

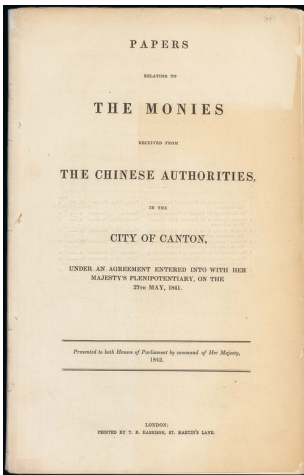


First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The First Battle of Canton
1841 (17 Apr.) entire letter from Wetmore & Co in Macao to Morrison, Cryder & Co. in liquidation in London and carried on the "Herald", rated "8" and with a superb strike of boxed "ship letter/montrose", the flap with Montrose (4.9), Edinburgh and London (6.9) c.d.s.; there is a horizontal filing fold. Written between the two Battles of Canton it includes, "... advising you of the reopening of the trade at Canton. The arrangement for so doing was promptly carried into effect and the trade is going on under the protection of the guns of HM ships of War ... None of the large traders who also left the City on the approach of the British forces have yet returned, waiting probably to hear the Emperor's reply to the communication from the Mandarins advising him of the arrangement for trade, before returning to business. Many Chinese profess to be of the opinion that even the resumption of hostilities bye and bye to the northward will have no effect upon the peace in this quarter, but it is yet dangerous to rely upon such information though we should not be surprised to find it from correct..."

1841年4月17日澳門 Wetmore & Co 寄英國蘇格蘭信函，此函於倫敦清關，遞送費為8d，蓋了長框型 "SHIP LETTER/ MONTROSE" 戳，封舌上有9月4日 Montrose 日戳，愛丁堡及9月6日倫敦日戳，信函有摺痕。這信函寫於兩次廣州戰役之間，內容述及廣州重開貿易，英商在英軍槍炮的保護下進行商易活動的當時實況。

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 73

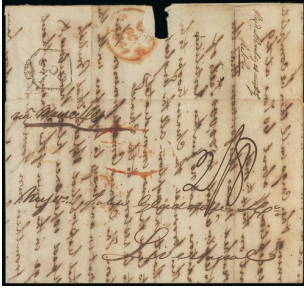


First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Treaty of Canton
1841 (27 May) 18 page pamphlet presented to both Houses of Parliament in 1842. "Papers relating to the Monies received from the Chinese Authorities in the City of Canton"; A fine and informative document in which are recorded some transcribed records of various 1841 despatches to and from Captain Charles Elliot. The draft Agreement has verified that the monetary compensation was \$6,000,000 composed of Sycee silver and securities holdings. It is also stated that if the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased as much as up to \$9,000,000. It further discloses the amount of compensation to Spain (\$25,000) due to the destruction of the Spanish brig 'Bilbaino' arising from the turmoil in Canton City. The various letters printed in the document make it clear the \$6,000,000 is not for a general settlement but only for the relief of Canton and how much was placed on each of H.M Ships. A fascinating document giving insight into the correspondence of the British Government with regard to the funds involved

1841年5月27日提交給國會兩院的 18 頁文本。“草擬文本記載廣州協議的賠償內容”，其清楚展示了清廷需賠償六百萬元，當中包括了白銀及公債券數量，亦列明如賠償額未能在7日內交付，視爭延期時間，賠償額會增加到九百萬元。草擬文本也記載了西班牙帆船「米巴音奴」號 (Bilbaino) 在廣州遭破壞的損失而導致清廷賠償的金額。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 74



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Treaty of Canton 1841 (2 June) entire letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool "via Marseilles", rated "2/8" with a faint strike of "INDIA" in large oval, the flap with London and Liverpool c.d.s. (9.10). The letter includes, "... Intelligence reached Macao this afternoon that the Chinese have paid over to Captain Elliot 4,500,000 taels of silver on the following conditions. That no further hostilities were to be carried on in this Province. The Chinese troops to have suffered to withdraw without interruption - all the English military and naval forces to leave the river immediately and all the captured forts to be restored to the Chinese in their present condition. The Chinese compromised on their parts pledge themselves not to interfere with the trade and it is rumoured the Capt. Elliot expects that the British merchants will after all past experience place themselves and property under their charge in the power of the Chinese without a shadow of protection from their own government ...". The ink shows through the paper, nevertheless an insight into problems yet to come Lord Palmerston felt that Elliot had not extracted enough concessions and he was dismissed. His replacement, Sir Henry Pottinger, wanted compensation for the opium confiscated and the costs of the war, the opening of further ports to international trade and the establishment of diplomatic relations

1841年6月2日澳門Turner & Co. 經馬賽寄英國利物浦John Gladstone & Co. 信函，遞送費為2s 8d，函上有模糊的橢圓 "INDIA" 戳，封舌上有倫敦及10月9日利物浦日戳。此信函對1841年5月21日英軍由富爾將軍 (Maj. Gen. Hugh Gough) 率領約6000 英兵攻打廣州城，中英雙方在該地的戰況及最後簽訂「廣州和約」等有相關重點的描述。信函有摺痕及墨水書寫透背。腳注：帕默斯頓勳爵覺得義律沒有爭取到足夠的賠償，因而被停職了。他的繼任者亨利·璞鼎查爵士要求賠償沒收了的鴉片和戰爭費用，及為國際貿易開放更多港口和建立外交關係

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 75



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionPrelude to the Northern Expedition1841 (27 June) entire letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool "Via Marseilles" and "pr overland mail", rated "3/6" and with a weak strike of "INDIA" in large oval, the reverse with Richie Steuart & Co forwarding agent's cachet (1.9), London and Liverpool datestamps (9.10); usual vertical folding crease and some light paper ageing.The letter commences with the difficulty in selling cotton before the war news, "Commodore Bremen arrived from Calcutta on the 16th inst armed with the powers of joint Plenipotentiary ... It is generally understood that the armament will be sent out about the 1st proviso for the purpose of taking or destroying the city of Amoy...". He continues, "The trade in Canton is nominally open but owing to the absence of all the respectable native merchants and an unheard of scarcity of money business is literally at a stand... Thirty four building lots at Hong Kong were sold at very high prices on the 14th inst ...Five million of the ransom money is still on board the 'Blenheim' 74.". A good indication of how the payment of the ransom had taken nearly all the cash out of the system

1841年6月27日澳門Turner & Co. 經馬賽寄英國利物浦John Gladstone &Co. 信函，註有 "pr overland mail" 句，遞送費為3s 6d，有橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳，封舌蓋9月1日Richie Steuart & Co 中轉代理章，另有10月9日倫敦及利物浦日戳。函有摺痕及有些老化。信函內容述及戰爭消息發布前的棉花銷售情況開始，又講及英軍準備攻取廈門及香港地段以高價售出等。

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 76



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionPrelude to the Northern Expedition1841 (17 Aug.) entire letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool "pr overland Mail" and "via Marseilles", rated "2/8" and with a good strike of "INDIA" in large oval. the flap with "Recd Bombay 26th Sept 1841 R S & Co", London and Liverpool datestamps (7.11); vertical filing fold and some light ageing.The letter includes, "... We have been in correspondence through Captain Elliot with the Portuguese Government for a reduction of the duties charged; this has been refused, but Sir Henry Pottinger has still the papers by him and may detain some redress The fleet proceeds to the North immediately - the particular destination not yet made public. Sir Henry sent up a letter to Canton the other day by Steamer 'Nemesis' enclosing one per 'Pekin' and intimating that a reply would be called for very shortly at the Peiho. Considerable excitement is said to prevail in Canton, markets exceedingly dull ..."Capt. Elliot left Hong Kong on 10th August on S.S. 'Clyde' and was replaced by Sir Henry Pottinger (former political agent of the East India Company) as the new plenipotentiary

1841年8月17日澳門Turner & Co. 經馬賽寄英國利物浦John Gladstone &Co. 信函，註有 "pr overland mail" 句，遞送費為2s 8d，蓋有橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳，封舌上寫有 "Recd Bombay 29th Sepy 1841 R S & Co" 字句，另蓋有11月7日倫敦及利物浦日戳。函有摺痕及有些老化。信函中提及璞鼎查接但巖律為香港行政官及駐華商務總監及英方全權代表後，立即出兵攻佔廈門，定海和寧波等地的軍事行動。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 77



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
Prelude to the Northern Expedition
1841 (27 Oct.) entire letter from William Scott "Transport La Belle Alliance, Hongkong" and sent to his uncle in Edinburgh, rated "2/6" with boxed Bombay Ship Letter bearing and, on the flap, London (7.3) and Edinburgh (9.3) c.d.s.; there are some internal folding creases and the front a little soiled. The informative letter describes Hong Kong well, "... the whole of the harbour here is full of men of war, transports and merchantmen ... The natives that is those inhabiting Hong Kong are very civil to the English especially as it is ... The hills and mountains here are very barren, the parts cultivated being the hollows and valleys between them where there is a profusion of the most beautiful spring water with which the natives irrigate their paddy fields. On the other side of the harbour from Hong Kong There is an island where some ladrones live ... Couloan [Kowloon] ... does not belong to the British but I understand a considerable part of our provisions come from there ... There are no symptoms of any war like movement here at present. All are looking for the arrival of the admiral but of course that is quite uncertain at least to the officers here seem to know nothing about it. They all seem to expect that we shall take Chusan again...", A very good, and early, letter from Hong Kong

1841年10月27日香港 William Scott La Belle Alliance 經孟買及馬賽到蘇格蘭愛丁堡信函。遞送費為2s 6d，另蓋方框型 "Bombay Ship Letter" 戳，封舌有3月7日倫敦及3月9日愛丁堡日戳。信函有摺痕及少許污染。這封內容豐富的信件，有很多描述了香港：“……這裡整個港口都擠滿了軍人，運輸商和商船……居住在香港的當地人對英國人非常有禮貌……，這裡的丘陵和山脈非常貧瘠，可耕種的部分是山與山之間的空隙和谷地，那裡有大量美麗的泉水，當地人用它來灌溉他們的稻田。香港的港口有一個小島住著一些盜賊……古龍(九龍)……不屬於英國人，但我知道我們有相當部分的供應來自那裡……”一封香港開埠之初由香港寄出的信函。

Estimate

HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 78



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Battle of Shanghai
1841 (5 Nov.) entire letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co in Liverpool, sent "pr 'Ann Jane'", rated "8" and with a fine strike of the unframed "ryde/india letter", the flap with Ryde (26.3) and Liverpool (28.3) date stamps; light vertical fold, otherwise clean and fine. The long letter gives an update of the fighting, "From the letters received from the Expedition some days ago it appears that Chusan was retaken about the beginning of last month & Chinhae [Shanghai] about the middle of it after which the important city of Ningpo was entered and taken possession of on the 14th ulto; at Chusan the loss of the Chinese is estimated at 4 or 500 men, and at Chinhae at 1000 or 1500. Many Mandarins and some of high rank have fallen at both places. The loss on our side, though greater than on former occasions is still inconsiderable, for the Chinese appear to become more obstinate in every successive engagement. Up to the 26th Oct., not an attempt had been made by them to open negotiations. It is rumoured that a vessel had been despatched by the Admiral to Calcutta with an application for reinforcements, and it is now universally thought that such will be required, and on a large scale too, before a lasting and satisfactory peace can be concluded. The Mandarins in this province are continuing their preparations for renewed hostilities. The obstructions in the Channel of the river are said to be of the most formidable description, and the new forts being built between Whampoa and Canton are in a state of forwardness. As the Chinese in Canton of all classes are very confident in the security of their new defences, there can be no doubt that the very exaggerated accounts of them will be forwarded to Peking, which of course will encourage prolonged resistance. For this we think that the Admiral, as soon as he comes down from the North (which is expected very shortly) will renew hostilities in this province, more especially as the Mandarins have been sending up troops to assist in an attempt to retake Amoy..."

1841年11月5日澳門Turner & Co. 經馬賽寄英國利物浦John Gladstone & Co. 信函，寫有“pr 'Ann Jane'”字樣，遞送費為8s，蓋有無框“RYDE INDIA LETTER”印記，封言有3月26日及3月28日日戳。有摺痕，保存尚算理想。信函中敘述了當時戰況：“幾天前從遠征隊收到的信件來看，舟山大約在上月初被重新奪回，大約在月中之後，重要的城市寧波於14日被攻佔；在舟山中國人陣亡估計有4到500人，而在鎮海則有1000或1500人。許多官吏和一些將領（王錫朋，鄭國鴻及葛雲飛等）在這兩個地方都陣亡了。我們這邊的損失雖然比以前更大，但仍然是微不足道的，因為中國人似乎在每一次接戰中都變得更加頑固....直到10月26日，他們還沒有嘗試開啟談判。有傳言說，海軍上將向加爾各答請求派遣了一艘船增援....”

Estimate
HK\$15,000 to HK\$20,000

Lot 79



First Opium War**The Eastern Expedition****The Battle of Shanghai****1841 (5-6 Nov.)** the duplicate of the previous lot from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool, sent on the 'Forfarshire' "pr overland mail via Marseilles", rated "2/8" and with "INDIA" in large oval, the flap with "Recd Bombay 31 Dec 1841 R S & Co." and with London c.d.s. (8.2). There are fairly heavy vertical folding creases and some paper ageing; the writing is smaller than the previous lot. The contents of the letter are the same as the previous lot though there is an addition written on the 6th November relating to the unloading and sale of a cargo. A good letter and a good brother letter to the previous lot

1841年11月5-6日澳門Turner & Co 經馬賽寄英國利物浦John Gladstone &Co 信函(上一項信函的複寫), 記有 "pr overland mail via Marsilles" 字句, 遞送費為2s 8d, 蓋有大橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳, 封舌上有 "Recd Bombay 31 Dec. 1841 R S & Co" 字樣, 及2月8日倫敦日戳。信函有摺痕及紙張有部份老化。此信函的內容與前一項相同, 但在 11 月 6 日寫了一個關於貨物卸載和銷售的補充。與前一項拍品組成了一對相關連的“兄弟”信

Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 80



First Opium War**The Eastern Expedition****The Battle of Ningpo****1842 (26 Mar. to 1 Apr.)** entire letter from Turner and Co in Macao to John Gladstone, Liverpool "via Marseilles" and rated "2/8" with "INDIA" in large oval, the flap with "Recd Bombay 28th May 1842 R S & Co" with London and Liverpool (5.8) date stamps; two vertical filing folds and the ink is showing through the paper. The letter mentions the sale of Bengal and Bombay opium, the latter at a loss. The postscript of the letter reads, "... Intelligence arrived last night from Chusan by the 'Royal Exchange' of an attack having been made by the Chinese on Ningpo and Chinhae during the night of 10th March which met with a complete repulse accompanied with great slaughter. Preparations that were being made for an attack on Chusan also were about the same time interrupted by a reconnoitring party in the Steamer 'Nemesis'. At Ningpo alone the attack was fully made, 17000 men it is said having got over the walls into the city where they were met by the artillery and large numbers of them killed. They were pursued in their retreat by the 49th Regiment which had not returned when the intelligence left Ningpo. No loss had been suffered on the side of the English". This letter is marked as triplicate and give the carrying ships of the original and duplicate. A good letter giving insight in to this battle

1842年3月26日至4月1日澳門Turner & Co 經馬賽寄英國利物浦John Gladstone &Co 信函, 遞送費為2s 8d. 蓋有大橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳, 封舌上有 "Recd Bombay 28th May 1841 R S & Co" 字樣, 及8月5日倫敦及利物浦日戳。有兩度摺痕及書寫墨水透背。信函中敘述有關浙東之戰 (the Battle of Ningpo) 在浙東之戰敗北後, 清廷無心再戰, 決意妥協求和, 速成數月後簽訂南京條約。此信函正是提及此戰役, 當中提及入城的清兵有17000 嚴重死傷的消息。

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 81



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Renewed Blockade of Canton 1842 (1-3 Jan.) entire letter from **Turner & Co.** in Macao to **John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool** "overland via Marseilles", rated "2/8" and with a good strike of "INDIA" in large oval, the reverse with a fine strike of **Richie Steuart & Co., Bombay** forwarding agent's handstamp (28.2), London and Liverpool (6.4) date stamps; although some of the ink is showing through the paper, a clean cover. The key part of this letter reads, "... all the channels of the river above Whampoa are now so completely obstructed ... The English naval force on the part are confirming their exertions exclusively ... thus without the least forwarding the objects of the Expedition are creating a great deal of misery and a most hostile spirit among the people rendering the duration of the foreign trade and the resistance of Englishmen in Canton more and more precarious. All accounts represent the Emperor as state nothing but defiance while the force he is assembling at Hang-chow-foo leads to the expectation of a more obstinate resistance than has yet been offered to our troops. Every day's experience makes the inadequacy of our present force more, and more evident, and it is more earnestly to be hoped that large reinforcements may arrive before the season will admit of an advance on Peking..."

1842年1月1-3日澳門**Turner & Co** 經馬賽寄英國利物浦**John Gladstone & Co** 信函，寫有"overland via Marseilles" 字樣，遞送費為2s 8d. 蓋完整橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳，函背蓋2月28日**Richie Steuart & Co** 孟買中轉代理章，4月6日倫敦及利物浦日戳；雖然信函中字跡墨水有透背，但仍保存良好。信函提及1842年1月初杭州府屯兵準備採取軍事行動的情況。這是之後於同年3月浙東戰役英軍攻打寧波前，清廷於各地抽調援軍趕往浙東前線以示抗衡。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 82



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Renewed Blockade of Canton 1842 (4-17 Jan.)
entire letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co., Liverpool "via Marseilles", rated at "2/8" and with "INDIA" in large oval, the reverse with a good strike of Richie Steuart and Co forwarding agent's cachet for receipt on 28th February, London and Liverpool (5.4) date stamps; sent by the 'John O'Gaunt'; two vertical folding creases. An extract, written on 17th January, "The new forts and the obstructions of the river near Canton are rapidly being completed and we wait with no small anxiety to see what course the provincial government will then take. That all the force we have here now would produce no effect on their new defences seems the general opinion, and it is therefore but too evident that for the continuance of trade and our safe residence in Canton, we must trust simply for the interested forbearance of the Chinese and it must be remembered that their patience must be sorely tried by the system of seizing trading junks which is still carried on ..."

1842年1月4-17日澳門Turner & Co 經馬賽寄英國利物浦John Gladstone & Co 信函，遞送費為2s 8d. 蓋橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳，封背蓋2月28日Richie Steuart & Co 中轉代理章，及倫敦及4月5日利物浦日戳。由輪船 "John O'Gaunt" 由澳門帶往利物浦。信函有兩度摺痕。自1841年10月英遠征軍逐步北移，把戰線集中於中國東部浙江省，而南部的廣州暫得安寧，清軍借此步署加強炮台與防禦設施於廣州河，但貿易則處於停滯狀態，本信函粗略地提及了上述情況。

Estimate

HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 83



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Renewed Blockade of Canton
1842 (24 June) entire letter from John Silverlock in Macao to his father in Chichester "via Falmouth", rated "1/-" and with "INDIA" in large oval, the flap with "Recd Bombay 3rd September 1 1842 R S & Co" with London c.d.s. (14.11) and part Chichester arrival; free form filing creases. Early use of the reduced 1/- rate. In the letter he notes, "... I start for Canton this evening. My return there need not cause you any anxiety as far as my personal safety is concerned, for you may be assured I should not go if I thought there was any real danger, many of my countrymen are now there, and more will soon join us, it must appear inconsistent to you that we can be trading peaceably at Canton while our Forces are fighting away in the northern part of the empire, but such is the fact and I hope it may continue..."

