

MACNAIR, Harley Farnsworth, Ph.D., Professor of History and Government in St. John's University.

Modern Chinese History. Selected Readings.

A collection of extracts from various sources chosen to illustrate some of the chief phases of China's international relations during the past hundred years. Shanghai, 1927, pp.900.

The best of its kind.

China's International Relations and Other Essays.

Shanghai, 1926.

Reprints an article of the International Settlement.

MALMESBURY, Earl of, G.C.B.

Memoirs of an ex-minister. London, 1885, pp.650.

No useful reference to China in this period.

MARTIN, R. Montgomery, Esq. (later Her Majesty's Treasurer for the colonial, consular, and diplomatic services in China; and a member of Her Majesty's legislative Council at Hong Kong).

British Relations with the Chinese Empire in 1832.

Comparative statement of the English and American trade with India and Canton. London, 1832, pp.148.

The past and present state of the tea trade ...

London, 1832, pp.225.

China; political, commercial, and social; in an official report to Her Majesty's Government.

London, 1847, 2 vols. pp.925.

Statistical compilations, usually with special pleading and unverifiable, but independent in criticism of British policy.

MARTIN, W. A. P., D.D., LL.D.

A Cycle of Cathay ... Edin. & London, 1896, pp.450.

Memoirs by a former leading resident of Ningpo
and American interpreter.

MAS, D. Sinibaldo de, former Spanish Minister to China.

La Chine et les Puissances Chretiennes.

Paris, 1861, 2 vols., pp.800.

Better than average survey by a Spaniard
who did research in England.

MATHESON, Donald, Esq. (formerly of China).

What is the Opium Trade. Edinburgh, 1857, pp.20.

Anti-, detailed and vivid.

MATHESON, James, Esq., (of the firm of Jardine, Matheson
and Co., of Canton).

The present position and prospects of the British
Trade with China; together with at outline of some
leading occurrences in its past history.

London, 1836, pp.135.

A free trader's declaration of rights, opposed
to Ellis and Crawford.

MAYERS, Wm. Fred., F.R.G.S., H.M.'s Cons. Serv.
DENNIS, N. B., late H.M.'s Consular Service.
KING, Chas., Lieut. R.M.A.

The Treaty Ports of China and Japan, a complete
guide to the open ports of those countries, ...
forming a Guide Book and Vade Mecum for travellers,
merchants and residents in general, with 29 Maps
and plans ... London, 1867, pp.650.

Useful historical sketches and contemporary
descriptions, with miscellaneous data.
Bibliography of 450 titles on China and Japan
useful for research on the literature of the
time.

MAXWELL, The Right Hon. Sir Herbert.

The Life and Letters of George William Frederick,
Fourth Earl of Clarendon. London, 1913, 2 vols.
pp.62, his mission to France in 1831-2 with
Bowring.

Little use on China.

MAYBON, Pierre B., Docteur en droit.

Essai sur les Associations en Chine. Paris, 1925, pp.203.

Rather thin on secret societies.

MAYBON, Ch. B.; FREDET, Jean.

Histoire de la Concession Francaise de Changhai.

Paris, 1929.

An invaluable work based on the archives of the
French Consulate at Shanghai.

MAYERS, William Frederick.

The Chinese Government. A manual of Chinese titles, categorically explained and arranged with an appendix. 3rd ed. Shanghai, 1897, pp.180.

First published 1877; particularly useful because it describes the Ch'ing administration not long after Hsien Feng.

Treaties between the Empire of China and Foreign Powers, together with regulations for the conduct of foreign trade, etc. Shanghai & London, 1877, pp.220.

Lacks full text of the General Regulations of Trade, 1843.

MEADOWS, Thomas Taylor (Chinese Interpreter in H.M. Civil Service).

The Chinese and their Rebellions, viewed in connection with their National Philosophy, Ethics, legislation, and administration, to which is added an Essay on Civilization and its present state in the East and West. London, 1856, pp.625.

Largely philosophical. A brilliant estimate of the times, full of first-hand information.

Desultory notes on the government and people of China and on the Chinese language; illustrated with a sketch of the province of Kuang-Tung, showing its division into departments and districts.

London, 1847, pp.240.

Illuminating descriptions of the functioning of the mandarinat.

MEDHURST, W. H. Senr.

Pamphlets, issued by the Chinese Insurgents at Nanking; to which is added a History of the Kwang-Se rebellion, gathered from Public Documents, and a sketch of the Connection between Foreign Missionaries and the Chinese Insurrection; concluding with a critical review of several of the above pamphlets ... Shanghai, 1853, pp.65.

Good on the missionary connection,

A glance at the interior of China obtained during a journey through the Silk and Green Tea Districts. Taken in 1845. pp.192.

A diary describing the local situation.

The Foreigner in Far Cathay. London, 1872, pp.190.

Description of Shanghai life by an experienced critic.

MICHIE, Alexander.

The Englishman in China during the Victorian Era, as illustrated in the career of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., D.C.L., many years consul and minister in China and Japan. London, 1900, 2 vols. pp.900.

Valuable on the trade and British traders. Not so valuable on Alcock as a diplomat. Comparatively little on the Customs, pp.148-154 being merely a sketch. Little indication of the difference between British and American policy. Incorrect in saying (p.148) that under the Provisional System the Consuls were "themselves [to] perform the function which the Chinese officials had never performed - take a rigid account of goods landed and shipped".

MICHIE (contd.)

Missionaries in China. London, 1891, pp.100.

States the case against missionary proselytising.

By a merchant active in events noted above.

MILBURN, originally compiled by the late William, of the Honourable East India Company's Service; edited by Thomas Thornton, M.R.A.S.

Oriental Commerce or the East India Traveler's complete guide, containing a geographical and nautical description of the maritime ports of India, China, Japan. London, 1825, pp.580.

About 60 pages on China, containing commercial data hard to find elsewhere.

MILNE, Rev. William C., M.A.,

Life in China. London, 1857, pp.500.

A Shanghai missionary who travelled in the interior

MOGES, Marquis de, attaché to the mission.

Recollections of Baron Gros's Embassy to China and Japan, 1857-8. London & Glasgow, 1860, pp.350.

A personal narrative breezily written.

MONTALTO de Jesus, C.A.

Historic Shanghai. Shanghai, 1909.

Has a good seven-page account of the origin of the Foreign Inspectorate.

MONTALTO (contd.)

The Rise of Shanghai. Shanghai, 1906, pp.28.

Brief general history.

Historic Macao. Hong Kong, 1902.

Gives Portuguese view based on Portuguese sources.

MOOR, Lammer

Bowring, Cobden and China. A Memoir.

Edinburgh, 1857, pp.32.

A panegyric of Bowring.

MORGAN, Evan, D.D. Hon. (Wales)

A New Mind and other Essays. Shanghai, 1930.

Chapter XIV on "the History of Likin", informative but not up to date.

MORISON, John Lyle, D.Litt.

The eighth Earl of Elgin; a chapter in nineteenth-century imperial history. London, 1928.

Chapters V-VI, pp.192-275, on China and Japan; based on Blue Books and letters to Lady Elgin, but offers little or nothing new regarding diplomacy.

MORISON, Samuel Eliot.

The Maritime History of Massachusetts, 1783-1860.

London, 1923.

Chapter XVII on "China and the East Indies 1820-1850". Valuable as literature and invaluable as history.

MORRISON, the Rev. Dr. Robert.

A Memoir of the Principal Occurrences during an Embassy from the British Government to the Court of China in the year 1816. London, 1819, pp.66.

Realistic and well-informed. Excellent style and grasp.

MORRISON, Mrs. Robert.

Memoirs of the life and labours of Robert Morrison, D.D., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., ... Compiled by his Widow.

London, 1839, 2 vols. 1100 pp..

Vivid reflection of the early missionary spirit and its necessary partnership with trade.

MORSE, Hosea Ballou

The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire.

London, 1908.

Chapter XII on the Inspectorate is superseded by Chapters I and II of Submission (see below).

The Gilds of China, with an account of the gild merchant or co-hong of Canton. London, 1909.

The International Relations of the Chinese Empire.

The Period of Conflict 1834-1860, with illustrations maps and diagrams. London, 1910, pp.700.

The Period of Submission, 1861-1893, 1918, pp.480.

The Period of Subjection, 1894-1911, 1918, pp.500.

As noted above, this is the standard work on this subject (as indeed on most other aspects of Chinese foreign affairs).

MORSE (contd.)

The Chronicles of the East India Company Trading to China, 1635-1843. Oxford, 4 vols. 1926, Vol. V, 1929.

For the purposes of this thesis, other works here listed on the period before 1834 are no more than additional commentaries on the matter contained in these volumes.

In the Days of the Taipings, being the recollections of Ting Kienchang, otherwise Meisun, sometime Scoutmaster and Captain in the Ever-victorious army and Interpreter-in-chief to General Ward and General Gordon. An Historical retrospect. Salem, 1927, pp 440.

Part I an accurate and interesting novelized account of this period at Shanghai, should be made more easily available to students.

MORSE, H. B. & MacNAIR, Harley Farnsworth, Ph.D.

Far Eastern International Relations.

Shanghai, 1928, pp.1080.

Based on the "International Relations" as amplified in subject matter and compressed into one volume by Dr. MacNair. Follows Dennett into the error noted in Ch. VI, note 39.

NYE, Gideon, Jr. (of Canton)

Tea: and the Tea trade. New York, 1850, pp.56.

Statistical analysis of contemporary prices and the growth of the trade.

NYE(Contd.)

The Gage of the two Civilizations, being an inquiry into the causes of the rupture of the English and French Treaties of Tien-tsin and comprising a general review of our Relations with China, with Notices of Japan, Siam and Cochin-China. Macao, 1860.

Discursive observations mixed with sundry clippings and quotations.

The Morning of my life in China. Comprising an outline of the History of foreign intercourse from the last year of the regime of Honourable East India Company 1833, to the imprisonment of the foreign community in 1839. Canton, 1873, pp.70.

Peking the Goal - the sole Hope of Peace. Comprising an enquiry into the origin of the pretension of universal supremacy by China; and into the causes of the imprisonment of the foreign community and of the First Campaign of Canton, 1841. Canton, 1873, pp.100.

Interesting reminiscence.

OLIPHANT, Lawrence, Private Secretary to Lord Elgin.

Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan in the years 1857, '58, '59.

London, 1859. 2 vols. pp.975.

By a capable observer who made good use of his opportunities.

OUCHTERLONY, Lieutenant John, F.G.S.

The Chinese War; an account of all the operations of the British Forces from the commencement to the Treaty of Nanking. 2nd ed. London, 1844, pp.520.

A standard account, including details justifying Chinese bitterness.

OWEN, David Edward, Asst. Prof. of History, Yale University,

British Opium Policy in China and India.

New Haven, 1934, pp.399.

A well-written analysis based on the India Office records and Blue Books.

PARK, William Hector, M.D., Surgeon in charge of the Soochow Hospital, Surgeon to the Imperial Maritime Customs, etc.

Opinions of over 100 Physicians on the use of opium in China. Shanghai, 1899, pp.80.

Strong support of the anti-opium view.

PARKER, E.H.

Chinese Account of the Opium War. Shanghai, 1888, pp.82.

Translation of the last two chapters of the Chinese account, "Military Operations of the Present Dynasty". (Sheng Wu Chi)

China, Her History, Diplomacy, and Commerce, from the earliest times to the present day.

London, 1901, pp.300.

Based in part on Chinese material, by an experienced British Consul.

PAUTHIER, G.

Histoire des Relations Politiques de la Chine avec les Puissances Occidentales. Paris, 1859, pp.236.

An antiquated sketch

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

A Statement of the Position and Operations of the Company from its incorporation to the present time.

London, 1866, pp.75.

Includes details of the Company's early operations in China.

PEREIRA, A. Marques.

Ephemerides Commemorativas da Historia de Macau e Das Relações da China, com os povos Christaos.

Macaú, 1868, pp.135.

Gives memorable events of preceding years, for each day of each month of the year.

PHILLIPS, Rev. Thomas

The Chinese. A book for the day. London, 1854, pp.125,

The day is past.

POTT, F. L. Hawks, D.D.