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 84

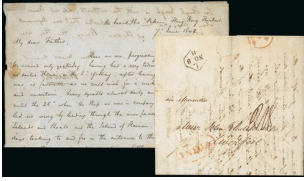


First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
Arrival of Reinforcements
1842 (27 Apr. - 10 May) a long letter from Turner & Co. in Macao to John Gladstone & Co., Liverpool, "via Marseilles", rated "2/8" and with "INDIA" in oval, the flap with "Recd at Bombay 4 July 1842 by RS & Co" with London and Liverpool date stamps (4.9); usual vertical filing folds. This letter is full of details including, "... the emperor has released the Mandarins at present from the task of rebuilding the Bogue Forts. We suspect they are merely waiting till Sir Henry move up north with the reinforcements ... We daily expect to hear of the capture on Hang-chow-foo. Indeed rumours of it have already reached Canton and it is added that losses on both sides are very heavy. Every man of the expected reinforcements will be required and there will be plenty of work for them if only conducted with adequate vigor. As to what may be the result of the campaign it would be vain and presumptuous. The reinforcements from India are now beginning to pour in, and those from England cannot now be far off. We may therefore expect that Sir Henry Pottinger will shortly return to the scene of action, and then we shall be better able to form a judgement on the real intentions of the Mandarins in this province. Everything will depend on the extent of the force left to protect Hong Kong. If it is large, everything will go on quietly, but if not, an outbreak will assuredly occur ... Nothing is yet known of the nature of the contemplated operations in the North, but now the extent of the naval and military force we apprehend it will embrace as well an attack on Nankin and other cities on the Yang-tze-keang as Peking, and no improbably a blockade of the Great Canal."

1842年4月27日至5月10日澳門Turner & Co 經馬賽寄英國利物浦John Gladstone & Co 信函，遞送費為2s 8d。蓋橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳，封舌寫有 "recd at Bombay 4 July 1842 by R S & Co" 字樣，及9月4日倫敦及利物浦日戳；有摺痕。信函中提及英軍為使大清帝國屈服，使用了封鎖運河，截斷漕運等軍事行動，進而控制長江。1842年5月7日開始，英軍從浙東收縮兵力，執行揚子江戰役計劃，北上進攻江浙兩省。這是信函所述的背景。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 85



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionArrival of Reinforcements1842 (7 June) letter only from Lieut. Kirby "On board 'Pekin', Hong Kong Harbour" to his father. The letter gives some interesting details, "... We were then for eight days tacking to and fro in the entrance to the Gulf of Tung-Quin, south of Hainan, some days making a little north, on others losing one day as much as 30 miles ... There is so much uncertainty of sending letters from this place that as I am going on board the Commandant's Ship where the post office is and the 'Druid' man of war sails tomorrow for Bombay I will send off this little scrawl to let you know where I am. I wrote to you on the 5th May from Singapore. We are all well on board, Hillyard is still here. We sail for Chusan on Sunday 12th inst. Sir High Gough is with the outposts, I do not know when I may see him. It is reported that our regiment is to be in garrison at Chusan, Amoy, etc they are very healthy." A good military letter

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000

Lot 86



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionArrival of Reinforcements1842 (1 July) entire letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co, in Liverpool, "Via Marseilles", rated "1/8", the flap with London and Liverpool (8.11) datestamps; vertical filing crease.The letter includes, "... We have had no arrivals from the North since the Plenipotentiary left this neighbourhood, and we are now looking most anxiously for some further accounts of the movements of the Expedition as we are entirely in the dark however as to the contemplated plan of operations to be pursued this season, it would be in vain for us to speculate on their probable results, but whatever line of policy may be adopted, we most earnestly hope it may have the desired effect of bringing about a settlement of our differences, and our trade with this Empire to recover from the depression it has long been laboured under. Everything continues to go on quietly in this neighbourhood and confidence in peace being maintained in this Province seem to increase - Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane arrived about a fortnight ago in HMS Ship 'Vindictive' having made the passage from England in the short space of ninety days. He has in the meantime, until the arrival of HMS 'Agincourt' removed his flag to HMS 'Blenheim' 76 at Hong Kong and the HMS 'Vindictive', we believe proceeds to join Admiral Parker's squadron". A good letter

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$5,000

Lot 87

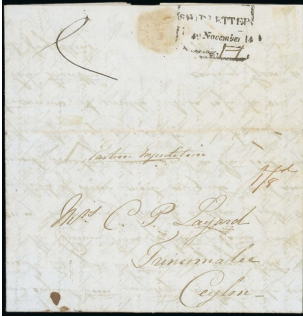


First Opium War The Eastern Expedition The Battle of Chapoo 1842 (22 May) entire Eastern Expedition letter from "Chapoo, China" to Weston Supermare "Overland Mail, Via Falmouth, Eastern Expedition", rated "8" and, on the flap, boxed Calcutta Ship Letter Bearing, Calcutta Ship letter date stamp, London straight-line "ship letter", London (31.1) and Weston Supermare (1.2) c.d.s. Written by Capt. C. Edwards of the Royal Irish Regiment (18th); generally very fine. The letter give a graphic account of the battle including, "... We landed near this town on the 18th inst. The town was protected by a range of hills, upon which a body of Tartar and Chinese troops were drawn up; most unaccountably they allowed us to land without any opposition, when a few gingals judiciously would have annoyed us much. From than I thought we should meet with no resistance. We then passed over two hills and through one of their entrenchments which we found deserted. The 18th and 49th on the left drove the enemy before them over the next hills and then down a steep valley at the extremity of which the Tartar took refuge in a large house into which they were speedily followed. Our Lieutenant Colonel Tomlinson leading, he I regret to say was killed at the door and all near him severely wounded. Here the enemy were regularly at bay which house they held for nearly three hours, making a most desperate resistance, and trying to escape by small numbers at a time. It was not till the house was burned down in the greatest part that we entered; we found it full of bodies ... The town of Chapoo was easily taken as they had relied upon the force on the hills. Our loss has been very great, in consequence of the resistance made in the house. Had it not been for that, we should scarcely fired a shot. This is the first time that we have met the Tartars in their own city ... Very few of the Chinese towns have Tartar garrisons ... The place is a large depot of arms, some of which are of improved construction ... We have also heard that reinforcements have reached Singapore, and that Lord Ellenborough intends to push this war on as much as possible. But I have no great hopes of seeing it shortly brought to a conclusion. Should we move to Pekin, the chance is that the Tartar dynasty would be overturned; there are rumours that some of the Chinese have offered to join us ...". A very important eye-witness account from one of the officers provenance: Eddie Lawrence, September 2014 Before the attack, the British commander, Major General Hugh Gough divided his forces into three: a column of infantry on the left (863 men) and right (969 men), with artillery in the centre. Gough accompanied the right column, which landed first on May 16. The remaining troops moved round to the rear of the enemy thereby cutting their communications with Chapoo. Meanwhile, the accompanying steamers began a bombardment of the city's defences. In Gough's own words: "The enemy were completely taken by surprise; as usual, they were unprepared for anything except a frontal attack. They gave way on all sides and took to flight, with the exception of a body of some 300 Tartar troops who seized a small joss-house, and held it with indomitable pluck and perseverance. A gingal is a type of large musket fired from a rest.

1842年5月22日英國遠征軍由中國乍浦經Falmouth 寄英國信函。函上寫"Overland Mail, Via Falmouth, Eastern Expedition", 遞送費為8d. 封舌蓋方框型 "CALCUTTA SHIP LETTER", Calcutta Ship Letter 日期印記, 倫敦無框 "SHIP LETTER" 印, 1月31日倫敦日戳及2月1日Weston Supermare 日戳, 信函書寫人是皇家愛爾蘭第18兵團愛德華茲指揮官。保存良好。信函的重要內容節錄如下: "... 我們在這個月18日在這個城鎮附近登陸... 一群韃子 (滿州人)和中國軍隊組建起來; 最無耻的是, 他們竟然讓我們沒有任何抵抗情況下登陸... 我方的中尉湯姆林森領導, 我很遺憾地說他在入口處被殺, 而他身旁的所有人都嚴重受傷。在這裏, 敵人經常在海邊... 直到房子被燒, 我們進入最大部份, 發覺它充滿了屍體... 我們也聽說增援兵已到達新加坡... 有傳言說, 一些中國人已經提出要加入我們..." 來自一位英國軍官的第一身重要目擊證詞。

Estimate
HK\$25,000 to HK\$35,000

Lot 88



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Battle of Woosung
1842 (24 June) cross-written entire letter marked "Eastern Expedition" to Ceylon headed "At anchor off Woosung, China", written by Captain C. Edwards, rated "1/8" and with Calcutta Ship Letter Bearing (14.11); generally clean and fine. The interesting eye-witness account includes, "...We entered the river Yangtsekiang on the 13th and moved up about 40 mile at daylight on the 16th; the men of war were towed into position by the steamers ... The 'Cornwallis' wounded in her mizzen mast and some of the steamers had a few of their crew wounded, a few severely. While the firing was going on, the 'North Star' arrived and took up position late in the affray. She however fired a few shots. When the Chinese ceased firing, the marines and small armed men were landed and took the batteries. The steamers were sent for, as when all was done we landed to occupy amid the dirt and smells, the place we had not taken ... The place selected for the quarters of the 18th was a most unhealthy marsh and there we remained three days, marching for Shan-hae on the 19th. On the 18th they landed the horse artillery and our regiment with the 49th and the sappers rifles escorted them to Shan-hae whilst the remainder went in the steamers. We had an intolerably hot day and were annoyed by constant halts, the horses and ponies being quite knocked up ... Our quarters in the City of Chin-hae were tolerable but our supplies were short and it was reported that we were either to remain there for some time or move further up river ... The 'Pluto' was to return immediately with the Plenipotentiary who had just returned from Hong Kong...". A fine and delightful letter provenance: Eddie Lawrence, September 2014

1842年6月24日英國遠征軍由中國吳淞寄錫蘭的軍人信函，寄件人為愛爾蘭皇家第18兵團上尉C. Edwards，遞送費為1s 8d。蓋11月14日"Calcutta Ship Letter" 框型戳，保存完好。信函的內容重點如下：“...我們十三號進入了楊子江，十六號在白天前進了四十多公里。軍艦被拴泊於火船旁適當位置... "Cornwallis" 號的桅杆損壞了，也有數名船員受傷，有些嚴重受傷。互相開火持續，而"North Star" 號則到達了，並在一個有利位置上開火還擊... 第18兵團進駐的地方是個最不衛生的沼澤地，我們還留在此三天...一個無法忍受的炎炎夏日，馬匹也倒下了...，但我獲准可在 "Pluto" 號得到補給品...因為"Pluto" 號剛要從香港載返我們的特使...”。亦是以第一身敘述戰爭的重要目擊證詞。

Estimate

HK\$25,000 to HK\$40,000

Lot 89



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Battle of Chinkiang
 1842 (26 July) long entire 6 page letter from Lieut. C. Kirby from "Chin-Kiang-foo" to his father at the War Office in London "per steamer via Falmouth", rated at "1/-" with "INDIA" in large oval. the flap with boxed Madras date stamp (8.10) and London arrival c.d.s. (9.12); there is a vertical folding crease and some overall soiling..In his letter he describes his journey up from Hong Kong before going into some detail of the July battles which includes, "I landed on the Island of Chusan and had a hasty look at the scene of the last action here ... The 'Bellisle' with Lord Saltoun and the 98h Regiment had arrived just before us; we called upon his Lordship ... To the Yang-Tse-Keang River in the mouth of which was Admiral Sir Hugh Gough and the whole Expedition anchored off Woosung on 26th June ...Sir Hugh soon moved onto the attack of the Tartar Camp ... We could see the whole process of bringing up the ladders, raising them, then the leading Officer of he Grenadiers of the 55th mounted by himself, and we could see him waiving his sword and engaged with the enemy...". He notes the British losses as 13 officers and 128 men killed or wounded. Later he continues, "... the Sappers are mow mining the ramparts ... after which the 1st and 3rd Brigades start for Nanking which is supposed to be 30 miles further on...". A superb eye-witness letter which is easy to read

1842年7月26日由身處鎮江府的**C. Kirby** 寄給倫敦作戰辦公室的父親信函。函上注明"per steamer via Falmouth", 函經加爾各答, 蘇伊士而抵倫敦。蓋有橢圓型 "INDIA" 戳, 封舌蓋框型10月8日 "Madras" 日戳, 及12月9日倫敦到達日戳。信函有摺痕及污染。在他的信中, 描述了從香港出發的旅程, 然後詳細介紹了 7 月的鎮江之戰, 其中包括: "我登陸在舟山島, 並匆匆看了一下這裡最後一次行動的場景..... 與索爾頓勳爵和 98兵團的 "Bellisle" 號就在我們面前抵達;我們可以看到整個梯子架起的過程, 然後是第 55 團擲彈兵的將領獨自登上岸, 之後我們可以看到他揮舞著劍與敵人交戰....." 他指出英軍傷亡人數為 13 名軍官和 128 名士兵。後來他繼續說道: "....工兵正在挖城牆.... 之後第 1 和第 3 旅開始前往南京...." 易於閱讀的以第一身敘述戰爭之信函。

Estimate
HK\$20,000 to HK\$30,000

Lot 90

**IMAGE
 PENDING**

SPINK
 WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Battle of Chinkiang
 Lieutenant C.F. Kirby: 1836 (17 Nov.) a printed Greeting on vellum appointing Lieut. Kirby as Adjutant of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry (Indian); with wafer seal and signed by Lieut. General Sir Frederick Adam and others. Two vertical folding creases as usual and there is a light stain but otherwise in remarkably fresh condition. (Not illustrated)

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$1,000 to HK\$2,000

Lot 91



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionThe Battle of Chinkiang1842 (30 July) entire letter from Lieut. G.A. Hervey "[HMS] Tavatave, off Tching-Kiang-Foo" to his brother in Palaveram, India; without rate marks and just marked "Pd", the flap with boxed Dinapore paid datestamp (16.10); there is some light ageing but an fine condition.The long letter gives a graphic, first-hand account of this important battle, "We arrived here on the 20th,landed early in the morning of the 21st, and marched up the country to attack the entrenched camps of Tartars. Hill's 98th was in the centre, a part of the volunteer 1st and 7th companies and 50 men of the 2nd and 60 men of the 8th marched under command of our Major to the left, while the right was formed of the 64th company and 70 men of the volunteer with the flank companies of the 41st Madras Native Infantry ... We lost two guns and 150 killed or wounded and several officers - Colonel Drever of your 14th was killed also Captain Collinson 55th and Lieut Gibbons of 49th, and the fight lasted till 4 in the afternoon ... We proceed to Nanking tomorrow or next day where a very large force is assembled to meet us consisting as they say of cavalry, artillery and foot soldiers. An ambassador came down from Peking and was to touch a large city half way between this and Nanking and offered to ransom it. They actually brought the money but we would not receive it, and war to the knife has now been determined upon, we have not a sufficient force. We have three regimens at this place, and if they fight so determinedly as they did here, I suspect that we shall be roughly handled. At all events, we shall be obliged to get a reinforcement from India before we can march on Peking and take it, the Emperor will cut and run to his Tartar Dominions. He never will agree to our terms which are disgraceful to him. The terms are that Amoy, Hong Kong, Chusan and this place Chin-Kiang-Foo are to be made over to us for good. That Nankin and Peking are to be open for our trade and the latter to receive a resident from us and a full remuneration for all our losses and the expenses of the war to be paid...". An illuminating account which includes a wealth of informationprovenance:Eddie Lawrence, September 2014

1842年8月22日Lieut Kirby從南京經由Falmouth 寄倫敦戰事辦公室工作的父親信函，遞送費為1s，蓋"INDIA"橢圓型戳。函背面有12月6日倫敦到達戳，函有些摺痕；此函精要地描述了《南京條約》的一些條款，包括賠款2千1百萬銀圓，開放，廈門，寧波及上海等港口，將香港島割讓予英國等。又亦相信是最早由南京寄往海外的信函。

Estimate
HK\$25,000 to HK\$35,000

Lot 92



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionThe End of Hostilities1842 (22 Aug.) entire letter from Lieut. Kirby "On board the 'Pekin' off Nankin" to his father in the War Office in London "Per steamer, Via Falmouth", rated at 1/- with a good strike of "INDIA" in large oval, the reverse with London arrival c.d.s. (6.12); there is a vertical folding crease.The letter gives a good account of the preparations for the Treaty of Nanking, "... a Treaty for Peace is now going on ...on the 9th ... the Commissioners appointed by the Emperor very soon found out the Plenipotentiary... Sir Hugh Gough advanced with part of his Troops and his Artillery towards the new wall of the City ... The Chinese have no dread of ships battering their walls for at Amoy the Men of War fired for several hours and made no impression, but the aspect of the land force was very different to them - the Commissioner came down to the bank and begged most earnestly to be taken off to the Steamer where Sir Henry Pottinger ... was and on the 17th he wrote to the General ... It affords me great satisfaction to have it in my power to inform you that our negotiations with the Chinese High Officers ... have advanced to that stage that the authorizes me to beg that you will consider hostilities suspended ... The demand on the Chinese is 21 millions of dollars, six to be paid here, two and a half more at Woosung. Some possessions will be kept, Hong Kong certainly, and it is said that the British Consuls will be stationed at Amoy, Ningpo, Ching-Keang-Foo...". A remarkable letter from the Expedition

詳情請參閱英文說明

**Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$12,000**

Lot 93

First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The End of Hostilities
 1842 (5 Sept.) entire letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool "via Marseilles", rated at "2/8" with "INDIA" in oval, the flap with Liverpool arrival c.d.s. (9.1); there are some vertical filing creases. The letter gives the interesting speculation waiting for official notification, "... A report has been current among the Chinese for some weeks past that Nankin has been taken. Some say ransomed for an immense sum, but no official communication has yet been received from the Plenipotentiary of the proceedings of the Expedition since June. By a vessel which arrived at Hong Kong from Chusan A few days ago we understand private letters were received mentioning that some severe fighting had been going on in the neighbourhood of Nankin, but its actual occupation or ransom is not spoken of. Our ships of war and troops, it seems, have suffered more severely than in any previous engagement. Several officers and almost 180 men having fallen, two of our corvettes are said to be in the Grand Canal ps. but unless some official and authentic communication is received from our authorities in Command. We are at a loss and know what weight should be attached to such reports, and an arrival from the Fleet is most anxiously looked for...". A good letter which illustrated the keen desire for news

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
 HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 94

First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
The Treaty of Nanking
 1842 (28 Sept. - 7 Oct.) part letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co, Liverpool, "Via Marseilles" and "per 'Victoria'", rated "2/8" with an oily strike of "INDIA" in large oval, the flap, "Recd Bombay 16th November Turner & Co" with London and Liverpool (9.1) datestamps; some of the folds have been reinforced with archival tape and the cover refolded; there is some overall ageing. The letter finishes with, "We are still in ignorance as to when Sir Henry Pottinger is expected from the North and till his arrival nothing of consequence will be done. HMS 'Calliope' sails for long canal this day and she will shortly be followed by 'Blonde', 'Herald', 'Modeste' and 'Columbine' with the first of the six million dollars paid by the Chinese. The 'Calliope' has no part of this treasure"

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
 HK\$2,500 to HK\$3,500

Lot 95

First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionThe Treaty of Nanking1842 (4-8 Nov.) entire letter from Turner & Co in Macao to John Gladstone & Co., Liverpool, "Via Marseilles" and carried on the 'Hope', rated "2/8"; part of the flap with the arrival datestamp has been cut off but docketed as arriving on 2nd February; vertical filing crease and light overall ageing.The letter includes various items of business as well as, "... HMS 'Columbine' with a portion of the first instalment of the six million dollars on board arrived at Hong-Kong on the 3rd inst. and sailed for England again on the 5th inst. Sir Henry Pottinger has already appointed a consul to reside at Shanghae, and we presume that similar appointments will be made at the different other open ports, as they are visited by the Plenipotentiary, on his way down here. The season is now advanced however to enable vessels to reach the different ports easily, and we do not anticipate that anything will be done in the northward this season."

詳情請參閱英文說明

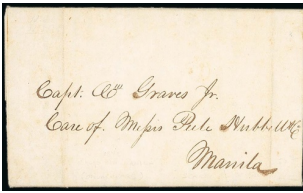
Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 96

First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionThe Treaty of Nanking1842 (1 Nov. and 2-10 Dec.) two entire letters from Capt. Henry W. Bruce writing to his sister in Ireland. The first marked as, "'Agincourt' at Hong Kong Harbour", rated "8", the reverse with Calcutta boxed datestamp (7.1), London straight-line "ship letter", transit c.d.s. (6.5), Dublin and Coleraine (8.5) c.d.s.; fine. The contents include, "We are not likely to have this place before the new year about which time Sir William Parker talks of coming to Hong Kong, but I do not know what we are likely to start here even then..."The second letter (8 pages) rated "2/8" with "INDIA" in large oval, the flap with London, Dublin and Coleraine (5.3) datestamps, is also from "'Agincourt' at Hong Kong" includes, "... Sir Henry Pottinger has just arrived here ... I Sent you for Diana Mousell's Museum a piece of sealing wax which was used at the signing of the first Treaty..."; there is a fragment cut from the address panel, otherwise a good cover. Interesting mail from Hong Kong. (2 covers)Capt. Bruce was in command of the 76 gun flagship H.M.S. 'Agincourt' which arrived in Hong Kong around September 1842 to assist in the first Opium War, only to find that hostilities had ended. She spent her time patrolling the Chinese waters during the volatile pirate-ridden aftermath of the war

1842年 (11月1日及12月2-10日), 布魯斯上尉 (C. Henry William Bruce) 由香港皇家戰艦HMS **Agincourt** 上寄往愛爾蘭的姊妹(往經加爾各答及馬賽)的兩封信函。首封遞送費為8s, 背後有7日1日加爾各答方框型戳, 5月6日倫敦 "SHIP LETTER" 單行文戳, 及中轉戳, 5月8日Dublin 及 Coleraine 日戳。內容包括: "我們不太可能在新的一年之前擁有這片地方, 威廉帕克爵士談到什麼時候來香港, 但我不確定我們可能會在這裡展開甚麼....."; 次函遞送費為2s8d, 蓋大 "INDIA" 橢圓型戳。封舌有倫敦, Dublin及3月5日 Coleraine 日戳。內容大致: 亨利·璞鼎查爵士剛到這裡.....我給戴安娜·穆塞爾的博物館寄了一塊密封蠟, 這是在簽署第一個條約時使用的....."。來自香港的两函有趣郵件。

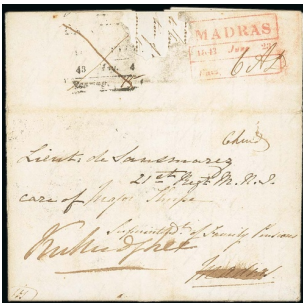
Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$12,000

Lot 97

First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionAfter The Treaty of Nanking1842 (13 Dec.) entire letter, carried privately from J. Anthon in Macao to a Captain in Manila, an update of the situation reads, "The Chinese have had another row up at Canton and have burnt down three of the factories. It originated with some lascars who were up in the city on liberty and got fighting with the Chinese. Mr Steard I believe was the only one that showed any fight, he show six or seven of the Chinese with his musket. They do not think down here anything serious will grow out of it. The Chinese will have to pay damages.". A couple of folding creases. A clean cover

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 98

First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionAfter The Treaty of Nanking1843 (20 Mar.) entire letter from an officer in Hong Kong to his brother, an officer in the 21st Madras Native Infantry and redirected. A military letter carried free of charge, the reverse with Madras Paid "6As" datestamp (23.6), a Calcutta Bearing datestamp has been crossed through and Kuhudjee arrival datestamp (14.5); generally fresh and fine.the interesting letter gives the following account, "Things go on quietly enough just now as far as we and our treaty are concerned, but I believe in the interim the collecting of our tribute money caused dissatisfaction and many of the old residents prophecy on outbreak before long ... Old Eliper's, the Imperial Commissioner and the person at the head of those appointed to finish and arrange the various articles of the treaty, died at Canton On the 4th, not altogether without suspicion of having been poisoned; his liberal views and conscientious determination to do us justice in all our terms particularly as to the abolition of the Hong merchants and his proclamation against the authors of the late fire at Canton had made him very unpopular to the Hongs and populace, his death was sudden, happening a few hours after his return from a feast at one of the principal Hongs". Interesting historic details

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 99



First Opium War
The Eastern Expedition
After The Treaty of Nanking
1843 (5 July) printed circular from Nye, Parkin & Co, Canton to F. Huth & Co in London "One printed sheet" and "via Falmouth", rated "1/-" with "INDIA" in large oval and London c.d.s. (13.11) on the flap; there is a vertical filing fold, otherwise fresh and fine.
There are long sections relating to trade over the past few years and stocks on hand but includes, "...we beg now to inform you of the formal exchange of the ratified Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and China on the 26th ultimo at Hongkong, the two governments being represented respectively by H.E. Sir Henry Pottinger bart., G.C.B., and H.E. Keying, the Imperial Commissioner. The Island of Hongkong has since been proclaimed a separate British Colony, to be governed by a governor and Legislative Council. H.E. Sir Henry Pottinger has assumed charge of the Government of the Colony; and has been pleased to direct that the present city shall henceforth be distinguished and known by Her Majesty's name - VICTORIA". Later, "The Hong merchants have been called upon by the authorities to clear off the remaining balances of the debts of the bankrupt hong's amounting together to nearly two millions of dollars ... It is understood that the co-hong system will cease at the end of this month". An important and desirable document

1843年7月5日從中國廣州 Nye, Parkin & Co, Canton 寄到倫敦的 F. Huth & Co 的印刷通告，封上寫有“單張印刷紙”和“via Falmouth”字樣，遞送費為“1s”，帶有大橢圓形“INDIA”戳和倫敦11月13日戳在封舌上；除函有一個垂直的折疊痕。否則保存尚為良好。該單張內容闡述南京條約由英國璞鼎查與清廷耆英正式交換的情況及廣州十三行在當時的變化。及廣州公行制度 (Co-hong system) 將會於該月，即7月底停止運作等事項。一份重要且極具收藏價值的文件。

Estimate

HK\$20,000 to HK\$40,000

Lot 100

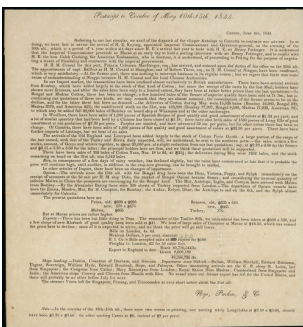


First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionAfter The Treaty of Nanking1843 (25 Aug.) entire letter from Holloway Usk & Co from "Victoria, Hong Kong" to John Buckley & Sons, Yorkshire "via Marseilles" and carried privately on the 'Petrel', rated corrected from "1/10" to "2/3" with "INDIA" in large oval, the flap with W&T Edmunds & Co. oval forwarding agent's cachet, London and Manchester (5.12) c.d.s.; there are a few folding creases.The contents include, "... the Treaties have now been exchanged and the tariff of duties arranged. We have the pleasure to enclose you a printed copy of the tariff and port regulations. You will see that the duties are very moderate ... The Hongists will continue to exercise great power on Canton as far as the foreign trade in commercial & we doubt whether the new system will work freely or satisfactorily unless the Hong Kong Government interferes in the matters ... The new ports on the N.E. Coast are, it is expected, to be opened next month to foreign trade. We hope there will soon be a Chop out from the Emperor on the subject. In the meantime business is doing to some extent at Amoy and Chusan ... P.S. Our chief establishment in China is now at Hong Kong". Included with this lot is a contemporary cut out from the Illustrated London News with an illustration of Harbour of Hong-Kongprovenance:Eddie Lawrence, September 2014

1843年8月25日由香港Holloway Usk & Co. 經馬賽寄英國John Buckley & Sons 信函。於 "Petrel" 上由私人攜帶，遞送費由1s10d 到2s3d。有大橢圓形 "INDIA" 戳，封舌蓋孟買W & T Edmunds & Co. 橢圓中轉戳，及倫敦與12月5日曼徹斯特日戳。此信函主要講述南京條約簽署後一年來，關於條約的逐步執行情況。

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 101



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionAfter The Treaty of Nanking1844 (4 June) a printed circular from Nye, Parkin & Co., Canton, headed "Postscript to Circular of May 10th; 15th 1844". The contents include, "... we have first to advise the arrival of H.E. Keying, appointed Imperial Commissioner and Governor-General ... proceeds to Macao at an early day to hold a parting interview with H.E. Sir Henry Pottinger, and to confer with him a treaty of friendship...". Other parts of this circular note the appointment of Francis Coleman MacGregor as H.M. Consul General at Canton; Capt. Balfour as H.M. Consul at Shanghae; Robert Thom as H.M. Consul at Ningpo. The circular carries on with details of trade including a paragraph on the opium trade, with details of the ships coming in with cargoes; the trade continued unrelentingly. A very significant document

1844年6月4日來自廣州 Nye, Parkin & Co. 的印刷通告，標題為“5月10日；1844年15日通告的後記”。內容包括：“……我們首先通知被任命為帝國特派員兼總督的耆英先生的到來……早日前往澳門，與亨利·波廷格爵士閣下進行離別會面……”。本通告的其他部分提到任命弗朗西斯·科爾曼·麥格雷戈 (Francis Coleman MacGregor) 為駐廣州總領事；鮑爾弗上尉為駐上海領事；羅伯特·湯姆為駐寧波領事。通告繼續介紹貿易細節，包括一段關於鴉片貿易的內容，以及裝運貨物的船隻的細節；貿易繼續無阻。一件非常重要的文件。

Estimate
HK\$10,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 102



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionNaval and Military CorrespondenceH.M.S. 'Cornwallis': 1842 (30 Nov.) entire letter addressed to" Daniel King, Surgeon of H.M.S. Cornwallis, Chinese Expedition", sent "Via Falmouth paid 1/-" with the appropriate large rate mark in mauve ink, a faint strike of "T.P./Charles St West" in light blue and London Paid despatch datestamp. The contents are a statement of account with Messrs Hallett & Co. A scarce letter to the Eastern Expedition. The Treaty of Nanking was signed on board H.M.S. Cornwallis

1842年11月30日一封從英國寄中國遠征軍的英軍艦康華麗號信函，途經**Falmouth**，遞送費1/-，並帶有紫紅色墨水大字費率標記，淡藍色的“T.P./Charles St West”的微弱戳印和倫敦已付郵資日期戳。內容是哈雷特先生公司的對帳單。一封給東方遠征軍的稀有信函。《南京條約》正是在英軍艦康華麗號上簽訂。

Estimate

HK\$15,000 to HK\$25,000

Lot 103



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionNaval and Military CorrespondenceH.M.S. 'Cornwallis': 1843 (14 Oct. - 9 Nov.) entire letter headed "H.M.S. Cornwallis Hong Kong" to Sir George Armytage Bart , Dewsbury "By the overland Mail via Marseilles", rated "2/10" with "INDIA" in large oval and a neat strike of Dewsbury arrival c.d.s. (9.2) on the reverse. Some rather heavy folding creases and a few reinforcements.The letter includes, "... I have had this letter laying bye my desk for some weeks without a single opportunity of sending it but in a few days a steamer starts for Bombay direct with the Supplementary Treaty ... China is very tranquil and the Consuls have all been established at the respective ports. Last week however nearly the whole of the European factories at Canton were burnt to the ground but it is supposed by accident. The 'Dido' has returned from Canton & is now here. She has brought down part of the ransom money which is going to India by the 'Spiteful' steamer in a few days.". An interesting insight into how things were progressing after the TreatySir George Armytage (1819-99) was the 5th Baronet of Kirklees

1843年10月14日-11月9日從香港的康華麗號 (HMS Cornwallis) 寄英國Dewsbury信函，遞送費2s10d，大橢圓形 "INDIA" 戳及2月9日Dewsbury的清晰到達日戳。信函有摺痕。信函內容為南京條約簽署後所補充協議的相關事蹟。

Estimate

HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 104



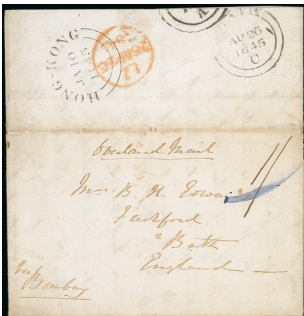
First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionNaval and Military CorrespondenceH.M.S. 'Cornwallis': 1843 (10 Nov. - 2 Dec.) entire letter from "H.M.S. Cornwallis, Hong Kong" sent to Yorkshire "By the overland Mail by Marseilles", rated "1/10" (manuscript "2" has been crossed through) and with "INDIA" in large oval, the reverse with London and Wakefield (9.2) c.d.s., both in red. There is a horizontal crease along the top of the cover from where it was originally folded. Written by an officer to his sister, this rather chatty letter includes, "...The 'Dido' has lately returned from Whampoa, the Port of Canton with part of the ransom money which is to be sent to India in the same steamer that takes this ... In consequence of the illness of Major Pottinger [a brother of the Plenipotentiary] which terminated in his death last night. His brother was unfortunately in Macao but returned this morning just too late. Major Pottinger was to have taken home the Treaty by the January overland mail and it is not known yet who will have that honour...". A good letter from Hong Kong

1843年11月10日-12月2日由香港康華麗號 (HMS Cornwallis) 寄英國Yorkshire, 函上註有"By the overland Mail by Marseilles", 遞送費1s10d., (另外手寫的"2"被劃掉。蓋大橢圓形"INDIA"戳, 函背有紅色2月9日倫敦及Wakefield日戳。這封相當健談的信是一名軍官寫給他妹妹的, 其中包括: ".....'Dido'最近從廣州黃埔港回來, 其中一部分贖金將在同一個輪船接受這個.....由於少校璞鼎查(全權代表的兄弟)的病, 昨晚以他的死亡而告終...."

Estimate

HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 105



First Opium WarThe Eastern ExpeditionNaval and Military CorrespondenceChusan Garrison: 1844 (25 Dec.) entire letter from "Chusan" to Bath, by "Overland Mail Via Bombay", rated "1/-", the flap with a good strike of the type 7 Hong Kong c.d.s. (10.1), London and Bath arrival c.d.s. (26.4); there is some light soiling but generally in fine condition. The letter begins with a Christmas greeting and continues with, "... I suppose that I shall remain here now as long as I am in China, the Regt. is to be moved up here next March and the 18th to go to Hong Kong, the men of the 98th who are up here will therefore remain and I am to stay with them ... I shall be glad when the Regiment comes up, it is so very dull at the moment... ". An important letter which is thought to be the earliest known mail from Chusan Island

1844年12月25日從中國舟山寄英國Bath信函, 函上手註 "Over Mail via Bombay", 遞送費1s. 封舌上蓋10月1日香港7型日戳。4月26日倫敦及Both到達日戳。信中除聖誕祝福外, 主要提到第18兵團及第98兵團參加在中國的各戰役。此函相信是從舟山群島寄出的存世最早國際郵件, 彌足珍貴。

Estimate

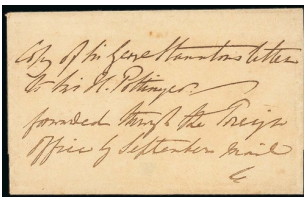
HK\$15,000 to HK\$20,000

Lot 106

First Opium War Prominent People John Robert Morrison: 1840 (5 Apr.) entire letter written in Macao to his sister in London, rated "8" the flap with "4/4" rate mark (the cost of all the letters in the pack), a rather oily strike of the step-type "ship letter/plymouth" and London arrival c.d.s. (1.9); there is a vertical folding crease. The contents tell about his missionary work and his accounts of living in Macao. His father, John Morrison, was the first protestant missionary in China. After his death, John Morrison replaced him as Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China, John Morrison was appointed Chinese Secretary to the British East India Company on behalf of the British Government. He was involved in diplomacy during the First Opium War in which he held responsibility for the translation of the Treaty of Nanking. In 1843 he was appointed as Acting Colonial Secretary and a member of the Executive and Legislative Council

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000

Lot 107

First Opium War Prominent People Sir Henry Pottinger: 1842 (27 Aug.) British Foreign Office Internal Diplomatic Mail, the letter is from George Staunton (an opponent of the opium trade) from Leigh Park in Havant to Sir Henry Pottinger. In this letter he writes, "... I have felt so strongly impressed with the importance of losing no time in placing the administration of the law in our Chinese possessions on a better and surer footing, that i have thought it my duty to make several representations on the subject both privately and in Parliament ... I think an important step has been taken by placing at your disposal the service of an able Barrister of some years standing, who beside his acquaintance with general law, is also familiar with the great points of Indian Law and the Law of nations as administered by Her Majesty's Privy Council. Allow me to add that I feel assured that from my long personal acquaintance with Mr Johnson, that you will find him a most agreeable acquisition to your private society ...". The cover is addressed, "Copy of George Stauntons letter to his E. Pottinger forwarded through the Foreign Office by September Mail". Interesting background information

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 108

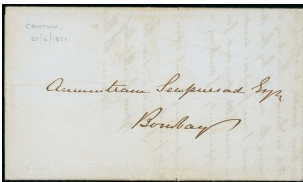


First Opium WarThe Continued Opium Trade1845 (10 Jan.) entire letter from David Sillas in Canton to Liverpool "Overland Mail via Marseilles" to be carried on the 'Water Witch' changed to the 'Island Queen' (both crossed through, the letter indicates using the 'Island Queen' via Bombay); rated "1/10" with boxed "INDIA", the flap with oval "forwarded by Iyall Matheson & Co/Calcutta", framed Calcutta Ship Letter datestamp, London and Liverpool (5.4) datestamp; there is some light paper ageing. The contents mainly refer to silks and other fancy goods but, interestingly, mentions that many letters are being sent triplicate and some even quadruplicate (via Madras or Point de Galle). Both the 'Water Witch' and 'Island Queen' were two popular opium clippers