A Short History of Shanghai, being an account of the growth and development of the International Settlement.

Shanghai, 1928.

Little on this period.

741
POUSSIELGUE, Achille

Voyage en Chine et en Mongolie de M. de Bourboulon,
Ministre de France [et Mme de Bourboulon] 1860-61.

Paris, 1866, pp.400.

Some data on the career of the French Minister.

PRITCHARD, E. H.

Anglo-Chinese Relations during the seventeenth and
eighteenth centuries. Urbana, Ill., 1929.

RAVENSTEIN, E. G., F.R.G.S.

The Russians on the Amur. London, 1861, pp.425.

Recounts the naval operations of 1854. Journalistic
but useful for want of something better.

ROWNTREE, Joshua.

The Imperial Drug Trade; a restatement of the opium
question in the light of recent evidence and new
developments in the Far East. London, 2nd ed. 1906,
pp.300.

A journalistic summary.

SARGENT, A. J. (M.A. Oxon.)

Anglo-Chinese Commerce and Diplomacy (Mainly in the
Nineteenth Century). Oxford, 1907.

Alternate chapters on politics and trade, both
apparently based on the Parliamentary Papers and
trade reports. Not so sound as Morse Conflict.

SCARTH, John

Twelve Years in China. The People, the Rebels, and the Mandarins. Ey a British Resident.

Edinburgh, 1860, pp.330.

A "mercantile man", active at Shanghai in 1854.

British Policy in China. Neutral War and Warlike Peace. Edinburgh, 1861, pp.90.

Pro-Taiping and violently anti-Manchu.

SCHLEGEL, Gustave.

Thian Ti Hwui天地會 The Hung-League or Heaven-Earth League. A secret society with the Chinese in China and India. Batavia, 1866, pp.251.

A useful job of translation.

SCHMECKEBIER, Laurence F.

The Customs Service. Its History, Activities, and Organization. Institute for Government Research Service Monographs of the United States Government, No. 33. Baltimore, 1924, pp.203.

Of interest for comparison.

SHEN, Wei-tai

China's Foreign Policy, 1839-1860.

New York, 1932, pp.200.

A superficial nationalistic account which does not do justice to the Chinese sources.

SIRR, Henry Charles, M.A.

China and the Chinese. London, 1849, 2 vols. pp.900.

Describes the ports, with special attention to opium.

SLADE, John

Narrative of the late Proceedings and Events in China. Canton, 1839.

A valuable compilation with translations of documents attached.

SMITH, Albert

To China and Back, being a Diary kept; out and home, by - London, 1859.

Includes some gossip from the ports.

SMITH, Rev. George

A narrative of an exploratory visit to the Consular Cities of China. London, 1847.

One of the best pictures of the ports at this period.

Our National Relations with China. London, 1857, pp.23.

A missionary view, anti-opium and pro-Taiping.

SMITH, Sir Hubert Llewellyn, G.C.B.

The Board of Trade. London, 1928, pp.280.

Chapter IV, Cardwell's influence on the Board of Trade and its connection with the Foreign Office.

STAUNTON, Sir George Thomas, Bart., F.R.S.

Ta Tsing Leu Lee. London, 1810. pp.580.

Until recently the standard translation of the
Chinese Penal Code. See Boulais.

Notes of Proceedings and occurrences during the
British Embassy to Peking in 1816.

Brabant Press, 1824, pp.480.

Inside account, based on a diary.

Miscellaneous Notices relating to China and our
commercial intercourse with that country.

London, 1822, 300 pp.

Corrected Report of the Speeches of Sir George
Staunton on the China Trade in the House of Commons,
June 4 and June 13, 1833. London, 1833, pp.50.

Corrected report of the speech of Sir George Staunton
on Sir James Graham's Motion on the China Trade in
the House of Commons, April 7, 1840, with an appendix
containing resolutions ... moved ... June 13, 1833.
London, 1840, pp.20.

Corrected report of the Speech of Sir George Staunton
on Lord Ashley's motion on the opium trade in the
House of Commons, April 4, 1843, with introductory
remarks and an appendix. London, 1843, 36 pp.

STAUNTON (contd.)

Observations on our China commerce; including remarks on the proposed reduction of the tea duties, our new settlement at Hong Kong, and the opium trade.

London, 1850, pp.52.

Constructive point of view of the recognized authority of his day (who realized his eminence).

STEVENS, Rev. George, B. D.D., Prof. in Yale Univ.

and
MARKWICK, Rev. W. Fisher, D.D.

The Life, Letters, and Journals of the Rev. and Hon. Peter Parker, M.D., missionary, physician, and diplomatist. Boston & Chicago, 1896, pp.325.

A rare and valuable biography of a leading figure of the period.

STURGIS, Robt. S.

A foreigner's evidence on the China Question. (pamphlet)

Rather pro-Chinese views of a partner in Russell and Co.

London, 1859, pp.16.

STURGIS, Julian

From Books and Papers of Russell Sturgis.

Oxford, 1923, pp.250.

Informative on the early days of Russell & Co.

SULTZBERGER, Hartmann Henry.

All about Opium. London, 1884, pp.207.

A collection of a score of papers by various writers, including Alcock.

TANG Leang-li

The Foundations of Modern China. London, 1928, pp.275.

Contains an enlightened if nationalistic summary
of the period before 1858.

TARRANT, William

Ningpo to Shanghai in 1857 via the borders of An-hui
province, Hoo-chow-foo and the Grand Canal.

Canton, 1862, pp.112.

Log of a journey taken with Macgowan outside
Treaty limits.

TAYLOR, Dr. & Mrs. Howard, with Introduction by
Mr. D. E. Hoste, General Director, C.I.M.

Hudson Taylor in Early Years. The Growth of a Soul.

London, 1911, pp.503. (2nd impression)

(1st volume of 2)

A fascinating human document compiled from the writings
of a great missionary.

Hudson Taylor and the China Inland Mission. The
Growth of a Work of God. London, 1919, pp.637.

TCHANG TSANG

La Problème Douaniere de la Chine. Paris, 1925, pp.120.

Has a short and useless historical introduction.

THOMSON, J., F.R.G.S.

Illustrations of China and its people.