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,500 to HK\$3,500

Lot 109



First Opium WarThe Continued Opium Trade1850 (22 May - 21 June) entire letter (with two enclosures) from Francis Besley in Canton to Annuntram Sewpursad in Bombay, carried privately and without any postal markings. Carried on the 'Achilles', the letters give quantities of unsold opium, indicating the poor state of the market in China."... I regret to inform you that I have not been able to obtain a satisfactory offer for your remaining 18 half chests Malwa opium and Malta and consequently are yet unable to render your account sales of this shipment. The news of the high prices of Malwa at Woosung has caused holders here to demand much higher prices than were ruling last month. The Chinese however do not yet offer more than \$625 for the first quality drug..."... I regret to say I have been unable to effect the sale of your 1½ chests of Malwa ex Malta still on hand - the drug has been examined several times during the month by the dealers without any offer being made for it and I now propose sending it over to Hong Kong where there is now some little demand for the junks going up to the north - an opportunity of making a sale shall not be lost..."...since the day of my last monthly report, our opium market has, notwithstanding, large deliveries, had a continued downward tendency in prices. After the departure of the last mail Bengal Drug Remained in an inactive state, holders expecting improved accounts from Woosung and the Chinese waiting to receive advices of the state of the market before entering any transactions.". here we see just how much demand there still was for opium, though an oversupply had depressed prices; most surprising is that opium was still being traded in Canton

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 110



First Opium War French Involvement Post Nanking Treaty 1844 (7 Mar.) and entire, stampless letter from Port of Spain in Trinidad, addressed to a member on board the corvette 'la Sabine' in Reunion. rated "2/1" (1/8d. plus 5d.), the address panel with "P-D" in oval, London Ship Letter date stamp and Paid c.d.s. (8.4), the reverse with British P.O. Trinidad despatch, Mauritius transit (24.7) and St. Denis, Ile Bourbon c.d.s. (30.7) but the ship has already left for the China Station and the letter forwarded to Hong Kong with type 7 c.d.s. (8.10). Exceptionally clean and fine; a delightful cover
Late in 1843 the French sent a second mission to China, initially to acquire a naval station en route but also instructed to obtain a treaty between France and China, similar in terms to the Nanking Treaty. The naval escort consisted on two frigates of 52 gun, three corvettes and a small steam warship

1844年3月7日從千里達的西班牙港寄給駐留尼汪島（非洲）的“la Sabine”號護衛艦上的一名成員。遞送費為1s8d 加5d，遞送地址旁有橢圓形 “P-D” 戳，“London Ship Letter” 日期戳及4月8日“郵資已付”戳。函背蓋千里達英國P.O.的遞出調度戳，7月24日毛里裘斯中轉戳及7月30日St. Denis 的Ile Bourbon 到達戳。但船而離開港口往中國艦隊駐地。這信函轉發香港並於10月8日並蓋7 型到達戳。保存良好，罕見。

Estimate
HK\$15,000 to HK\$20,000

Lot 111



Growth of Foreign Military France 'La Constantine': 1854 (23 Nov.) envelope addressed to an officer on "de marine sur la corvette français la Constantine" at Macao "chine", and sent "via marseille" bearing imperforate Napoleon 20c. (5), each is folded over the edge of the cover (so the address could be read) and tied by grids of square dots with Paris despatch c.d.s. and with "1/-" rate mark in ink, the reverse with a very faint strike of Hong Kong type 7 c.d.s. (29.1). An unusual cover
After the First Opium War, the French Minister in China resided in Macao but still had no territorial possessions or foreign concessions in the Far East. 'La Constantine' was a 30 gun boat commanded by Captain Tardy de Montravel, part of the Division of Reunion and Indochina

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000

Lot 112



Growth of Foreign Military United States U.S.S. 'Plymouth': 1848 (17 Dec.) very long letter addressed to the Fleet Surgeon of the East India Squadron on board U.S.S. 'Plymouth' care of Wetmore & Co., Canton, "pr Overland mail via Southampton", carried privately, the reverse bears handstamps of Lemuel Goddard/London and large oval, "forwarded by rawle, drinker & co/hong kong". The 14 page letter, written by his wife is, naturally of a domestic nature. There has been some restoration to the reverse of the cover. An interesting letter sent privately through the two forwarding agents to where the 'Plymouth' was stationed in Canton The East India Squadron was enlarged after the First Opium War to assert American Naval power in the East Pacific from Macao and Hong Kong to the five Treaty Ports. After opening trade with China, they were keen to agree a similar treaty with Japan

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 113



Growth of Foreign Military United States Hong Kong Naval Depot: 1855 (8 Jan.) yellow envelope addressed to a Robert de Silver, U.S. Naval Store Keeper in Macao with a "1" (penny) rate mark and a good strike of the double oval "united states naval depot/hong kong" with the eagle motif in the centre, the reverse bears a very faint strike of Hong Kong type 7 despatch c.d.s. An incredibly rare handstamp on this delightful 'local' envelopede Silver was also the U.S. consul in Macao between 1848-55

香港海軍基地：1855年1月8日黃色信封寄給澳門的美國海軍倉庫管理員羅伯特·德·西爾弗(Robert de Silver) 黃色信封，有“1”分錢的標記及清晰雙圈橢圓形 "United States Naval Depot/Hong Kong"，中心圖案為鷹。封背蓋較模糊7型香港遞出調度戳。極為罕見的香港“本地”早期封，且帶少見的手打戳記。

Estimate
HK\$30,000 to HK\$40,000

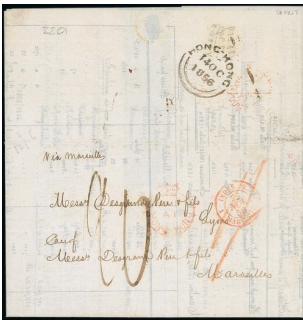
Lot 114

The Taiping Rebellion 1853 (24 Feb.) printed business entire to New York "via Marseilles" from Russell & Co. in Shanghai, with "2/6" rate mark, crossed through and "60" added with handstruck "65" applied in New York, the flap (which opens for display) with Hong Kong type 7 c.d.s. (10.3) overstruck by London transit (28.4). Free from filing folds and pays the rate for 1/4oz. letter, 34c. British P.O., 10c. French P.O., 16c. transatlantic and 5c. U.S. inland postage, making 65c. The contents include, "... but this season, the movement has been prevented or delayed by fears as to the result of the rebellion ... the alarm at Soochow has been so great as to cause a rise of 15% in the price of gold ... the impression is gaining ground among the Chinese that the rebels will not risk an attempt upon Nanking which is strongly garrisoned with some of the best troops of Empire. They are however in possession of Chongsha and Honkow ...". In fact Nanking was captured by the rebels on 19th March 1853. A good letter which clearly illustrates the start of the middle period of the rebellion and the effect it was to have on the Qing Empire. Provenance: Drucker Family, February 2003. For later lots relating to the Taiping Rebellion, please see lots 184-186

1853年2月24日上海 Russell & Co. 經馬賽寄紐約信函。有劃去的“2/6”遞送費標記，並加註“60”及紐約加蓋的“65”印記，封舌蓋香港3月10日7型日戳，其上部份被4月28日倫敦中轉戳所覆蓋。信函內主要述及太平天國在起義初期爭奪湖南一帶的戰況及屯兵實記。

Estimate

HK\$8,000 to HK\$12,000

Lot 115

The Second Opium War Before the Blockade of Canton 1856 (11 Oct.) printed tea circular to Lyon "Via Marseilles" per steamer 'Malta', with "1/-" rate mark in red crayon and "20" applied in France with crowned "paid/at/hong-kong" in red with Marseilles transit (29.11) alongside with a good strike of the Hong Kong type 9 c.d.s. (14.10) on the flap. There is a vertical filing crease, otherwise clean and fine. A very early letter sent from Canton after war was declared on 8th October and before the attack on Canton on 23-29 October 1856

1856年10月11日廣州經馬賽寄法國里昂的通告，由汽船 "Malta" 遞送。遞送費為 1s. 到法國時徵收 20f 費用。並蓋有帶皇冠的紅色 "Paid/At/Hong Kong" 戳，及旁有 11月29日馬賽中轉戳。而 10月14日香港 9 型日戳在封舌上。除摺痕外，保存良好。自 10 月 8 日宣戰後從廣州發出一封極早期的信函，當在 1856 年 10 月 23 日至 29 日進攻廣州之前。

Estimate

HK\$12,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 116

The Second Opium War Before the Blockade of Canton Incoming Mail 1856 (4 Nov.) entire letter from Singapore to Carlowitz & Co. in Canton per "Str 'Miri'", rated "1/4" and bears India 1854 4a. blue and red fourth printing (head III, frame II, cut to shape), the adhesive is uncanceled and there is a repaired patch to the cover next to it. The Hong Kong transit (4.11) is well struck on the flap. Horizontal and vertical filing creases, clear of the adhesive. Manuscript notation indicates that this letter was posted on 17th October and received on 4th November, probably at their Hong Kong office and not Canton. A striking cover which is offered on its merits Although Canton had not been blockaded yet there were many disruptions to the postal service between Hong Kong and Canton at this time

1856年11月4日星加坡經 "Miri" 汽輪及經香港寄廣州 Carlowitz & Co., 遞送費 "1/4", 及貼1854年藍紅色印度 4a 票 (依票形修剪), 但該票並沒蓋銷。封舌上蓋11月4日香港中轉戳; 由於戰事自11月初由香港至廣州寄遞已暫停, 本函由星加坡於10月17日寄出, 抵香港郵局時是11月4日, 因此只好轉遞至 Carlowitz & Co. 的香港分公司, 因而手寫紀錄收件日同為11月4日。

Estimate
HK\$10,000 to HK\$20,000

Lot 117

The Second Opium War Before the Blockade of Canton Incoming Mail 1856 (1 Dec.) entire letter from Boston to Heard & Co., Canton "Via Marseilles" and "Steamer", bears large Boston Paid (24.9) and handstruck "38" in red, also "43" in blue crayon, London c.d.s. (6.10) in red and, on the flap, the Hong Kong c.d.s. (1.12), no final arrival markings. Horizontal filing crease

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,500 to HK\$3,000

Lot 118

The Second Opium War Cessation of Postal Service to Canton Incoming Mail 1856 (24 Dec.) entire from Russell in Boston to Sturgis in Canton sent by "overland mail" with Boston Paid c.d.s. (22.10), handstruck "38", manuscript "43" in ink and London transit c.d.s. (3.11), the flap with a fair strike of the Hong Kong c.d.s. (24.12). Fresh. In mid-December 1856 a fire destroyed much of the factory area in Canton, this did affect the normal postal services in Canton. The continued hostilities and civilian withdrawal from Canton prompted the Hong Kong postal authority to cease the delivery of civilian mail to Canton. A postal notice date 18 December 1856 included, "... no letters etc. can be forwarded to Canton unless such as may be prepaid and addressed to members of Her Majesty's Service."

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 119



The Second Opium War Cessation of Postal Service to Canton Incoming Mail 1857 (1 Feb.) entire letter to Augustine Heard & Co, Canton "Via Marseilles" from Henry Hallet in Boston bearing New York Br. Pkt c.d.s. (26.11), straight-line "paid" and rated "43" and "28" with London transit (9.12) and, on the flap, the Hong Kong transit c.d.s. (1.2). The manuscript notation shows that this was delivered to Augustine Heard on 1st February, thus to their Hong Kong office. There is a light horizontal filing crease, fresh and fine.

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 120



The Second Opium War The Blockade of Canton Incoming Mail 1857 (14 Oct.) entire letter from New York to Augustine Heard & Co. in Canton "via Marseilles & Overland Mail" and "per 'Arabia'", the letter dated 1857 (22 July), with "78" and "24" rate marks, two different London transit c.d.s. (12.8) and the Hong Kong c.d.s. (14.10) on the flap. It is thought that this letter was carried by British gun boat to the new British Postal Agency at Whampoa. There are a few minor wrinkles but free from the usual filing creases. A good cover from this period

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 121



The Second Opium War The Taking of Canton 1857-58 a group of four letters and two envelopes from James Emmett on board H.M.S. 'Niger' to his family in Rochdale. The first letter, dated 1857 (9 June) on the Canton River includes, "... I have to relate a very sharp engagement with 100 man war junkes and 2 forts. We had belong to the fleet killed and wounded 80. We had our sargeant of Marines hand is clear shot oft and a first gig man killed ...". The second letter, dated 1857 (8 Sept.) includes, "... We have stop all operation till the 6 October and we shall take canton. We have got two more ships out and 2 Gun Boats here and a frigate arrived within 20 miles of Hong Kong and sunk ... but no lives lost...". The third letter, dated 1857 (10 Nov.) includes, "... We have been to the North of China and only just come back and we are preparing to go up river to take Canton on the 20th of this month but we have but a small forces and thy are all Marines and Blu Jackets and we shall lose a good deal of men before we take the city ..."; the final letter dated 1858 (24 Jan.) is a single sheet written from Canton includes, "... I wrote to you the last mail and told you all about the taking of Canton...". Both of the two envelopes are countersigned by the Commanding Officer, bear G.B. 1d. Penny Red tied by London numeral; the first is marked from H.M.S. 'Niger' Canton River, the reverse with London and Rochdale (6.7) c.d.s.; the second envelope marked as from Canton (large corner repair) with London (26.3) and Rochdale (27.3) 1858 c.d.s.; both are soiled and pay the special 1d. concession rate for servicemen. An appealing correspondence

1857-58年一組共四枚信及兩個信封，均由水手James Emmett 於英國戰艦"Niger" 號寄出。內容提及1857年中至10月戰事暫停，而英軍準備集及裝備大規模的戰艦及炮艇，以預備於11月20日進攻廣州，但史實結果是接近12月末才正式行動，並攻克及接管了廣州城；首信封由廣州河上"Niger" 號寄出，蓋有倫敦及Rochdale的7月6日日戳。次枚信封由廣州寄出，蓋1858年3月26日倫敦日戳及3月27日Rochdale 日戳。

Estimate

HK\$20,000 to HK\$25,000

Lot 122



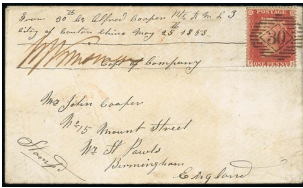
The Second Opium War Occupation of Canton 1858 (22 Apr.) entire letter from Augustine Heard in Hong Kong to Archer and Bull in New York "Via Marseilles" bearing manuscript "2/8" rate mark in ink, handstruck "45" applied in New York with the Am Packet arrival c.d.s. (30.6), the reverse with Hong Kong (22.4) and London (12.6) c.d.s.; horizontal filing crease, otherwise fresh and fine. Aside from the usual business content, the letter includes, "... The Chinese traders at Canton, anticipating some hostile proceedings towards foreigners upon the arrival of the new Governor General, who is expected from the north about the 10th prox are very anxious to move off what stocks of teas and other export produce they have remaining on their hands ... All the foreign ambassadors have left Shanghae for the north; and should the Allied Powers carry into effect their reported intentions of stopping the supplies for Peking serious apprehensions are entertained that the Chinese will take some retaliatory measures at the Treaty Ports."

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate

HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 123



The Second Opium War Occupation of Canton 1858 (25 May) soldiers' envelope to Birmingham, countersigned by the captain of the Company, with G.B. 1d. Red tied by London "30" numeral, the reverse with London (19.7) and Birmingham (20.7) c.d.s. Marked as sent by Private Alfred Cooper of the 30th Company of Royal Marines Light Infantry at the City of Canton. Some light soiling, an appealing envelope

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate

HK\$4,000 to HK\$5,000

Lot 124



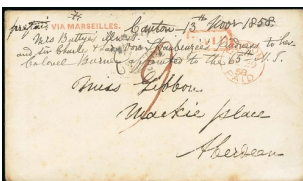
The Second Opium War Occupation of Canton 1858 (13 Nov.) envelope with enclosure from Dr Alex Gibbon in Canton to his aunt in Aberdeen, the envelope with printed "via marseilles." in red, rated "9" and with a fair strike of the framed "paid" handstamp type 10 and neat London paid transit (29.12), the reverse with Hong Kong type 7 c.d.s. (15.11) and Aberdeen arrival (30.12); there is some notation re the contents on the front, otherwise fresh and fine. The well-written letter includes, "...Lord Elgin is expected at the end of this month, having completed satisfactorily his negotiations with the Chinese Commissioners about the tariff and now there only remains the money for the indemnity to be paid, when the Force would leave Canton ..." and, "... Mr Parkes, one of the Allies' Commissioners, told me a few days ago that he does not think the British troops will leave this until March or April next..."