London, 1873, 4. vols.

Includes some excellent photos of the ports and
of Chinese officials.

TILLEY, Sir John Anthony Cecil.

^{2nd}
GASELEE, Stephen.

The Foreign Office. London, 1933, pp.335.

Useful, particularly on Hammond.

TINLING, J(ames) F(orbes) H(issset), B.A.

The Poppy-Plague and England's crime.

London, 1876, pp.200.

Quotes widely but draws unwarranted conclusions.

TORGASHEFF, Boris P.

China as a Tea Producer. Areas of Cultivation,
Methods of Planting and Manufacture, Export Trade,
Production and Consumption, both in China and
Abroad. Shanghai, 1926, pp.250.

Interesting data for comparison with the period
before 1858.

TREAT, Payson, J. Ph.D., Professor of History in Stanford
University.

The Far East. A political and diplomatic history.

N.Y. & London, 1928, pp.521.

A concise account. Adds nothing to Morse and
MacNair.

TURNER, F. S., B.A., formerly of L.M.S., Secretary of Anglo-
Oriental Society for the suppression
of the opium trade.

British Opium Policy and its results to India and
China. London, 1876, pp.290.

A passionate moral plea which overreaches itself.

TUSON, E. W. A.

The British Consul's Manual: being a practical guide for Consuls, as well as for the merchant, shipowner, and master mariner in all their Consular transactions. London, 1856, pp.550.

Chapter VI devotes 100 pages to China.

URMSTON, Sir James B.

Chusan and Hong Kong, with remarks on the treaty of peace at Nankin in 1842, and our Present Position and relations with China. London, 1847, pp.60.

Criticism by a former E. I. Company servant.

(VAN-BRAAM)

Voyage de l'Ambassade de la Compagnie des Indes orientales Hollandaises, vers l'empereur de la Chine en 1794 et 1795; ... tiré du Journal d'André Everard Van-Braam Houchgeest, chef de la direction de cette Compagnie, et second dans l'Ambassade. Paris, 1798, 2 vols. pp.640.

Enlightening commentary on diplomatic methods necessary in China at the time. Cf. Anderson and Barrow.

VOLPICELLI, Zenone
VLADIMIR (pseud.)

Russia on the Pacific and the Siberian Railway. London, 1899, pp.373.

Gives a clear but one-sided account of the annexation of the Amur region, evidently from Russian sources.

WADE, Thomas Francis (asst. Chinese Secy.)

Note on the Condition and Government of the
Chinese Empire in 1849. Hong Kong, 1850, pp.90.

Based on the Peking Gazette, foreseeing trouble.

WALROND, Theodore, C.B., edited by

Letters and Journals of James, Eighth Earl of
Elgin, governor of Jamaica, Governor-General of
Canada, Envoy to China, Viceroy of India.

London, 1872, pp.450.

Letters of a humane diplomat.

WARD, Sir A. W., Litt.D., F.B.A. and

GOOCH, G. R., M.A., Litt.D. (editors)

Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy, 1783-1919.

Vol. II, 1815-1866, Cambridge, 1923.

See Chapter VI, part V, "Central America: the
Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1849-1856" by A. P. Newton;
Chapter VII, parts III and IV on Palmerson's fall
and the prelude to the Crimean War, by F. J. C.
Hearnshaw.

Vol. III, 1866-1919, Cambridge, 1923.

Chapter VIII, "The Foreign Office" by Algernon Cecil.

WARD, J. S. M. 1885 and

STIRLING, W. G. (Malayan Civil Service).

The Hung society or the Society of heaven and earth.

London, 1925-6, 3 vols.

1 vol. of data from Stirling, 2 vols, of synoptic
philosophizing by Ward.

WEST, Sir Algernon, G.C.B.

Memoir of Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet. London, 1906, pp.186 (2nd ed.)

By Keppel's brother-in-law, based on a diary, with anecdotes of operations in China 1849 and 1856.

WILLIAMS, Mary Willelmine, Ph.D.

Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy, 1815-1915.

Washington, 1916, pp.350.

Deals chiefly with the period 1850-60.

WILLIAMS, S. Wells.

A Chinese Commercial Guide, consisting of a collection of details and regulations respecting foreign trade with China, sailing directions, tables, etc

The 1st ed. 1844, 4th ed. 1856 (both at Canton) and 5th ed. 1863 (Hong Kong) are the more valuable.

(LL.D., Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature at Yale College; author of tonic and syllabic dictionaries of the Chinese Language).

The Middle Kingdom, London, 1883, 2 vols. pp.1580.

(first interpreter of the expedition, edited by his son, F. W. Williams)

A Journal of the Perry Expedition to Japan (1853-54)

In Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan,

Vol. XXXVII: Part II (?) 1910, pp.260.

Chronological diary unedited by Perry.

WILLIAMS (contd.)

The Journal of S.W.W., secretary and interpreter of the American embassy to China during the expedition to Tientsin and Peking in the years 1858 to 1859.

Edited by his son F. W. Williams. Shanghai, 1911.

Everything written by Williams bears the stamp of indefatigable industry, wide experience, and careful observation - by one of the greatest missionary sinologues.

WRIGHT, Stanley F., Commissioner of Customs and Personal Secretary to the Inspector General.

The Collection and Disposal of the Maritime and Native Customs Revenue since the Revolution of 1911. With an account of the Loan Services administered by the Inspector General of Customs.

Shanghai, 1927, pp.275.

3rd edition revised and enlarged with the assistance of J. H. Cubben, Shanghai, 1935, pp.674.

Chapter I on "collecting, Banking, Remitting and Distributing the Revenue" makes an interesting contrast to the administration of the early Inspectorate.

Hong Kong and the Chinese Customs.

VI Inspectorate Series, No. 7, Confidential.

Shanghai, 1930.

WRISTON, Henry Merritt

Executive Agents in American Foreign Relations.

Baltimore and Oxford, 1929, pp.825.

A few references to China and the early organization of the American Consular Service there.

WU, Wen-Tsao

The Chinese Opium Question in British Opinion and

Action. New York, 1928, pp.190.

A faithful summary of Hansard and the Blue Books.

d. Newspapers,

Periodicals, and Ephemeridae of the period before 1858.

Works of reference cited in footnotes, like the Foreign Office List (1852 et seq.) and the British Imperial Calendar, are not listed.

Anglo-Chinese Calendar (annual).

Canton, printed at the office of the Chinese Repository, 1831 and later. Issues of 1834, 1848, 1849, 1851 and 1855 found.

Valuable for lists of foreign hong, legations and residents in China.

China Mail (weekly).

Hong Kong, 1845 to date. 1845-58, in British Museum and Hong Kong Public Library. 1845-53, in Colonial Secretary's office, Hong Kong.

The Colony's leading paper, a mine of information on the trade, the traders, and local Government.

Chinese Repository (monthly).

Canton 1832-51.

Edited by E. C. Bridgman and S. Wells Williams.

A primary source for the period it covers.

Chinese Miscellany (annual).

Shanghai 1849-50.

Printed at the Mission Press.

Later evidently merged with the Herald's Almanac,
see below.

Friend of China (weekly).

Hong Kong, 1841 and later.

Early organ of the opposition element in the Colony;
valuable for its criticisms. Complete file not seen.

Hongkong Almanack and Directory (Annual).

1846 et seq.

Printed at the office of the China Mail.

Hongkong Government Gazette (weekly).

Hong Kong 1853-58 and later.

File 1853-58 in Hong Kong Public Library.

Organ for government notifications.

Hongkong Register (weekly)

Canton 1827 et seq. as Canton Register.

Later Hongkong Register. Owned by Jardine Matheson & Co.

1849-52 in Hong Kong Public Library.

The Merchant's Magazine and Commercial Review (monthly).

New York 1839, et seq.

Edited by Freeman Hunt.

Contains much commercial information including articles by Nye, Allen, and others.

North China Herald (weekly)

Shanghai, 1850 to date.

File 1850-58 in North China Daily News office, Shanghai, and Yale University library; 1850-54 in library N.C.B.R.A.S., Shanghai, and Harvard University library. Not found in England.

British Museum file begins 1862.

The only paper in Shanghai at this time; of unique value, comparable to that of the Chinese Repository.

Overland China Mail

(Biweekly edition of the China Mail)

1848-58, in British Museum.

Overland Friend of China

(Monthly edition of the Friend of China).

Singapore Almanack and Directory for the Year 1856.

Singapore 1856.

Other years not found.

Shanghai Almanac and Miscellany (Annual)

Shanghai, 1851 et seq.

Printed at the North China Herald Office.

Reprints articles and a valuable translation
of the Peking Gazette made by Medhurst for the
North China Herald.

e. Articles cited in text

AELCOCK, (Sir) Rutherford

"The Chinese Empire and its destinies".

"The Chinese Empire in its Foreign Relations".

The Bombay Quarterly Review, No. IV, October 1855, pp.30.

No. VI, April 1856, pp.75.

Bombay, 1855, 1856.

Criticism and philosophy in the form of book reviews. Unsigned, and therefore more candid than could otherwise be hoped.

G. H.

"Arms and the Chinaman"

the Living Age (Aug. 1934, vol. 346, No. 4415)

quoted from the New Statesman and Nation.

Reference to Shanghai, 1853.

JONES-PARRY, E.

"Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, 1782-1855".

English Historical Review (Vol. XLIX, April 1934,

pp.308-320).

Describes the office organization.

MILLAC, M. Arthur.

"Les Français à Changhai en 1853-1855.

Episodes du Siègè de Changhai par les Imperiaux."

Revue de l'Extrême-Orient, (1883, tome 2, pp.53).

Indicative of pro-imperialist French views. Based on N.-C. Herald file, a resident's diary, statements of persons present.

SCHLEGEL, G.

"Problèmes Geographiques. Les Peuples Étrangers
chez les Historiens Chinois."

T'oung Pao (Vol. III, 1892, pp.101-168, 490-510,
Vol. IV, 1893, pp.323-362, Vol. V, 1894, pp.178-
Vol. VI, 1895, pp.1-64, 165-215, 246-257).

Early records of the Chinese attitude toward the
barbarians.

STANTON, William

"The Triad Society or Heaven and Earth Association".

China Review (Vols. XXI and XXII, Hong Kong 1888?).

Reprinted, Hong Kong, 1900, pp.124.

Lists a number of Triad risings.

STEPHENS, H. Morse

"The Administrative History of the British Dependencies
in the Further East".

American Historical Review (Vol. IV, no. 1,

Jan. 1899, pp.246-272).

Several pages on Hong Kong.

WADE, T. F.

"The Army of the Chinese Empire".

Chinese Repository, vol. XX, 1851.

WEBSTER, C. K.

"Lord Palmerston at Work, 1830-41".

Politica, no. 2, Aug. 1934, pp.129-144.

2. Materials in Chinese

a. Documents

The publication six years ago of the Chinese documents relating to Barbarian Affairs (I Wu Shih Mo) began a new era in the study of Sino-foreign relations by opening to scholars an important section of the archives of the Manchu dynasty.¹ Two questions at once arise concerning these documents: how did they come into being? to what extent can their statements of fact be relied upon?

It must be noted at the beginning that the documents here in question are almost entirely drawn from the correspondence between the provinces and the capital. In other words, local correspondence between the officials within the province, which must have been voluminous, is not to be found in the Palace Archive materials except insofar as it was copied into the memorials presented to the Throne from the provinces (Reports of subordinates when forwarded were invariably quoted, never enclosed in copy). Whether provincial archives still exist for the

1. The Chinese archive and published materials of the Ch'ing dynasty are briefly described in English by Dr. T. F. Tsiang in the American Historical Review (Vol. XXXV, pp.79-80), and in the Journal of Modern History (Vol. III, no. 4, Dec. 1931); by A. K'aiming Ch'iu in the Pacific Historical Review (Vol. I, no. 3, Sept. 1932, p.12 "Chinese Historical Documents of the Ch'ing Dynasty, 1644-1911"); and by Dr. C. H. Peake in the American Historical Review (Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1, Oct. 1932 "Documents available for research on The Modern History of China"). See also: Dr. K. S. Latourette in the American Historical Review (Vol. XXVI, no. 4, July 1921, p.703 "Chinese Historical Studies during the Past Seven Years"), and ibid. (Vol. XXXV, no. 4, July 1930, p.778 "Chinese Historical Studies during the Past Nine Years"); Walter T. Swingle in ibid. (Vol. XXVI, July 1921, no. 4, pp.717-25 "Chinese Historical Sources"); and Dr. Arthur W. Hummel in ibid. (Vol. XXXIV, no. 4, July 1929, pp.715-25 "What Chinese Historians are doing in their own History"). In Chinese see particularly the periodical reports of the Palace Museum authorities.