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate

HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 125



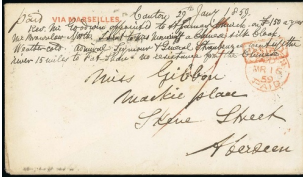
The Second Opium War Occupation of Canton 1858 (29 Dec.) a very similar envelope with enclosure from Dr Alex Gibbon to his aunt in Aberdeen; the envelope printed "via marseilles." in red, rated "9" and with a good strike of the type 10 boxed "paid" in red with London Paid transit (11.2), the reverse with Hong Kong type 9 c.d.s. (30.12) and Aberdeen arrival (12.2), the recipient's notes written on the front of the envelope. The letter is headed, "Tinqu's Gardens - near Canton" and is described as, "Colonel Burney having found a fine party to visit these Gardens about 2 miles up the river beyond the western suburbs of Canton ... they belong to a rich Mandarin, who lives in Canton ..." and goes on to give some details of the gardens, "...no word of Lord Elgin yet, or when our troops are likely to leave Canton..." and continues with details of the curios that the officers were buying locally

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate

HK\$5,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 126



The Second Opium War Occupation of Canton 1859 (29 Jan.) another envelope from Dr Alex Gibbon (no enclosure) from Canton to Aberdeen with printed "via marseilles" in red, rated "9" in red ink with type 10 Hong Kong boxed "paid" in red and London Paid transit (16.3), the reverse with Hong Kong type 7 c.d.s. (29.1) showing "9" in a smaller font, and Aberdeen arrival (17.3); there is the usual receiver's notation of contents written on the front which includes, "Admiral Seymour & General Straubensee went up the river 15 miles to Fat-Shan and no resistance from the Chinese" A Post Office Notice dated 18 January indicated that a new Post Office was to be established in Canton on 24th January. This is one of the earliest letters sent from the new post office in Canton

1859年1月29日廣州 Dr. Alex Gibbon 寄英國Aberdeen 信函，上有紅色 "VIA MARSEILLES" 印記。紅墨手寫遞送費為 9d，並蓋香港紅色框型 "郵資已付" 戳，3月16日倫敦郵資已付中轉戳，封背蓋1月29日香港7 型日戳。戳中年份的"9"字特細。旁有3月17日Aberdeen 到達戳。正面有接信人的內容註釋，其中包括："西摩海軍上將和斯特勞本澤將軍沿河而上 15 英里到達佛山，沒有遭到中國人的抵抗" 一份日期為 1 月 18 日的郵局通知指出，將於 1 月 24 日在廣州設立一個新的郵局；此信函是廣州新郵局寄出的最早的信件之一。

Estimate
HK\$10,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 127



The Second Opium War Occupation of Canton Incoming Mail 1858 (8 Mar.) envelope with enclosure to Major Alex Gibbon in China "via Marseilles" bearing 1855-57 4d. pair with 1d. Red tied by Aberdeen duplex; addressed to Calcutta and redirected there is an array of backstamps including London (9.3) and Hong Kong type 9 (2.6); the envelope is marked "Recd 6 June/58". Although the blockade had been lifted

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$5,000

Lot 128



The Second Opium War Occupation of Canton Incoming Mail 1858 (7 Sept.) envelope with enclosure to Alex Gibbon in Canton "via Marseilles" and bearing 1855-57 4d. pair with 1d. Red tied by Aberdeen duplex and bearing, on the reverse, Hong Kong type 9 c.d.s. (25.10); the envelope is marked on the front "Recd 26 Oct". It is thought that this letter was delivered to Whampoa first as the regular postal service between Hong Kong and Canton was not re-established until 4th November. Clean and fine

詳情請參閱英文說明

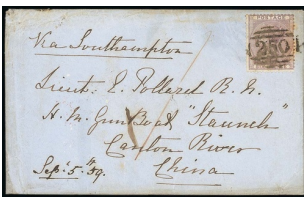
Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 129

The Second Opium War Occupation of Canton Incoming Mail 1859 (22 Apr.) commercial wrapper from Hamburg to Canton "pr Overland Mail via Marseilles" with a good strike of the Hamburg despatch c.d.s. (9.3), Valencia transit (11.3) and unframed "P.P.", "9¼" rate mark (groschen) in orange crayon, the reverse with a partial strike of Hong Kong type 13 c.d.s. (22.4) and a manuscript note showing receipt in Canton (25.4). There are a couple of light vertical filing folds and some peripheral soiling, nevertheless an early incoming cover via the new Post Office in Canton

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000

Lot 130

The Second Opium War Occupation of Canton Incoming Mail to H.M. Ships H.M. Gun Boat 'Staunch': 1859 (5 Sept.) bluish envelope to Lieut. Pollard, on the Canton River, "Via Southampton" bearing 1855-57 5d. tied by "250" barred oval and with large manuscript "1" in red ink; the reverse with Devonport despatch, London transit (6.9) and Hong Kong type 13 arrival c.d.s. Clean and fine

詳情請參閱英文說明

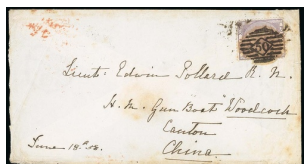
Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 131

The Second Opium War Occupation of Canton Incoming Mail to H.M. Ships H.M. Gun Boat 'Staunch': 1859 (12 Dec.) envelope to Lieut. Pollard on the Canton River, "Via Southampton" bearing 1855-57 6d. (with wing margin) tied by Devonport duplex, the reverse with London (13.12) and Hong Kong type 13 c.d.s. (13.12). Sadly there is no letter as the notation written on the reverse states, "Very kind ... & speaks very highly of the Peiho affair..."

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 132

The Second Opium War Occupation of Canton Incoming Mail to H.M. Ships H.M. Gun Boat 'Woodcock': 1858 (18 June) envelope to Lieut. Pollard on the Gun Boat in Canton bearing 1855-57 6d. tied by an oily strike of London district numeral "50", the reverse with Lyall Place, Eaton Square undated postmark, London c.d.s. (18.6). A good cover provenance: John Rogers, November 2003 At this time Lieut. Edwin Pollard was the captain of 'Woodcock' (until November 1858). At the time of arrival in Hong Kong, 'Woodcock' was exchanging fire with the Chinese forts at Nam-Tow, Canton. Marines and infantry then stormed the forts and the action was all over by nightfall

詳情請參閱英文說明

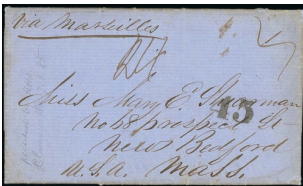
Estimate
HK\$2,500 to HK\$3,500

Lot 133

The Second Opium WarWhampoa Postal Agency1858 (10 Apr.) envelope to New York from Wetmore, Williams & Co (boxed handstamp in red on the reverse), rated "2/8" and with New York handstruck "33" with Br. Pkt arrival c.d.s. (17.6) in black, the reverse, along with the scarce company handstamp, Hong Kong type 9 c.d.s. (10.4) and London transit (3.7). Some light soiling but a good coverThe blockade of Canton was lifted on 10th February 1858, after this private steamers began to carry mail on a limited service schedule. This cover was delivered to Hong Kong some three days before the P&O sailing, indicating that it originated outside of Hong Kong, i.e. Canton or Whampoa (this case). This is an early cover from Whampoa after the reopening of the Canton postal service

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$5,000

Lot 134

The Second Opium WarWhampoa Postal Agency1860 (3 July) entire letter to U.S.A. "Via Marseilles" rated "24" and with handstruck "45" in black ink, the reverse with Hong Kong (25.7), London (13.9) and Boston Am Pkt. (27.9) c.d.s. The letter is docketed "from Hong Kong towards Whampoa" with embossed device of Kent Hills Packet Post. The letter from Alex Sherman to his sister in New Bedford, Massachusetts was finished some two weeks later. There is some light peripheral soiling but free from filing foldsThe Packet Agency at Whampoa was reopened on 9th June 1858 but was eventually closed again on 1st August 1863 due to the expense of maintaining this Agency

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 135

The Second Opium WarWhampoa Postal AgencyIncoming Mail1858 (23 June) printed letter to Augustine Heard & Co in Canton "Per steamer 'Thebes'" bearing India 4a. black tied by "B/1" in octagon, rated "4" and with boxed "regd letter no...." in red, the reverse with Calcutta Ship Letter datestamp overstruck by a fine strike of Hong Kong (13.7) c.d.s.; folding creases and some soiling with adhesive tape repair at left. A very early letter handled by the Whampoa AgencyBritish naval forces bombarded Canton in late December 1857 and the post office was destroyed. The postal service with Canton had been suspended since then. The blockade of the Canton River was lifted in February 1858. A temporary postal agency was opened at Whampoa on 9th June 1858

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$7,000

Lot 136

The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong 1858 (7 June) opened-out envelope to Alexander Gibbon, surgeon of the 65th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry in Hong Kong, bearing 1855-57 4d. (2) and 1d. Red tied by Aberdeen duplex and sent "via Marseilles", the reverse with London (9.6) and Hong Kong type 7 arrival (20.7); marked as "Recd 22 July 1858" suggesting that the Regiment was still in Canton. With the original letter from his aunt

詳情請參閱英文說明

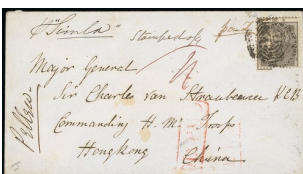
Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 137

The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong 1860 (9 May) mourning envelope to Major Rigaud of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, Expeditionary Force, China, bearing 1855-57 6d. with 2d. plate 8 (2) tied by Clifton duplex, the reverse with London and Hong Kong type 13 c.d.s. (21.6). A good cover which arrived shortly before the forces were to travel north to continue the conflict

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000

Lot 138

The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong Major General Sir Charles van Straubenzee: 1858 (12 Dec.) neat envelope addressed to the Major General, Commanding H.M. troops, Hong Kong, "pr 'Simla'", "Stamped 0/4" and "paid", bears India 4a. black tied by "B/1" in octagon and a part strike of the boxed "india paid" in red, the reverse with Calcutta despatch and Hong Kong type 9 arrival (25.12) c.d.s. The address side is also marked "Pellew", the previous commander. Fresh and fine

1858年12月12日一封由孟買寄給駐香港的英軍統帥 Charles van Straubenzee KCB 的信函；由私人汽輪 "Simla" 帶往。貼印度黑色4 anna 票，銷 "B/1" 八邊形戳。及不完整紅色框型 "INDIA PAID" 戳。封面同時標有 "Pellew" 字標。封背蓋12月25日香港9 型到達戳。保存良好。

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 139

The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong Major General Sir Charles van Straubenzee: 1859 (8 Feb.) neat envelope addressed as to the British Army, Canton bearing 1855-57 6d. with 1d. Red (3) tied by Darlington duplex, sent "via Marseilles", the reverse with Bishop Auckland (8.2), London (9.2) and a good strike of Hong Kong type 7 c.d.s. (23.3) (a very late date for this). Marked as from the Bishop of Durham. A good cover

1859年2月8日第二次大沽戰役前，由英國經馬賽寄駐廣州英軍統帥 Charles van Straubenzee KCB 的信封；貼1855-57年6d 一枚及1d 三枚，銷 Darlington duplex 戳。封背有2月8日 Bishop Auckland 日戳及2月9日倫敦日戳，3日23日7 型香港中轉戳。（極晚使用日期），保存良好。

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 140

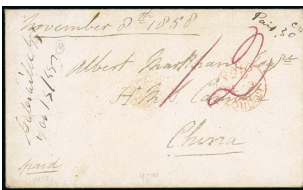


The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong H.M. Ships H.M.S. 'Calcutta': 1858 (24 Oct.) seaman's envelope from W. Quick to his sister in Sidmouth, Devon, marked "From W Quick on board H.M.S. Calcutta, Hong Kong" and countersigned by the commanding officer; bears 1d. Red tied by London District "44" numeral, the reverse with London (22.12) and faint Sidmouth c.d.s. Includes a fragment of the original letter H.M.S. 'Calcutta' was Admiral Seymour's flagship

1858年10月24日泊香港英國戰艦 "Calcutta" 上的 W. Quick 經 Southampton 寄英國 Devon 的姊姊信函。貼紅色 1d 票，銷倫敦 "44" 戳，封背蓋 12 月 22 日倫敦戳，及較模糊 Sidmouth 日戳。帶部份原信。

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 141



The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong H.M. Ships H.M.S. 'Camilla': 1858 (8 Nov.) envelope addressed to Albert Markham, HMS Camilla, China, marked "paid 30c.", with "12" rate mark in red ink and London Paid transit (3.12); the reverse with New York Am Pkt (20.11) transit. The 30c. rate was for transport by French Mail, however, this letter was sent by British mail and should have been charged 33c.; the 12c. is the standard credit to the British Post Office. Clean and fine

1858年11月8日由美國 Galesville 寄駐泊中國廣州的英國戰艦 "Camilla" 上的 Albert Markham。封面寫有 "Paid 30c"，及紅色手寫大字 "12" 郵遞費，3月12日倫敦郵資已付中轉戳；封背蓋 11 月 20 日紐約中轉戳。品相中上。

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$5,000

Lot 142



The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong H.M. Ships H.M.S. 'Camilla': 1859 (13 Feb.) opened-out envelope from Albert Markham addressed to Wisconsin, U.S.A. with manuscript "12", "6" (crossed through) and handstruck "33" and New York Am Pkt c.d.s. (22.4), the reverse with London transit (5.4). With the original letter which includes, "... we are now at Hong Kong. I thought we should we should never come down, they kept us so long up the Canton River ... we were inspected by the Admiral who was very much pleased and said the ship was a credit to the station ... I don't think the Camilla will remain in Hong Kong more than a fortnight longer..." The flap has been replaced H.M.S. 'Camilla' was presumed foundered in September 1860 on the China Station (off the coast of Japan) with the loss of all hands. By this time Albert Markham was sailing on a different ship. He later designed the flag of New Zealand. For John Markham correspondence, see lot 188

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 143



The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong H.M. Ships H.M.S. 'Chesapeake': 1860 (25 May) letter from A.H. Markham to his brother in Wisconsin, U.S.A., originally on the 'Retribution' but transferred to the 'Chesapeake'; the opened-out envelope bears rate marks "6" (crossed through), "28", handstruck "33" in black and "Due ... 36", with New York Br Pkt (2.8), two strikes of Galesville c.d.s. (25.8) as redirected to Arcadia. The letter includes, "... I have arrived alright in Hong Kong and am now belonging to the Chesapeake one of our crack 51 gun frigates... I think we shall sail for the North ? in about a fortnights time ..."

1860年5月25日由A.H. Markham 寄美國Wisconsin 的兄弟信函，本由"Retribution"號携往，但後來轉為"Chesapeake" 携往美國。封上分別有"6" (劃去)，"28" 遞費註記，黑色"33" 印記及"Due....36" 等，蓋8月2日紐約Br Pkt 戳，因轉遞往Arcadia 故而蓋了兩枚8月25日Galesville 日戳。信內容包括：“……我已經順利抵達香港，現在屬於我們的 51 艘精銳護衛艦之一的切薩皮克號……我想我們大約兩週後將向北方起航...”

Estimate
HK\$7,000 to HK\$9,000

Lot 144



The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong H.M. Ships H.M.S. 'Retribution': 1859 (27 May) small envelope to Albert Markham, H.M.S. Camilla, China Station "Via Marseilles" bearing 1855-57 6d. with 1d. Red and 2d. Blue tied by London-W duplex; it appears that Albert Markham changed ships and "Retribution" has been added in pencil, undated Curzon St. postmark on the reverse. Some light soiling

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 145



The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong H.M. Ships H.M.S. 'Imperieuse': 1859 (11 Nov.) envelope to Lieut H. Fawkes, HMS Imperieuse Channel Squadron (crossed through) and "East Indies & China" added; bears 1d. Red cancelled by "364" barred oval and a good strike of "returned for postage/1/-/the amount/deficient" in red; the reverse with High Wycombe despatch and three London date stamps. An interesting cover, the 1d. rate was correct for the Channel Squadron, but the 'Imperieuse' had already left for China. An interesting cover and a very scarce Return for Postage mark

1859年11月11日經倫敦寄英國戰艦"Imperiruse" Channel Squadron (但劃去)上的Lieut H. Fawkes 信函，上端方另加寫有 "East Indies & China". 貼紅色1d 票，銷364號橢圓戳，左下方蓋 "Returned for Postage/1/The -Amount/ Deficient" 紅色戳記，封背蓋High Wycombe 調發戳及三枚倫敦日戳；原本1d 郵資是寄 Channel Squadron 的正確的，但"Imperiruse" 號已經起航往中國了，這是一件充滿趣味性及帶罕見退回郵戳的信函，

Estimate
HK\$7,000 to HK\$9,000

Lot 146

The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong H.M. Ships H.M.S. 'Melville': 1859 (26 Nov.) envelope to Rev. C.J. Armistead, HMS Melville, Hong Kong bearing 1855-57 4d. pair and 1d. Red tied by London duplex, marked "Rec'd 18 Jan. '60", no other postal markings The 'Melville' had been Rear-Admiral George Elliot's flagship during the first Opium War but by this time was serving as a hospital ship. Rev. Armistead was the ship's chaplain

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,500 to HK\$3,000

Lot 147

The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong H.M. Ships H.M.S. 'Melville': 1860 (26 Jan.) envelope to Rev. C.J. Armistead, HMS Melville, Hong Kong bearing 1855-57 4d. pair and 1d. Red tied by London duplex, marked "Rec'd 12 March. '60", no other postal markings

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,500 to HK\$3,000

Lot 148

The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong H.M. Ships H.M.S. 'Niger': 1858 (4 Jan.) envelope addressed to Captain The Hon. Arthur A Cochrane, Hong Kong, sent "Via Marseilles/Paid" and bearing 1855-57 4d. (2) with 1d. red tied by London "50" numeral, the reverse with the despatch c.d.s. and straight-line "kensington" (?); fresh and fine. It is believed that this letter arrived in Hong Kong on 28th February Captain Arthur Cochrane was commander of the 'Niger' in 1856

1858年1月4日英國經馬賽寄香港郵封，封上寫有 "Via Marseilles/ Paid" 字樣，貼1855-57年4d 兩枚及紅色1d 壹枚。銷倫敦"50" 數字戳，封背蓋調發日戳，及 "Kensington" 戳。此函相信於2月28日遞抵香港。保存良好。

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 149

The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong H.M. Ships H.M.S. 'Sampson': 1858 (17 Feb.) envelope to F. Webber, H.M.S. Sampson. Hong Kong "(or elsewhere)", "via Southampton" bearing 1855-57 6d. tied by Brighton sideways duplex and a fine strike of unframed "missent-to/devonport" struck in blue, the reverse with London c.d.s. (18.2) then Devonport (10.6) and London (11.6) c.d.s. (held up for four months); some light vertical wrinkling affects the adhesive stamp. With the original letter written in pencil. A scarce misdirection marking which was held for an unusually long time

1858年2月17日英國Brighton 原來寄香港屯駐中的英國戰艦 "Sampson" 上F.Webber 信函。貼1855-57年6d 票，為蓋有稀見的藍色 "Missent To Devonport" 印記，因此函2月寄出時，錯誤地寄到英國Devonport 港口的一艘名字相似船上。背面蓋2月18日倫敦日戳，6月10日Devonport 日戳及6月11日倫敦日戳（不尋地停留了四個月之久）。

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 150



The Second Opium War British Forces in Hong Kong H.M. Ships H.M.S. 'Vulcan': 1861 (23 May) envelope to Capt. A.C. Strode, China Station, "Via Marseilles", bears 1855-57 6d. with 1d. Red and 2d. Blue tied by London W.C. duplex, there are no other postal markings; the 6d. adhesive just runs off the edge of the envelope and has small faults. With the original letter, either from his father or brother, which includes, "... I am glad to see your interesting account of Japan. It is one of those places as much, or more secluded from the world than China was before our troops entered Peking, but now I must say this expedition has enlightened the minds of the Chinese, as were as made our own countrymen better acquainted with the assessment and disposition of those who only termed us Barbarians! ... if 10 or 12000 men are killed and wounded, but rest assured it will always carry weight with it, and Lord Elgin in speaking of it at a public dinner gave due credit to the navy..." provenance: John Rogers, November 2003

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 151



The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong Central Bureau 1860 (15 Mar.) envelope addressed to Paris bearing imperforate Napoleon 40c. (good margins) tied by a good strike of "cecb. cl." in lozenge with "corps exp. chine/bau central" c.d.s., small boxed "PD" in red and, on the reverse, Marseilles and Paris (27.4) c.d.s. There are a couple of light wrinkles or creases, a pleasing and attractive cover and scarce mail from this office when it was based in Hong Kong The Central Bureau opened its military base office in Hong Kong for less than three months in 1860 (between 15 Feb. and end Apr.)