Hsien Feng period is a question as yet unanswered; none, at least, are accessible to students. There is therefore at present no Chinese counterpart to the British Consular archives in the treaty ports. The Chinese documents now accessible are comparable in a general way to the British correspondence between London and Hong Kong.

They are of two main categories - first, memorials presented to the Throne by the provincial authorities. These authorities were usually the Viceroy and Governor, who would memorialize jointly. Most Viceroys were in charge of two provinces, each of which would have a Governor with whom the Viceroy shared control and responsibility within the province. This joint control and responsibility operated to safeguard the interests of the Court. Not infrequently, however, a memorial might come from either the Viceroy or the Governor separately or from others lower in the provincial hierarchy, - the Judge, the Treasurer, or in rare instances, one of the Tactais.

The format of a Chinese memorial, as of a Chinese letter, is much more convenient than that of western documents. Instead of beginning with a salutation, as one might begin a speech by shouting to attract attention, the Chinese despatches state first the official positions and names of the writers, followed by a character which indicates the kind of document they are presenting. This in turn is usually followed by a brief indication of the subject, which gives way to a narrative of the events concerned or the quotation of documents received from subordinates or others. Quotation is always clearly

indicated. The writer's intentions or recommendations usually come last, together with a formal expression which indicates a conclusion and so prevents surreptitious additions. The date of writing is placed last.

In one respect only is the published form of these documents unsatisfactory - they are published with the date of receipt placed at the beginning and the date of writing omitted. No doubt this reflects the fact that the Emperor's receipt of a memorial far overshadowed in importance in the Chinese mind the date on which it was written by his humble slave or servant (as the Manchu and Chinese memorialists respectively described themselves). As a result the date of writing of a published document must necessarily be derived by calculation, and in the Hsien Feng period when the customary postal routes were sometimes upset by the Rebellion, precise calculation is all but impossible. The date of receipt, furthermore, was put on by the Board which first received the memorial at the capital; and all memorials destined for the Imperial eye were supposed to be presented immediately. It would not do, therefore, for the date of receipt by the Board to differ widely from that of presentation to the Emperor. In actual fact the dates on which memorials were received are usually the same as the dates of the Imperial edicts which refer to them.

The second chief form of document is the Imperial edict, which embodies the Emperor's commands or, in our terminology, reply, to memorials received and deemed worthy of such notice. In the Hsien Feng period an

edict, if referring to foreign affairs, is usually addressed to the Privy Council (chün chi ch'u) rather than to the older established Cabinet (nei ko), since the former body of ministers had by degrees attained the greater administrative importance. Usually the edict begins with a simple statement that certain authorities have memorialized to a certain effect, which is often quoted at length in condensed form, after which the Emperor's expostulation, exhortation, and severe commands will be laid down and often an order given for the despatch of these commands by a post of a certain speed (the Imperial post by statute could travel as fast as two hundred miles a day, sometimes faster). Unfortunately in most printed collections (the Tung Hua Lu for instance) the concluding instructions are omitted to save space and it is therefore at times impossible to be sure that the latter part of an edict has not been left out also. Such omissions emerge when one compares the Tung Hua Lu with the Shih Lu, a MS. which contains a full copy of edicts, (see below). The date of issue of the edict is usually placed before it, although collections published in the old style sometimes omit all reference to units of time less than years.

It need hardly be remarked that many aspects of the Ch'ing administrative procedure are as yet obscure, even to Chinese scholars of the present generation: the manner in which some memorials were selected for particular consideration, the number of times they were copied and entered in the files of various departments, what part the Emperor and various members of the Privy Council

played in the making of decisions, these and similar questions cannot yet be answered in full. It was an established practice, however, for the original copy of all memorials to be returned to the sender. This was done as a safeguard to assure him that the memorial had actually been seen by the Emperor, for on it would be, at the end and sometimes in the body of the memorial, one or more notations by the Vermilion Pencil (chu p'i). At its briefest this notation, which could only be made by the Emperor in person, would be the three characters chih-tao liao, - "I know it", or "Seen". Often, however, a brief injunction to the sender would be added, and this might obviate the need of a formal edict in reply. On matters that called for formal action there would usually be an order indicating the manner in which action should be taken, by what board or what boards jointly. Most instructive, although rarest of all, were the Emperor's personal comments, written usually in smaller characters beside passages in the memorial. Such comments, as well as the Imperial rescripts at the end, appear to have been faithfully reproduced in all subsequent copies of a memorial and sometimes appear in the I Wu Shih Mo, which is a photolithographic facsimile in reduced size of a compilation made originally for deposit in the Imperial archives.

The chief bodies of documents, those of the Chün Chi Ch'u and the Nei Ko, after several vicissitudes during which a part were at one time sold as waste paper, were until recently kept in the Palace in Peiping and the

Ta Kao Tien adjoining it. The larger part of them have recently been moved to the south. Some of the records of the Board of Revenue (hu pu) are in the possession of the Peking National University. Copies have been taken of a large number of documents valuable for economic history by the Institute of Social Research of the Academia Sinica, now moved to Nanking. Copies of documents of value relating to foreign affairs 1834-1861 and not included in the I Wu Shih Mo series were taken by Dr. T. F. Tsiang for deposit in the Tsing Hua University Library. Copies of a section of these supplementary documents 1842-1858 are in my possession. A final unpublished source to be noted is the MS. copy of the Shih Lu ("Veritable or True Records"), one of five copies originally made, which is preserved in the Wen Hsien Kuan Archives of the Palace Museum, Peiping. This is a vast collection of edicts in several hundred volumes and contains every document emanating from the Emperor, reign by reign, which was considered to be of importance. Ten days of the Hsien Feng period usually occupies eighty pages. It is a striking commentary on the extent of the Ch'ing archives that an examination of the Shih Lu for the year 1854 brought to light only a few of the documents relating to foreign affairs published in the I Wu Shih Mo. Most of them had not been deemed worthy of inclusion.

It remains to evaluate briefly the reliability of the type of material described above. First, it may be said that these Chinese documents are written in more

general terms and give fewer details than their foreign counterparts, partly because of the nature of the language, partly because of the nature of the memorialist's relation to the Court. The control of the British Foreign Office over the Superintendency of Trade and the Consulates was on the whole more thorough and meticulous than that of Peking over the Viceroy, Governors, and provincial officials under them. For instance the financial support of the British establishments came from England, where their accounts were supervised, while that of the Chinese authorities actually came in large part from the territory under their control, from which not all of the taxes collected, officially or unofficially, were sent to Peking. The fundamental difference, however, lay in the Chinese and foreign views on the question of official responsibility. A British Consul was held responsible for the performance of a number of specific duties and commands, all of which were officially recorded and on all of which he would be questioned if he did not take the proper action. In the Victorian age he represented, moreover, an expanding culture inspired by dynamic ideals and guided by an active programme.

In contrast to this western system, the Chinese bureaucracy was built upon the age-old Confucian doctrine according to which every official, like the Emperor himself, was responsible not for the course of action he pursued so much as for the events which occurred within his sphere of jurisdiction. In time of drought the Son of Heaven took the blame upon his own shoulders; when the barbarians made trouble on the south-east coast

the officials of that region were liable to censure, even though they might not be responsible from a western point of view. As a result the aim of their course of action as officials was not to carry out strictly a certain line of policy carefully laid down by Peking, - their aim was to avoid the occurrence of events unpalatable to Peking, for which they would ipso facto be blamed. This consideration affected the manner in which they memorialized the Throne. Of course there were many circumstances of the time, such as the inability of the Court to formulate an active policy, which left the provincial authorities responsible for the general situation, not for the fulfilment of specific instructions. As a consequence they were placed in a position from which they could not always issue truthful reports. Their memorials to the Emperor were a function of at least two forces - the actual facts as they were known or as they appeared to the official making the memorial, and the official's idea of what would be the most profitable and expedient thing for him to say to his superiors under the circumstances, making due allowance for the possibilities of censorship and impeachment if he were caught in too flagrant a falsehood. The first of these two considerations - their idea of the facts - would appear to govern the reports of subordinates in all administrative systems, and the second consideration - what would be best to say - certainly is not confined to officials under an oriental despotism. The untrustworthiness of Ch'ing Dynasty memorials can therefore be regarded as different only in degree, and not in kind,

from that of the documents written by officials in foreign governments; and it remains for the student merely to determine the extent to which the Chinese memorialist has felt it necessary to deviate from the facts, and why. To do this he must approach every document as one would approach a stranger, and investigate its progenitors and its environment as fully as possible. Such an investigation will bring to light both lies and truth, of equal usefulness, it will enable him to trace out rival policies advocated by opposing groups of officials, and it will disclose a number of State papers of first-rate grasp and sincerity.

b. Official Publications, Published Documents, and Works of Reference. (Except Gazetteers).

To the following skeleton list of standard works should be added

Giles' Chinese-English Dictionary (2nd ed. 1912), the Postal Atlas of China, the Tz'u Yüan (dictionary) and the Biographical and Geographical Dictionaries published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai.

Ch'in-ting Ta-Ch'ing hui-tien shih-li. 欽定大清會典事例

Xuang Hsié edition, compiled 1889.

The Institutes of the Ch'ing Dynasty.

Ch'ing Shih kao 清史稿

536 chüan, 131 vols., 1927.

Draft History of the Ch'ing Dynasty, now banned but accessible in libraries.

Ch'ing shih lieh-chüan 清史列傳

80 vols., ed. 1928.

Ch'ing History Biographies, the most comprehensive among several collections.

Ch'ou-pan i-wu shih-mo 籌辦夷務始末

Hsien Feng reign, 80 chüan, 40 vols., Peiping 1930.

The Beginning and End of the Management of Barbarian Affairs.

Chüeh-chih chüan-lan 爵秩全覽

4 vols., various dates.

An official Red Book, issued 4 times a year.

Huang-ch'ao chang-ku hui-pien 皇朝掌故彙編

60 chuan, n.d.

See ch. 14 Customs, ch. 15 Likin.

Huang-ch'ao ching-shih wen-pien 皇朝經世文編

120 chuan, 32 vols., ed. 1866.

Collected essays of officials.

Huang-ch'ao ching-chi wen-pien 皇朝經濟文編

ed. 1900.

An economic handbook.

Huang-ch'ao hsü wen-hsien t'ung-k'ao 皇朝續文獻通考

ed. 1905.

One of the nine encyclopaedias (chiu t'ung),

continues the Huang-ch'ao wen-hsien t'ung-k'ao

from the early part of Ch'ien Lung.

Huang-ch'ao Tao Hsien T'ung Kuang tsov-i. 皇朝道咸同光奏議

64 chuan, 28 vols.

Memorials from the reigns of Tao Kuang, Hsien Feng,

T'ung Chih, and Kuang Hsü.

San-shih-san chung Ch'ing-tai chuan-chi tsung-ho yin-te
 三十三種清代傳記綜合引得

Index to Thirty-three Collections of Ch'ing Dynasty
Biographies.

(Harvard Yenching Institute Sinological Index
 Series, No. 9), Dec. 1932, pp.392.

(Wen tsung hsien huang-ti) sheng-hsün
 文宗顯皇帝聖訓

Sacred instructions of the Emperor Hsien Feng, i.e.
 edicts, arranged chronologically under topics.

Shih-liao hsün-k'an (Trimonthly). 史料旬刊

Palace Museum, Peiping. From June 1, 1930.

Additional documents from the Palace archives.

Shih-liao ts'ung-k'an ch'u-pien. 史料叢刊初編

10 vols., 1924.

Ch'ing documents rescued by Lo Chen-yü.

Ta-ch'ing chin-shen ch'uan-shu. 大清縉紳全書

4 vols., various dates.