1860年3月15日香港法軍基地寄巴黎信封，貼法國無齒拿破倫40c. 票一枚，銷"cecb.cl." 菱型戳，及"Corps Exp. Chine/ Bau Central" 日戳，另蓋紅色小型方框 "PD" 戳；封背蓋馬賽及巴黎4月27日日戳。信封有些摺痕。在短暫法軍駐香港基地發出的少見郵品，極有吸引力及值得珍藏。

Estimate
HK\$20,000 to HK\$30,000

Lot 152



The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong Central Bureau 1860 (30 Mar.) stampless envelope to Tours, France, rated "5" decimes and bears a fine strike of the "corps exp. chine/bau central" despatch c.d.s., the reverse with Marseilles a Lyon, Paris and Tours (11.5) c.d.s.; there are a couple of trivial age marks. A good cover

1860年3月30日香港法軍基地寄法國Tours，遞送費為 5 decimals，蓋清晰 "Corps Exp. Chine/ Bau Central" 調發戳。封背有馬賽，里昂，巴黎及5月11日Tours 日戳；有些老化痕跡。但仍罕見郵品。

Estimate
HK\$10,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 153

The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong Bureau A1860 (1 May) cover front to Villedieu, France "Voie de Suez" bearing pair of imperf. Napoleon 40c. tied by "CECA" in lozenge and a good strike of "corps exp. chine/bau a" c.d.s.; there is some creasing and wrinkling, nevertheless rare and important. The military post office Bureau A was stationed in Hong Kong in 1860 from 7th May to 29th November, established after the Central Bureau had been transferred to Shanghai

1860年5月1日寄法國 Villedieu 封，封上寫有 "Voie de Suez" 字樣，貼法國40c. 票兩枚，銷 "CECA" 菱型戳，左下蓋 "Corps Exp. Chine/ Bau A" 雙圈日戳；罕見法軍香港駐地郵品，品相尚佳。

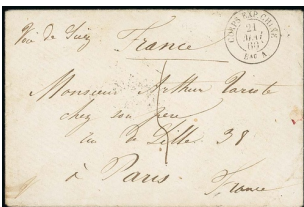
Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 154

The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong Bureau A1860 (21 May) stampless soldier's envelope to Lyon, a member of the 102e Regiment of infantry, countersigned on the flap by the colonel, bearing a good strike of the "corps exp. chine/bau a" and handstruck "30", the reverse with Marseilles a Lyon and Lyon (13.7) c.d.s; soiled. Early use of this postmark in Hong Kong. Ex Lee Scamp

1860年5月21日寄法國里昂無票軍人封，發自法國第102步兵团士兵，並經由當時駐紮香港法國駐華遠征軍A基地寄出，封舌上面有上校加簽。帶清晰 "Corps Exp. Chine/ Bau A", 及 "30" 印記，封背蓋 Marseilles a Lyon 及 7月13日里昂日戳。較早使用在香港的法國軍郵戳。

Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 155

The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong Bureau A1860 (21 May) stampless envelope to Paris "Voie de Suez" bearing a fine strike of "corps exp. chine/bau a" and with manuscript "5" (decimes), the reverse with Marseilles a Lyon and Lyon a Paris (13.7) c.d.s. Clean and fine making an attractive and desirable cover

1860年5月21日寄法國巴黎無票軍事封，上標 "Voie de Suez" 字樣，蓋清晰 "Corps Exp. Chine/ Bau A" 雙圈戳。為手寫 "5" (decimes) 郵費記號，封背蓋 Marseilles a Lyon 及里昂7月13日日戳。郵戳清晰與保存良好的藏品。

Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 156

The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong Bureau A1860 (21 May) opened-out envelope to Calais bearing imperforate Napoleon 20c. pair cancelled by "ceca" in lozenge with a fine strike of the "corps exp. chine/bau a" alongside, a faint strike of boxed "PD", French transit date stamps on the reverse including Calais (14.7). Soiled, worm hole and the adhesives defective from soiling

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 157

The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong Bureau A Incoming Mail: 1860 (4 July) a neat envelope from Paris to the Marine Surgeon on board 'Le Duperre' at Hong Kong "to be redirected in case of absence. China Expedition", the address side bears imperf. Napoleon 20c. tied by "K" in lozenge with the despatch c.d.s. alongside, boxed "affranchissement/insuffisant" in red, handstruck "30c" plus a good strike of the "corps exp. chine/bau a" over "ceca" in lozenge of dots; the reverse with indistinct transit c.d.s. and a fine strike of the Bureau A arrival (19.8). There is a small scuff on the address panel, otherwise fresh and fine. Scarce incoming mail to Hong Kong provenance: 'Nostalgia', June 2016

1860年7月4日從法國巴黎寄香港入境軍郵欠資封，收件者為法軍駐香港對華遠征軍A基地。同時寫有“如無人接收可轉遞。中國遠征軍”。封面貼20c. 拿破倫票一枚，銷“K”菱形戳。旁蓋有調發戳，及紅色長框型“Affranchissement/ Insuffisant”戳，“30c”印記及清晰“Corps Exp. Chine/ Bau A”戳，“CECA”菱型點戳等；封背有A基地8月19日到達戳。罕見及保存良好的香港入境法軍軍郵封。

Estimate
HK\$25,000 to HK\$30,000

Lot 158

The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong Bureau A Incoming Mail: 1860 (8 July) neat envelope to Captain Charles Favin of the French frigate 'la Renommee' in Hong Kong, by "Marseille et Suez", bears imperf. Napoleon 40c. (just cut into in places) tied by petit chiffes with Rochefort-S-Mer despatch c.d.s., underpaid and with boxed "affranchissement/insuffisant" struck in red, handstruck "6" tax mark and a good strike of "corps exp. chine/bau a" c.d.s. over "ceca" in lozenge, the reverse with transit and a fine strike of the Bureau A c.d.s. (19.8). A good cover with character For other mail to 'la Renommee', see lot 163

1860年7月8日由法國寄法軍駐香港護衛艦“La Renommee”入境封，封上端寫有“Marseille et Suez”字樣，貼無齒拿破倫40c. 票，銷“CECA”菱型戳和“Corps Exp. Chine/ Bau A”雙圈戳。另蓋petit chiffes “Rochefort-S-Mer”調發雙圈戳。因欠資蓋有紅色長框型“Afranchissement/Insuffisant”指示戳攻“6”欠資印記。封背有中轉戳及完整及清晰法軍A基地8月19日日戳。品相中上。

Estimate
HK\$15,000 to HK\$20,000

Lot 159

The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong China Station Incoming Mail 'Forbin': 1860 (24 Nov.) neat envelope addressed to a marine lieutenant on the 'Forbin' on the China Station, "Voie de Suez par Marseille" bearing imperf. Napoleon 40c. (good margins) tied by "511" lozenge with Brest despatch c.d.s. and boxed "PD" in red, the reverse with three French transit c.d.s.; clean and fine. The 'Forbin' was probably in north China when this letter arrived

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 160

The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong China Station Incoming Mail 'Laplace': 1859 (24 Feb.) entire mourning letter to I. de Kerjegu, the commander of the corvette a vapeur 'le Laplace', "Par Marseille, Voie de Suez" bearing imperf. Napoleon 80c. (cut into right side) tied by "511" lozenge with Brest despatch c.d.s. alongside, various transit c.d.s. on the reverse including Hong Kong type 13 c.d.s. (10.4), an early date

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$7,000

Lot 161

The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong China Station Incoming Mail 'Laplace': 1859 (3 Sept.) neat envelope to J. De Kerjegu, commander of the corvette 'Laplace' in Hong Kong, "Voie de Suez, par Marseille" bearing pair of imperf. Napoleon 40c. tied by "786" lozenge with Chateauneuf du Faou despatch c.d.s. and boxed "PD" in red, the reverse with several transit date stamps including Hong Kong type 13 c.d.s. (23.10) struck in blue. A superb cover, fresh and fine

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 162

The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong China Station Incoming Mail 'Laplace': 1860 (2 Mar.) envelope to Capt. Kerjegu of the 'Laplace' in Hong Kong bearing imperf. Napoleon 40c. (cut into left side) tied by "511" lozenge with Brest despatch c.d.s. and boxed "PD" in red, three French transit c.d.s. on the reverse; fresh and fine. On 21st April the Anglo-French navies seized the island of Chusan. Since 'Laplace' had participated in this northerly military action, it is thought that this letter was not delivered to Hong Kong but to Chusan

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000

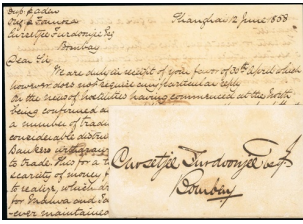
Lot 163

The Second Opium War French Forces in Hong Kong China Station Incoming Mail 'Renommee': 1861 (26 May) envelope addressed to a member of the 'Renommee' "Voie de Suez - Expedition du Chine" bearing imperf. Napoleon 40c. (cut into) tied by "3382" lozenge with Toulon-S-Mer despatch c.d.s. alongside, underpaid and with a good strike of boxed "affranchissement/insuffisant" in red with manuscript "6" (decimes) tax; the reverse with Marseille transit (27.5) c.d.s.; a little soiled and a tear on the reverse. Roumet handstamp For other mail to 'la Renommee', see lot 158

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000

Lot 164



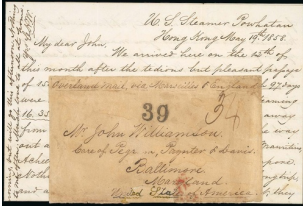
The Second Opium War
The First Battle of Taku Forts
1858 (Apr. and June) privately carried letters (2) from Jardine Matheson in Shanghai to Cursetjee Furdooujee in Bombay; carried privately, the envelope has no postal markings. The first letter (14 Apr.) includes, "... Your consignments of opium being fortunately now all disposed of ... our market for opium has continued in a very unsettled state with a downward tendency particularly for Malwa ... This is to be attributed to the anxiety of holders to realize fearing heavy supplies coming on from Bombay, but more especially owing to the alarm created amongst the dealers consequent upon the movements of the Allied Plenipotentiaries, who with a considerable fleet have started for Tien Tsing, and should it become necessary to exercise coercive measures by blockading that Port we fear it will have a very prejudicial effect on our import trade for sometime to come..."
The second letter (12 June) includes, "... On the news of hostilities having commenced at the North being confirmed among the Chinese, with a report that a number of trading junks from this port had been destroyed considerable distress was created, which led to native bankers withdrawing the usual money facilities granted to trade ... By HMS Hesper we received intelligence yesterday from the North extending to the 5th inst., but as that vessel brings no letters having merely put in here for coals on her way to the South the information is very scanty. It is so far satisfactory however as it would appear that the Allied Force had advanced upon Tientsin without opposition and that negotiations had been resumed ...". Both envelopes have been torn horizontally and repaired with self-adhesive tape; this should be removed and replaced with something more suitable before any oil damage is made. A useful and informative merchant's letter

1858年（4月及6月）由上海怡和集團寄孟買的两件信函。由私人携遞，信封上並沒有遞送費的記號。首封信發自4月14日，主要述及鴉片在中國的買賣及價格很不穩定；而次函寄於6月12日，主要記述北方戰事展開後的情況。兩封記述戰爭內容豐富的商人私函。

Estimate

HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 165



The Second Opium War
The First Battle of Taku Forts
United States Military Mail
1858 (19 May) letter and envelope from C.H. Williamson on the U.S.S. 'Powhatan' at Hong Kong to Baltimore, "Overland Mail via Marseilles & England" with manuscript "34" and handstruck U.S. "39" in black ink, the reverse with Hong Kong type 8 c.d.s. (20.5), London (18.7) and Boston Br Pkt (28.7) c.d.s.; a little soiled and small repair at foot. The long letter to his brother illustrates how the United States participated in this war as the allied forces prepared for their strike on Peiho during the first Battle of Taku Forts. "... on the 13th Commodore Tattnall transferred his broad pennant to this ship ... We go from here to the Gulf of Pecheli at the mouth of the Pi-ho River to join Mr Read who is there with the Minnesota and Mississippi and in the company with the English, French, and Russian commissioners who are pushing towards the city of Pekin which is most accessible from that point, with the hopes of soon bringing the Chinese to negotiations upon the terms of treaties with the all. The French and English still hold quiet possession of Canton, although great portion of their forces have been sent north with their commissioners, and if they do not soon succeed in bringing the poor Chinese to terms, they expect to have some fighting to do. Our stay at the Gulf of Pecheli will depend on Mr Read; if he does not require or presence we will go to Shanghai and fill up with coal and then make a summer cruise to Japan, and do not expect to be back here until next fall...". A scarce and detailed letter, particularly scarce from a U.S. ship

1858年5月19日美國泊駐香港軍艦 "U.S.S. Powhatan" 號上CH. Williamson 寄美國巴爾的摩 (Baltimore), 封上註有 "Overland Mail via Marseilles & England", 另手寫 "34" 及蓋 U.S. "39" 印記。封背蓋5月20日香港8型日戳, 7月8日倫敦及7月28日波士頓日戳; 封下邊有修補。本函主要講述美艦 "Powhatan" 準備出航, 計劃在白河口會合美駐華大使 Mr. Read 及其他兩艘美軍軍艦的情況。

Estimate

HK\$20,000 to HK\$25,000

Lot 166



The Second Opium War British Forces in Canton Prelude to the Northern Campaign 1859 (Oct. and Dec.) two letters to Lieut. Geoffrey Mairis of the Second Battalion Brigade of Royal Marines Light Infantry, "Heights at Canton, China" and sent "Via Marseilles"; both bear 1855-57 6d. with 1d. Red and 2d. Blue tied by Clifton duplex. The first letter (25 Oct.) with Hong Kong arrival (15.12) on the reverse; the letter includes, "... It is said that the French are about to send 18,000 men to China and our force for active operations will be 10,000 at least, and it is said only report that our government contemplates seizing Chusan and some other place kept secret ..." The second letter, dated (25 Dec.) with Hong Kong arrival on the reverse (11.2) also includes some military informations including, "... the R. Artillery are to have 2 additional Brigades". A good pair of covers sent when the troops were waiting for all of the military reinforcements to arrive before the fight was taken to the north again (2 covers) provenance: John Sussex 'The Opening of China', November 1987 (first cover)

1859年（10月及12月），兩封由英國 Clifton 經馬賽寄駐紮廣州海軍上尉 Geoffrey Mairis 的信函。他當時在皇家海軍陸戰隊輕步兵第2營服役。兩封上均貼1855-57年6d., 2d. 藍色及1d. 紅色各一枚，都銷 Clifton 戳，首封是10月25日寄出，12月15日送抵香港及蓋到達戳於封背，此信內容提及英法正各自重整軍力，並計劃攻下舟山作抵押；次函12月25日寄出，封背的香港到達日期為2月11日（1860年），內容都有涉及軍事消息，例如 "...R. Artillery 將得到兩個額外的旅”。兩信函均保存良好。

Estimate

HK\$12,000 to HK\$18,000

Lot 167



The Second Opium War The Final Northern Campaign British Forces 1860 officer's mourning envelope marked as from C.W. Beynard Gulf of Pechili bearing G.B. 1d. Stars (plate 27, 8) cancelled by light strikes of the P&O "A88" barred oval, the reverse with a light strike of Hereford arrival c.d.s. 1860 (Sept.); three of the adhesives have had their perfs. trimmed at foot and the stamps have been lifted and replaced. An unusual and desirable envelope. R.P.S. Certificate (1999) The P. & O. cancellations on mail from Hong Kong are elusive, particularly from the Opium War period

1860年自直隸海灣（今渤海灣）一海軍士兵寄到英國的哀悼信函，貼八枚英國1d. 票，銷P&O "A88" 橢圓形戳。封背蓋英國Hereford 1860年9月到達日戳。不尋常的信封。附有1999年R.P.S. 證書

Estimate

HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 168

The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignBritish Forces1860 (25 May) blue envelope with enclosure to Lieut. Geoffrey Mairis, "Expeditionary Force China" sent "Via Marseilles" bearing 1855-57 6d. with 2d. Blue tied by Clifton duplex with handstruck "1d" in red alongside; the reverse with London (26.5) and Hong Kong (6.7) c.d.s.; good to fine.The letter includes, "... We are led to believe that the Chinese government have refused our ultimatum that war is inevitable. A good letter sent from Hong Kong to the conflict zone

詳情請參閱英文說明

**Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$6,000**

Lot 169

The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignBritish ForcesChusan: 1860 (9 Aug.) blue envelope to Lieut. Geoffrey Mairis, "Expeditionary Force, Chusan, China", sent "Via Marseilles" bearing 1855-57 6d. with 2d. Blue plate 8 tied by Clifton duplex, the reverse with London (10.8) and part Hong Kong (19.9) c.d.s.The letter includes, "... I read that a portion of the artillery of the marines force to be left ... to stand fast, which we were very glad to acquiesce, as the climate of the north is subject to great fluctuation ... Lord Elgin acted very perfectly in diluting that the ... Regt which volunteered from Bombay for China Service...". A rare letter addressed to Chusan which was the base used for the advance on Peking; by the time this letter was due to be delivered the troops would have been very close to Peking

1860年8月9日由英國Clifton 寄出經馬賽到舟山中國遠征軍Lieut Geoffrey Mairis 信，貼1655-57年6d.和2d.各一枚，銷Clifton "959" 及日期戳。而封背有倫敦8月10日及不全香港9月19日中轉戳。信內容述及這封信包括：“...我讀到海軍陸戰隊的一部分大砲將被留下...堅守，我們很高興獲得這一點，因為北方的氣候波動很大.....埃爾金勳爵在稀釋.....從孟買自願參加中國服務的.....”。此信到達舟山時，收信人正值北上與清廷進行第三次大沽口戰事中，並非常接近北京。

**Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$12,000**

Lot 170

The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignOccupation of PekingBritish Forces: 1860 (9 Nov.) envelope and letter to Lieut. Geoffrey Mairis, "Hospital Ship Sir William Peel off the Peiho, North China", sent "Via Marseilles" and bearing 1855-57 6d. with 2d. Blue, plate 8, tied by Clifton duplex and bearing a fine strike of the large handstruck "1d" in red alongside, the reverse with London (10.11) and Hong Kong (25.12) c.d.s. The letter gives thanks that his injury is not so serious. An unusual letter addressed to a hospital shipprovenance:John Sussex 'The Opening of China', November 1987

詳情請參閱英文說明

**Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$7,000**

Lot 171



The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignOccupation of PekingFrench Troops: 1860 (24 Sept.) envelope to Monsieur Canel, captain of the 102 Infantry Regiment "Corps Expn du Chine" send "Par Suez" bearing imperf. Napoleon 20c. pair (touched to good margins) tied by indistinct lozenge with faint despatch c.d.s. and boxed "PD" in red, the reverse with Nantes and other French transit c.d.s. This cover would have arrived in China in November 1860 when the armies were camped outside of Peking

1860年9月24日由法國寄給在中國的法國遠征軍第102 步兵團營長Monsieur Canel 信函。封上註有"Corps Expn du Chine" 及 "Par Suez" 字樣，貼拿破倫無齒20c. 一雙。銷菱型戳及模糊調發戳。另有紅色框型 "PD" 戳。封背有 Nantes及其他法國的中轉戳。該信函應於1860年11月送抵中國，當時法軍在北京城外紮營。

Estimate
HK\$10,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 172



The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignOccupation of PekingFrench Troops - General Collineau: 1860 (29 Oct.) envelope addressed to "Monsieur Collineau, General de brigade En Chine" and "Expedition de Chine" bearing imperf. Napoleon 40c. (good margins) tied by "502" petit chiffres with Brantome despatch c.d.s. and boxed "PD" struck in red, the reverse with two French transit c.d.s.; a couple of small imperfections but still neat and attractive. When this letter arrived the general was likely to have been camped near Peking to help with the negotiations with the Imperial GovernmentGeneral Collineau was one of the senior French generals who participated in many of the major battles advancing to Peking, including taking the bridge in the Battle of Palikao

1860年10月29日法國Brantome 經由巴黎及Suez 寄中國遠征軍 Collineau 將軍信函。封上註有"Expedition de Chine", 貼拿破倫無齒40c. 一枚，銷502 菱型戳及Brantome 調發戳。另蓋紅色框型 "PD" 戳。封背蓋兩枚法國中轉戳。此信函保存尚佳。當這封信到達時，這位將軍可能已經在北京附近紮營，以幫助與清廷進行談判。

Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$12,000

Lot 173

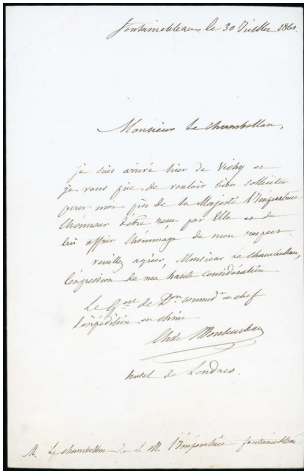


The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignOccupation of PekingFrench Troops - General Collineau: 1861 (10 Jan.) envelope addressed to "E. Collineau, general de Division, au corps expeditionnaire de Chine, a Peking" bearing imperf Napoleon 20c. (2) (good to large margins) tied by petit chiffres "1896" with Marseilles despatch and boxed "PD" struck on black, no other postal markings; there is a small spike hole, fresh and fine. Very early French mail addressed to Pekingprovenance:Berkinshaw-Smith, April 2006General Collineau died of smallpox in Tientsin in 1861

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 174



The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignOccupation of PekingFrench Troops - General Montauban: 1861 (30 July) single sheet, autograph letter signed "Charle Montauban" when staying at the Hotel de Londres in Fontainebleau. He is writing to the Chamberlain of his Majesty, noting that he arrived the day before from Vichy. The letter is signed as the commander in chief of the Expedition in China. FineAt the close of 1859 he was selected to lead the French troops in the Anglo-French expedition to China. His conduct of the operations did not escape criticism, but in 1862 he received from Napoleon III, the title of comte de Palikao (from the Battle of Palikao)

1861年7月30日法軍統帥蒙托邦 (Montauban) 的親筆書函一面。函上簽字為 "Charle Montauban"; 當他入住Fontainebleau 的Londres Hotel 時, 此函正是寫給他陛下的大臣, 告知他是前一天由Vichy 抵達; 這封信是他作為遠征中國的統帥而簽署的。少見, 且保存良好。

Estimate
HK\$10,000 to HK\$12,000

Lot 175



The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignFrench Postal BureauShanghai (Central Bureau): 1860 (31 July) envelope to Paris bearing imperf. Napoleon 20c. pair (cut into) tied by good strikes of "CEBC CL" lozenge with a fair strike of "corps exp. chine/bau central" despatch c.d.s. with boxed "PD" struck in red; redirected on arrival to Ferrieres Gatines, the reverse with an array of French c.d.s. including the final arrival c.d.s. (29.9). A good coverThe Central Bureau was transferred from Hong Kong to Shanghai in May 1860 where it remained until the end of the war

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$5,000 to HK\$6,000

Lot 176



The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignFrench Postal BureauShanghai (Central Bureau): 1860 (2 Oct.) envelope to Caen "voie de Suez & Marseilles" bearing imperf. Napoleon 40c. (good to large margins) tied by a superb strike of "CEBC CL" in lozenge with and equally fine "corps exp. china/bau central" despatch c.d.s., with boxed "PD" and five-pointed star in shades of red. The letter has been sent by Surgeon Major Roger of the military transport ship 'la Meurthe' and countersigned by his commanding officer; there is an array of French backstamps including Caen arrival (27.11). There are a couple of minor imperfections, a neat and delightful cover.

1860年10月2日法國在華遠征艦隊少校Roger Chirurjun 由上海寄法國Caen, 註有 "Voie de Suez & Marseilles" 字樣, 貼拿破倫無齒40c. 票, 銷"CECB CL" 菱型戳及 "Corps Exp. Chine/ Bau Central" 調發日戳, 另有紅色框型 "PD" 戳及五角星戳。封背有他的指揮官簽署, 並有一些法國郵戳, 包括卡昂 (Caen) 11月27日到達戳。此信函有一些小污外, 整體品相中上。

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 177

The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignFrench Postal BureauShanghai (Central Bureau): 1860 (18 Oct.) a neat blue envelope to Murat bearing imperf. Napoleon 40c. (good to large margins) in a ochre shade, tied by a fine strike of "CECB CL" in lozenge with a fine strike of "corps exp. chine/bau central" and a faint boxed "PD" in red, the reverse with some faint French c.d.s. including Murat arrival (16.12). A fine and attractive cover. Signed by Roumet and three others

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 178

The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignFrench Postal BureauShanghai (Central Bureau): 1861 (6 Feb.) envelope to Lyon bearing imperf. Napoleon 40c. (margin all round) tied by a fine strike of the "CECB CL" lozenge with a good strike of the "corps exp. chine/bau central" despatch c.d.s. and boxed "PD" in red, the reverse with French transit and Lyon arrival (27.3) c.d.s.; good to fine

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$5,000

Lot 179

The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignFrench Postal BureauChefoo: 1860 (11 July) stampless entire from a sergeant in the 101 Infantry Regiment at the Camp in Chefoo to Paris "par la Voie de Suez", carried overland to Shanghai with a good strike of "corps exp. chine/bau central" datestamp (16.7) was applied; with handstruck "30" in open numerals, the reverse with French c.d.s. including Paris arrival (12.9) and the flap has been countersigned by the regimental colonel. The long letter gives details of food and the numbers of troops; light soiling but a scarce letterThe French troops under General Charles Mountauban managed to occupy Chefoo on 8th June. The Gulf of Bohai was then blockaded and the allied forces headed to land on Beitang and began the attack at Taku on 19th July 1860

1860年7月11日法軍第101 步兵團沙展從煙台寄法國巴黎無票信函，註寫"Par la Voie de Suez" 字樣，經由陸路送到上海，並蓋 ""Corps Exp. Chine/ Bau Central" 7月16日日戳，另一旁蓋 "30" 通心數字戳，封背有些法國郵戳包括9月12日巴黎到達戳。而封舌上有兵團上校加簽。信中詳述食物及軍隊人數等。信函有污染，品相尚可。

Estimate
HK\$10,000 to HK\$12,000

Lot 180



The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignFrench Postal BureauChefoo (Bureau B): 1860 (10 Sept.) envelope to Chateau-Landon bearing imperf. Napoleon 40c. (large margins) tied by a fine strike of "CECB" in lozenge with a fair strike of "corps exp. chine/bau b" and a light strike of boxed "PD" in red; there is an array of French backstamps including Paris transit (12.11). Some tears on the flap where it has been roughly opened and a couple of light stains on the reverse. A very scarce cover from this Bureau in ChefooThe Bureau B was based in Chefoo between June and October 1860 before being relocated to Tientsin

1860年9月10日中國煙台寄法國Chateau-Landon 封，貼法國拿破倫無齒40c. 票一枚，銷 "CECB" 菱形戳，及 "Corps Exp. Chine/ Bau B" 日期戳，另有紅色框型 "PD" 戳；封背蓋有不同的法國郵戳，包括11月12日巴黎中轉戳。品相尚可，由法軍駐煙台基地寄出的信件少見。腳註：法軍B局於1860年6月至10月期間運作，B局總部設在 Chefoo，然後遷往天津

Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$12,000

Lot 181



The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignFrench Postal BureauTientsin (Bureau B): 1861 (7 Jan.) stampless envelope to Paris, bears a good strike of the "corps exp. chine/bau b" despatch c.d.s. and manuscript "5" (decimes) unpaid postage, two French transit c.d.s. (15.3) on the reverse; fineThe Bureau B was located in Tientsin between November 1860 and October 1861, when it was transferred with the troops to Vietnam

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 182



The Second Opium WarThe Final Northern CampaignFrench Postal BureauTientsin (Bureau B): 1861 (15 Apr.) envelope to Lot et Gasonne bearing imperf Napoleon 40c. (mixed margins) tied by a fine strike of "CECB" lozenge with a good strike of "corps exp. chine/bau b" despatch c.d.s. and boxed "PD" in red; three French transit c.d.s. on reverse with Cette a Bordeaux (13.7). There is a horizontal crease at the foot of the envelope and some peripheral bleach stains.

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$4,000 to HK\$5,000

Lot 183

The Second Opium War The Final Northern Campaign French Postal Bureau Canton (Bureau C): 1860 (30 Nov.) envelope to Devant les Ponts bearing imperf. Napoleon 20c. (good to very large margins) tied by a neat strike of "CECC" in lozenge with a fine strike of "corps exp. chine/bau c" despatch c.d.s. alongside and a light strike of boxed "PD" in red; the flap is signed by the commanding officer and with two French transit c.d.s. (27.1). Mail from this bureau in Canton is rare, this being a very early example provenance: Berkinshaw-Smith, April 2006 Bureau C was open in Canton between October 1860 and early 1862

1860年11月30日廣州法軍駐地寄法國Devant-les Ponts 封，貼法國破倫無齒20c. 票，銷 "CECC" 菱型戳，及 "Corps Exp. Chine/ Bau C" 調發日戳，旁蓋紅色框型 "PD" 戳。封舌上有指揮官簽署，及有兩枚1月27日法國中轉戳。這是一函相當早期寄自廣州法軍駐地的罕見封。腳註：法軍駐廣州C局於 1860 年 10 月至 1862 年初在廣州運作。

Estimate
HK\$25,000 to HK\$50,000

Lot 184

The Second Opium War The Final Northern Campaign French Postal Bureau Saigon (Bureau A): 1862 (28 Feb.) envelope to Pierre, France "Voie de Suez" bearing Napoleon 40c. (small to good margins) tied by a fine strike of "CECA" in lozenge with a good strike of "corps exp. chine/bau a" despatch c.d.s. and boxed "PD" in red, the flap with details of the sender in Cochin China and signed by the detachment commander, six French transit c.d.s. including Pierre arrival (19.4). A little soiled and slightly reduced at left. With Roumet handstamp The Bureau A postmark was used in Saigon from late February 1861 to April 1862, after this the Expeditionary Force was formally absorbed into the Cochin China Force

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000

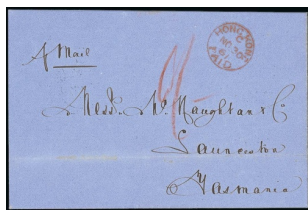
Lot 185

The Second Opium War The Final Northern Campaign After the Settlement 1860 (9 Dec.) mourning letter to Lieut. Geoffrey Mairis, "Expeditionary Force North China" "Via Marseilles" bearing 1855-57 6d. and 2d. blue plate 8 tied by Clifton duplex, the reverse with London (10.12) and Hong Kong (23.1) c.d.s. By the time this letter reached its destination Lieut. Mairis was on his way home, redirected to London, the address side with London arrival (26.3) and handstruck "1d" in red. With the original letter which concludes, "... Come home the earliest opportunity you have ..." Also 1860 (4 Dec.) a similar mourning envelope to Lieut. Mairis of the "Expeditionary Force, North China" re-addressed to Portsmouth, several backstamps including Hong Kong (12.2) and Portsmouth (13.4); without enclosure, otherwise fine. (2 coves) provenance: John Sussex 'The Opening of China', November 1987 (first cover)

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$3,000 to HK\$4,000

Lot 186

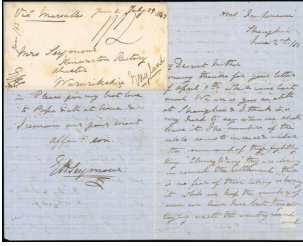


The Second Opium War After The War The Taiping Rebellion 1861 (19 Nov.) stampless commercial entire from Foochow to Tasmania "p Mail" rated at "1/-" in red crayon with Hong Kong Paid and Hong Kong c.d.s. (30.11) and the diamond Tasmania "ship letter - inward" datestamp (4.1); horizontal filing fold, good to fine. The contents give details of tea shipments concluding with, "... Bekefd Congou are said to be in diminished supply owing to continued Rebel disturbances in some of the producing districts" provenance: Eddie Lawrence, September 2014

1861年11月19日由福州寄澳洲塔斯曼尼亞無票信函，信封上有 "P Mail" 字樣，並手寫紅字"1/-"，蓋 "Hong Kong Paid" 戳及11月30日香港中轉戳，而1月4日鑽石型塔斯曼尼亞 "Ship Letter-Inwards Free" 到達日戳 蓋於香港日戳之上。信內容提供了茶葉運輸的詳細信息，結尾是：“...據說由於叛軍在一些產區的持續騷亂，因此Bekefd Kongou 的供應減少了”。品相中上。

Estimate
HK\$6,000 to HK\$8,000

Lot 187



The Second Opium War After The War The Taiping Rebellion 1862 (2 June) stampless envelope and letter from E.H. Seymour, an officer on board H.M.S. 'Imperieuse' at Shanghai; the envelope is addressed to Alcester in Warwickshire and sent "Via Marseilles", rated "1/2" in black ink, the reverse with Bromsgrove (28.7) and Alcester (29.7) c.d.s.; the envelope shows minor soiling and a few light tone spots. The letter gives a good account of conditions in Shanghai at that time, "... The numbers of rebels seems to increase under the command of their fighting king "Chung Wang". They are closing in round the settlement. There is no fear of their taking or burning it while we keep the numbers of men we have here but they are laying waste the country round and driving the villagers in for refuge, provisions are now very dear & I suppose will get more as it is by no means pleasant having to spend all our summer here. The weather keeps still tolerably cool but it is already getting too hot for expeditions against the rebels. The 'Euryalus' ought to reach Hong Kong in the end of July & arrive up here in August, then the question is will Admiral Hope remain out any longer or not, if he does we shall no doubt stay as his flag ship, however this is doubtful whether he'll remain or not...". A fine and interesting correspondence Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, GCB, OM, GCVO, PC (1840 - 1929) was a Royal Navy officer. As a junior officer he served in the Black Sea during the Crimean War. He then took part in the sinking of the war-junks, the Battle of Canton and the Battle of Taku Forts during the Second Opium War and then saw action again at the Battle of Cixi during the Taiping Rebellion. Seymour went on to be Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron and then Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves. After that he became Commander-in-Chief, China Station. During the Boxer Rebellion, he led an expedition of 2,000 sailors and marines from Western and Japanese warships to relieve the besieged diplomatic legations in Peking. The expedition was defeated by Chinese and Boxer forces and had to return to Tientsin.

1862年6月2日上海英國戰艦 "Imperieuse" 號上軍官 E.H. Seymour 寄英國 Warwickshire 的 Alcester 無票信函；封上有 "Via Marseilles" 字樣，及遞送費為 "1/2" 黑墨註記，封背蓋 7月28日 Bromsgrove 戳及 7月29日 Alcester 到達戳。信封有些黃斑及小污。此信函內容描述：“太平軍忠王率領的判軍人數增加，到處放火而產生了很多難民...，又提到何伯將軍如仍繼續作戰，他可能改以本艦 "Imperieuse" 號為他的旗艦”。充滿趣味及實記太平軍戰況的信函。

Estimate

HK\$10,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 188



The Second Opium War After The War The Taiping Rebellion 1862 (3 and 19 June) stampless envelope to Wisconsin, U.S.A. with "2/2" rate mark in red crayon, a good strike of "shanghae/paid" (Proud PD7) in red (18.6), London Paid (5.8) and N.York Br. Pkt (20.8), the reverse with neat Shanghai despatch and Hong Kong (24.6) c.d.s. The letters from John Markham (to an aunt and his mother) are written from the British Consulate, the first letter includes, "... We are rather in a bad way here owing to a breach of faith on the part of the Imperial Govt who promised to garrison the towns we took from the Rebels. We have had to give them all up and our troops have retired on this place to protect it. The Rebels have again occupied Kading, Cholin and one or two of the cities we took from them, and they are preparing hard on Tsingpo and Sin Keong in which latter place we have some sailors of 'Centaur'. I fear it must fall for the Rebels are very strong and have completely surrounded it. Albert is on board 'Centaur' I am happy to say about 9 miles from Sun Keong. We cannot relieve it as we want all our men here for the great rebel fighting King, Chong Wong, is marching on Shanghae with 300,000 men it is said. He occupied Kading and collected his army there. I fancy he will be here in a few days, we are all ready for him & truly hope he will come for he will get such a thrashing as will make him remember Shanghae for some time to come. We are very well fortified and have troops enough for the thorough protection of the settlement besides having 6 Armstrong guns...". The second letter includes, "...the Rebels are still all round us but they dare not attack for we are too well prepared for them ...". The letter also includes that he has been made Consul to Foochow and the the American steamer 'Coates' burnt in the river along with its cargo. A very interesting pair of letters and very early use of the Shanghae Paid c.d.s. For Albert Markham correspondence, see lots 141-144

1862年(6月3日及19日) 上海John Markham 寫於英領事館內，經香港寄美國Wisconsin 無票信函，封上有紅筆寫 "2/2" 遞送費記號，另蓋紅色6月18日 "Shanghae/ Paid" (Proud PD7) 戳，上端蓋8月5日 "London Paid" 戳，封面中央蓋8月20日紐約 "N.York Br. Pkt" 大圓戳，封背有上海調發戳及6月24日香港中轉日戳。信中主要敘述上海附近太平軍的戰事，忠王奪取嘉定一帶並集結三十萬大軍正準備東進上海，而英法聯軍已步署應戰，而英方主要統帥為何伯將軍，英法聯軍與太平軍在高橋鎮激戰且將其潰敗....等。

Estimate

HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 189

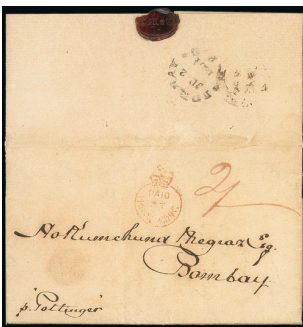


The Second Opium War After The War Missionary Mail 1865 (19 Sept.) entire letter written by Father Michael Navarro, a Spanish Franciscan in Heng-tcheou-fou in Hunan to Paris bearing Hong Kong 1863-71 8c. pair tied by "B62" with manuscript "8" in red crayon, "P.P." and boxed "PD" and French transit c.d.s. all in red, the reverse with Hong Kong (12.11) and Paris (26.12) c.d.s. Father Navarro arrived in Hong Kong in January 1842 and was the first resident priest there, after this he spent much of his time in mod-southern China, including Kwangtung and Hunan as a missionary

1865年9月19日香港第一位天主教司鐸納華路神父從中國湖南經馬賽與香港寄巴黎信函，貼1863-71年香港女皇8C。票一對。銷 "B62" 戳，旁有紅筆手寫"8"字，另蓋P.P.及框型PD 紅印。並有法國中轉戳，封背有11月12日香港中轉戳及12月26日巴黎日戳。納華路神父於 1842 年 1 月抵達香港，是那裡的第一位常駐神父，此後他大部分時間都在中國南方，包括廣東和湖南擔任傳教士

Estimate
HK\$25,000 to HK\$30,000

Lot 190

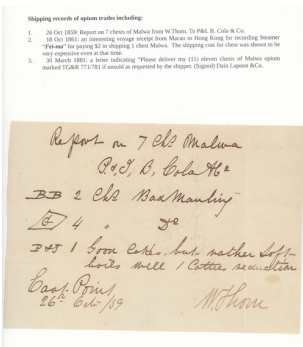


The Later Opium Trade 1854 (3 May) entire letter from Jardine Matheson in Hong Kong to an opium trader in Bombay "p. 'Pottinger'", rated "2/-" with a fair to good strike of the crowned "paid/at/hong kong" in red, the flap with indistinct Hong Kong despatch c.d.s. and Bombay arrival (2.6). The letter includes, "... 10 chests of Malwa Opium ... everything in our power shall be done to bring about a favorable result..."

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,000 to HK\$3,000

Lot 191

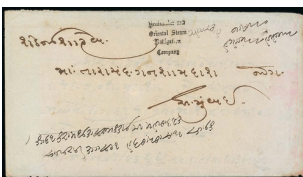


The Later Opium Trade 1859-81 a group of trading records for opium shipments with 1859 report on 7 chests of Malwa from W. Thom to P. & I., B. Cola & Co.; 1861 a printed voyage receipt for 1 chest of Malwa from Macao to Hong Kong on the steamer 'Fei-ma', paying \$2; 1881 letter from Bombay, with a counter written in red crayon, "... Please deliver my (11) eleven chests of Malwa as requested by the shipper. signed Dain Lapoon & Co"

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$1,000 to HK\$2,000

Lot 192



The Later Opium Trade 1881-84 two "Shanghai Stocks of Malwa and Bengal Opium" from Yuen Fah in Shanghai; the list gives the names of each vessel and the stocks delivered. Apparently the second of these lists was sent to Bombay and is with the original letter (with other enclosure) with the handstamp of "Peninsular and/Oriental Steam/Navigation/Company" struck in black. An unusual and interesting group

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$1,500 to HK\$2,500

Lot 193

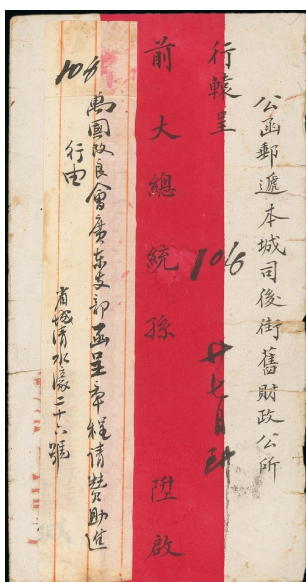


The Later Opium Trade 1908 an Emperor Memorial ordering the relevant officials into an investigation into the quantity of imported and domestically produced opium and to consider the effective control measures and distribution by the government; the private sector not being allowed to run the business. The Memorial requested to firstly conduct a survey by dedicated office in each relevant province to grab statistics of local production and import from foreign countries. In particular, some provinces such as Yunnan, Sinkiang and Gansu provinces are far from reach to understand their actual circumstances of supply and demand situations. It also demanded that the survey should be done in another 6 months at the maximum. The front of this Memorial is stamped with the large character zou. This was an important official memorial in understanding the development into a public distribution system for sake of better opium controls by the government towards the end of Qing dynasty. This was a very aggressive opium control measure instead of imposing a strict prohibition of opium sales in China. In a very fine state of preservation. Very scarce The Opium Suppression Movement, beginning late in 1906 and by 1908 had succeeded in curtailing the cultivation and consumption of opium at home and to gain assurances from the British to gradually terminate opium imports.

1908年皇帝奏章，命令有關官員調查進口和國產鴉片的數量，並考慮政府採取有效的管制措施和分配；不允許私營部門經營業務。紀念館要求首先在各相關省的專門辦公室進行調查，以獲取當地生產和從外國進口的統計數據。尤其是雲南，新疆，甘肅等省區的實際供需情況，還遠未全面了解。它還要求最多於6個月內完成調查。這件奏章的正面印有大字“奏”。這是了解清末政府為了更好地控制鴉片而發展為大眾分配製度的重要官方文件。這是一項非常激進的管制鴉片措施，而不是在中國嚴格禁止鴉片銷售。保存完好，非常稀有。

Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$12,000

Lot 194



The Later Opium Trade 1912 (27 Apr.) large red band envelope with letter and printed message, sent from the China International Reform Association - Kwangtung Unit and addressed to the then ex-president Sun Yat Sen; the reverse bears C.I.P. 1/2c. (another adhesive missing) tied by Canton 34 rectangle with horizontal lines and name insertion and an indistinct Canton c.d.s. and the address side with redirection slip. The envelope with some soiling and tears on one side but the contents are in good order. The letter seeks the sponsorship of President Sun for the establishment of CIRA Kwangtung Unit, which was formed to help the Chinese people quit the drug addiction. The CIRA was a Christian based organisation which was established in China in 1808. A very unusual and interesting letter

1912年4月27日中國對外改革協會廣東分部寄給前任主席孫中山的大型紅條封，信中尋求孫校長贊助成立CIRA廣東分會，該分會是為了幫助中國人民戒毒而成立的；CIRA 是一個以基督教為基礎的組織，於 1808 年在中國成立。一封非常不尋常和有趣的信函。

Estimate
HK\$10,000 to HK\$15,000

Lot 195

**IMAGE
PENDING**

SPINK
WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

Opium WarsThe First Opium WarMap of the Battles1842 (second edition) "A Map to Illustrate the War in China compiled from Surveys and Sketches of British Officers and Other Information" by James Wyld, 30 x 13.5 inches, hand coloured. The map has an unusual east facing orientation and shows the east coast of China from Canton and Macao to Beijing and Nanking. There are five insetsAttack of Canton under the command to Sir Hugh Gough, 25 May 1841Plan of the city of Ting-hai in ChusanPlan of the city of PekingAttack on the forts in the Canton RiverThe harbour and island of Amoy.James Wyld was a geographer, map-seller, and member of the British Parliament. He is best known for Wyld's Great Globe, a hollow sphere which contained a staircase and elevated platforms, allowing the public to climb and view the surface of the Earth.

1842年(第二版) 1842年(第二版) “根據英國軍官的調查和草圖和其他信息彙編的中國戰爭地圖”，作者 **James Wyld**。尺寸：**30 x 13.5** 英寸，手繪。這幅地圖有一個不同尋常的朝東方向，顯示了從廣州和澳門到北京和南京的中國東海岸。共有五個插圖：1841年5月25日在 **Sir Hugh Gough** 指揮下攻擊廣州；舟山定海規劃圖；北京城規劃圖；進攻廣州河上的要塞圖及廈門港及島嶼圖。腳註：詹姆斯·懷爾德 (**James Wyld**) 是一位地理學家，地圖銷售商和英國議會議員。他最著名的作品是懷爾德的大地球，這是一個包含樓梯和高架平台的空心球體，讓公眾可以爬上並觀察地球表面。

Estimate
HK\$7,000 to HK\$12,000

Lot 196

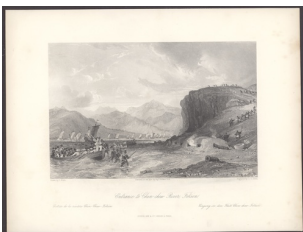


Opium WarsEngravings and Illustrations1843 T.Allom, Entrance to Chin-chew River, Fokien; steel engraving, hand coloured and mounted. From a sketch by Capt. Stoddard, R.N. and engraved by C.T.Dixon. Good condition and clean. The scene depicts the charge and capture of Chuenpee in 1841

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$1,200 to HK\$1,500

Lot 197

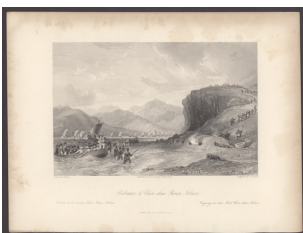


Opium WarsEngravings and Illustrations1843 T.Allom, Entrance to Chin-chew River, Fokien; steel engraving by C.T.Dixon. Good condition and clean.

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$800 to HK\$1,000

Lot 198



Opium WarsEngravings and Illustrations1843 T.Allom, Attack and Capture of Chuenpee, near Canton, from a sketch by Lieut. White, Royal Marines, steel engraving by H.Alard; some tone spotting in the margins (a couple of light spots on the engraving)

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$500 to HK\$600

Lot 199

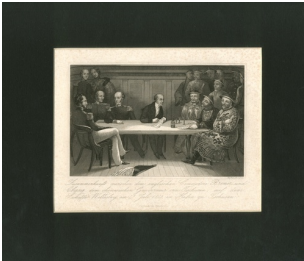


Opium Wars Engravings and Illustrations 1843 T. Allom, a group of steel plate engravings with Harbour of Hong Kong (fine), The Island of Amoy (minor edge spotting), Port of Ting-hai (minor edge spotting), Entrance to Chin-chew River, Fokien (toning in margins) and Capture of Ting-hai, Chusan (toning in margins). A good group of these popular engravings. (5)

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$2,500 to HK\$3,000

Lot 200



Opium Wars Engravings and Illustrations A steel plate engraving after the drawing by Harry Darell depicting the meeting on 4th July 1841 between John Bremer, Commander of the British Expedition, and Chang Chaofa, commander of Ting Hai, on board H.M.S. Wellesley off Chusan. Some light age marking and mounted. A good engraving from this early period of the war

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$800 to HK\$1,200

Lot 201

**IMAGE
PENDING**

SPINK
WHERE HISTORY IS VALUED

Opium Wars Engravings and Illustrations Second Opium War An accumulation of woodblock engravings, mostly cut from the Illustrated London News, 1857-60 (some on full pages) with several relating to Canton including battle scenes both naval and military, various views of Canton including military personnel, the Folly Fort and the Bogue Forts; some views of Hong Kong including Gillman's Bazaar and Victoria Harbour (1858); The Attack on the Peiho River and Tientsin; various North China and battles near Peking (2); some general illustrations of China and people including Commissioner Yeh, Howqua Garden near Canton; some general British related engravings and the 1858 Signing of the Treaty with the Earl of Elgin and Kwei-Leang. Also some newspapers with Harper's Weekly 1859 (10 Dec.) with a long, illustrated article of Mr Ward at Peking; The New York Times of 1861 (4 Jan.) with notes on the New Treaty between the Western Powers and China, (9 Jan.) which includes details of the Treaty of Tientsin, (25 Jan.) with a Telegram announcement of news from Hong Kong (water stained and damaged) and (29 Jan.) under Important from China, news relating to the Convention of Peking, letters of Lord Russell. A fabulous lot with a wealth and variety of illustrations and background information which would bring life to a study collection of this period.

大量木刻版畫，大部分來自 1857-60 年的倫敦新聞畫報(部分為整頁)，其中一些與廣州有關，包括海軍和軍事的戰爭情景；1858年香港維多利亞港及人文景況；英軍進攻北河和天津；華北和北京附近的戰事等。還有一些中國和人物的一般插圖；這批大量豐富的插圖和相關新聞與條約之背景信息，更將鴉片戰爭時期的研究收藏帶來了無限趣味性。

Estimate
HK\$20,000 to HK\$30,000

Lot 202



Opium Wars Books and Literature
An Authentic Account of Embassy to China; C. Nichol, 1798; the set of three volumes.
Board covers and some wear to the edge and damaged spines; the contents are in good order. Each volume contains a map
1. from Zhe-Hol in Tartary by land to Peking and from hence by water to Hang-Tchoo-Foo in China
2. From Hang-Tchoo-Foo to Quang-Tchoo-Fou or Canton in China
3. A general Chart of Mercator's projection to shew the track of the ship 'Lion' and 'Hindostan' from England to the Gulph of Peking in China and their return to England
This rare set is about a voyage undertaken by an Embassy from Great Britain to the Emperor of China over the period of 1790s. The narrative include the eye-witnessed description of the passage to the Ladrone Islands near Macao, and thence to Chusan, navigation through the Yellow Sea, the Ambassador's entrance into the river leading to Tientsin, progress of the Embassy along the Peiho toward the capital of China, and thence the departure of the ships from the Gulf of Pechilee and also the journey to the Northern frontier of China (the Great Wall)

1798年派往清廷大使C. 尼科爾 (C. Nichol) 的日誌一套三冊，書皮有破損；每冊部包含一幅地圖。1. 韃靼熱河經陸路至北京，再經水路至中國杭州府；2. 從杭州府至廣州府；3. 通用墨卡托投影圖顯示“獅子”號和“印度斯坦號”從英國到中國北京灣再返回英國的航行路線。這套罕見的日誌講述了 1790 年代英國大使前往中國謁見清帝的旅程。敘述包括目擊者的描述：前往澳門附近的零汀群島，然後到舟山，再航行穿過黃海，大使進入通向天子所居的河流，大使沿著白河進發到京師。然後船再出發前往中國北部邊境長城一帶。

Estimate
HK\$25,000 to HK\$30,000

Lot 203



Opium Wars Books and Literature **Staunton's China, vol. 1** with owner's signature dated 1797; leather covered boards. This book provides an authentic account of an Embassy from Great Britain to the Emperor of China during the 1790s. There are eight chapters including; The Portuguese and English to establish commercial intercourse with the Chinese at the areas of Macao and Canton. Passage to the Southern part of the Atlantic, and the Indian Ocean. View of the islands of Tristan D'Acunha in the former, and those of St. Paul and Amsterdam in the latter. Entrance to the Straits of Sunda - visit to Batavia and Bantam in the Island of Java - view of the Southern extremity of the Island of Sumatra. Passage through the Straits of Banka to Pulocondore. The journey to Cochin-China

斯丹頓的中國卷 1，帶原所有者簽名，日期為 1797 年；皮革精裝。書這本書提供了 1790 年代英國駐清廷大使的真實記錄。共有八章，包括：葡萄牙人和英國人在澳門和廣州地區與中國人建立商業往來。通往大西洋南部和印度洋的通道。前者是 **Tristan D'Acunha** 島，後者是聖保羅島和阿姆斯特丹島。進入桑德拉海峽 - 參觀爪哇島的巴達維亞和班塔姆 - 蘇門答臘島南端的景色。穿過班卡海峽到達普洛孔多爾。科欽-中國之旅。全卷充滿十八世紀末的遠東情趣。

Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 204

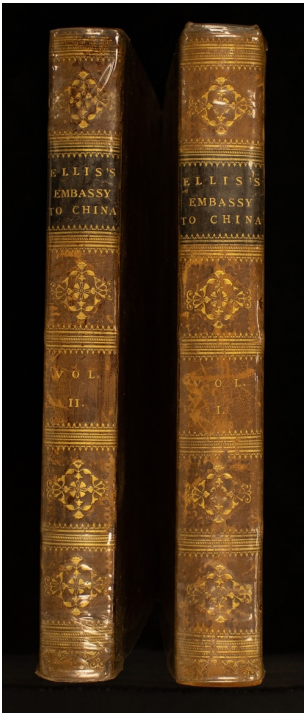


Opium Wars Books and Literature Monthly Magazine, 1797; The Monthly Magazine and British Register, vol. 4 (July to December 1797); printed for R. Phillips and sold by J. Johnson, 1798. Leather covered boards, some wear. This includes a small part of a memoir of opium. Also The Quarterly Review, 1835, vol. 53, end paper board cover, some wear, particularly to the spine; includes a small section on China in Bennett's New South Wales, &c. (2 volumes)

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$800 to HK\$1,200

Lot 205

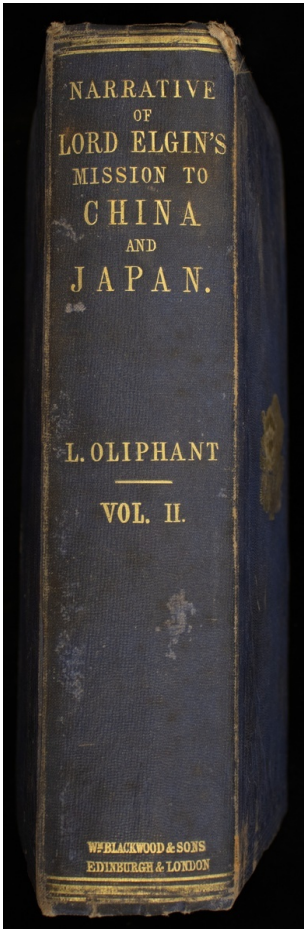


Opium Wars Books and Literature Journal of the Proceedings of the Late Embassy to China; Henry Ellis, 1818; set in two volumes. Published by John Murray. Original board covers and in good condition. This comprises a correct and comprehensive narrative of the public transactions of the Embassy, of the voyage to and from China, and of the journey from the mouth of the Peiho to the return to Canton in China. Each volume one China map including 1. Map of the route of the British Embassy upon the river Yang-Tse-Kiang from Kwa-Choo to Nan-Chang-Foo 2. Map of the route of the British Embassy from the mouth of the Peiho River, to Peking and from thence to Canton in 1816. An entertaining account of Lord Amherst's embassy to the Chinese Emperor which ended in failure owing to Amherst's refusal to greet the Emperor with the traditional "kow-tow"

1818年已故駐清廷大使亨利艾利斯 (Henry Ellis) 的旅程紀要一套兩卷，由 John Murray 出版，原封面，狀況良好。此書每卷都附旅程地圖，主要是北京，廣州及揚子江來往路線圖；與及對阿默斯特勳爵 (Amherst's) 大使對中國皇帝的有趣描述，由於阿默斯特拒絕用傳統的“磕頭”來拜見皇帝而此行以失敗告終。

Estimate
HK\$8,000 to HK\$10,000

Lot 206

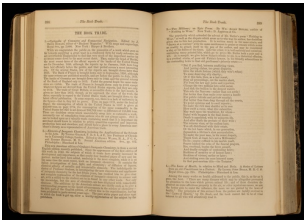


Opium Wars Books and Literature Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan; Oliphant, vol. 2, 1850s; first edition. Printed by Blackwood & Sons, original illustrated board covers with some cover wear, with chromo-litho and other illustrations. This book covers the opening of Japan and the author's journey between Japan, China and Shanghai. Includes a map of the Yang-Tae-Kiang from Hankow in Hopeh to Nankin in Kiangsu. It also includes a narrative of the Tai-Ping manifesto

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$1,500 to HK\$2,000

Lot 207

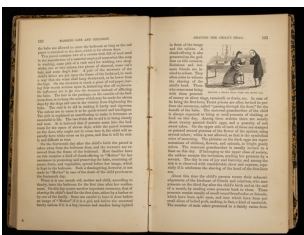


Opium Wars Books and Literature Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review, vol. 39, 1858 (July to December). Board covers, much of the spine has been lost. Contains some information of China exports of trade, situations and figures in the U.S. during 1858, in the midst of the Second Opium War (page 223-225). There are also details of the new Chinese Treaty (Treaty of Peking) (page 493) with general descriptions of Article 1 to 9, 13 to 16, 20 and 24 to 29 elaborating the ratified Treaty signed between the U.S. and the Qing Emperor

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$1,000 to HK\$1,500

Lot 208



Opium Wars Books and Literature Social Life of the Chinese: with some accounts of their religious, governmental, educational, and business customs and opinions; Rev. Justus Doolittle, 1866. 1 vol. printed by Sampson Low, Son & Maston. Board cover, some damage to the spine; with illustrations.

詳情請參閱英文說明

Estimate
HK\$1,000 to HK\$1,500