Red Book (list of officials), issued 4 times a year.

Ta-ch'ing hui-tien, see

Ch'in-ting Ta-ch'ing hui-tien.

Ta-ch'ing lü-li tseng-hsiu t'ung-tsuan chi-ch'eng

大清律例增修統纂集成

40 chuan, 24 vols., ed. 1908.

Penal Code of the Ch'ing Dynasty.

Tung hua hsü lu 東華續錄

Tao Kuang reign, Shanghai, 1891, compiled by Wang Hsien-ch'ien.

Hsien Feng reign, Shanghai, 1892, compiled by P'an I-fu.
Eastern Flowery Gate Record Continued, i.e. a selection of Imperial edicts.Wen-hsien t'sung-pien. (Monthly) 文獻叢編

Palace Museum, Peiping. From March 1930.

Additional documents.

Yen-ching Ta-hsüeh t'u-shu-kuan mu-lu ch'u-kao. Lei-shu
chih pu. 燕京大學圖書館目錄初稿類書之部An annotated Bibliography of Chinese Reference Works
in Yenching University Library.

Compiled by Teng Ssu-yü

Publ. by Yenching Univ. Library, Peiping, 1935.

c. Gazeteers

The following list of Gazeteers (chih shu 志書), or local historical topographies, is a selection from the 2,000 odd such works in the National Library, Peiping, and includes only those found to be of value for a study of contemporary conditions at the ports, - the customs administration, accounts of foreign trade, maps, or the like. Many editions of gazeteers published in the nineteenth century are really re-issues of former editions, sometimes with added material.

Fu-chou chu-fang chih, 1745 福州駐防志.

Ch'ung-tsuan Fu-chien t'ung-chih, 1872 重纂福建通志.

Hsia-mea chih, 1832 廈門志.

Kuang-chou fu-chih, 1760? 廣州府志.

Ning-po fu-chih, 1846 寧波府志.

T'ung Chih Shang-hai hsien-chih, 1871

同治上海縣志.

Sung-chiang fu-chih, 1821 松江府志.

Yüeh hai-kuan chih. 粵海關志.

This last is a very valuable compilation published about 1834 by Liang T'ing-man 梁廷柀, giving a vast amount of data and documents on the history and organization of the Hoppo's office. Rare. Several chūan repub. 1935 in Kuo-hsüeh wen ku 國學文庫 series.

d. Books

The following works are those either of historians of the present day or of writers roughly contemporary with the Hsien Feng period. They are listed and criticised below in order to indicate the nature of the literature now available to the student; few of them have had much to add regarding the events reported in the documents.

Chang Hsing-lang 張星煒

Chung-hsi chiao-t'ung shih-liao hui-pien.

中西交通史料匯編

Peking, 1926, 6 vols.

Ou-hua tung-chien shih. 歐化東漸史

Shanghai, 1934, pp.125.

Chinese intercourse with the West, extensively documented, sources more western than Chinese.

Chang Ju-lin? 澳門紀畧

Ao-men chi-lüeh ↙

1751, 4 chüan, 4 vol.

Contains very valuable descriptions of European countries as well as of Macao.

Ch'en Hsiang-yuan 陳何元

Chung-kuo kuan-shui shih.

中國關稅史

Peking, 1926, pp.326.

Nationalist propaganda, brief introductory summary of China's wrongs in respect to the Customs.

Ch'en Kung-lu 陳恭祿

Chung-kuo chin-tai shih

中國近代史

Shanghai, 1935, pp.860.

The first extensive use of the I.W.S.M. documents, in a general history of the last century; a text, with few footnotes, but a good bibliography chapter; not a definitive account but an excellent survey, well written.

Ch'en Huai 陳懷

Chung-kuo chin pai nien shih-yao

中國近百年史要

Shanghai, 1930, pp.270.

Written as a text-book for the study of China's last hundred years, exhibits all the evils of lacking footnotes and bibliography as well as index and table of contents, and deals too much with treaties and foreign wars, relying extensively on sources in western languages. Follows modern Chinese opinion in condemning Yeh Ming-ch'en (p.54).

Ch'ea Lun-ch'ung (fl. Yung Cheng period 1723-1735)

陳 倫 炯

Hai-kuo wen-chien lu

海 國 聞 見 錄

Earliest preface 1730, 2 chūan, 2 vols.

A famous early account of the peoples of the Great Western Ocean (Ta Hsi Yang), indicates the mental background from which the literati later approached foreign affairs, inaccurately informed.

Ch'eng Yen-sheng 程 演 生

T'ai-p'ing-t'ien-kuo shih-liao ti-i chi

太 平 天 國 史 料 第 一 集

3 vols. First publ. 1926; 2nd ed. 1934.

Reprints & Taiping documents from Paris; reflects the present interest in the Rebellion as forming part of the spiritual background of the modern revolutionary movement.

Chia Shih-i 賈 士 毅

Kuan-shui yū kuo-chūan

關 稅 與 國 權

Tariff Autonomy and National Sovereignty

Shanghai, 1927, pp.560.

Contains brief survey of Customs history, including the origin in 1854, not reliable.

Chiang T'ing-fu (T. F. Tsiang) 蔣廷黻

Chin-tai chung-kuo wai-chiao shih tzu-liao chi-yao

近代中國外交史資料輯要

Shanghai, vol. 1, 1933; vol. 2, 1935.

An excellent selection of key documents, chiefly from IWSM and THL, edited and with introductory notes by the leading Chinese historian of modern foreign relations; for classroom use; should be translated.

Chin Pao-kuang 金葆光

Hai-kuan yü Min-kuo ch'ien-t'u

海關與民國前途

Customs Duties and the Future of China

Shanghai, 1928, pp.220.

Has a brief historical account in first 30 pp.

Chou Kuang 周廣

Kuang-tung k'ao-ku chi-yao

廣東攷古輯要

46 chuan, 5 vols., 1893.

Collection of materials on Kwangtung affairs, including foreign trade, from Hantimes on; ch. 30 describes Macao and the English barbarians.

Chu Chin 朱進

Chung-kuo kuan-shui wen-t'i.

中國關稅問題

1919, pp.153.

General discussion of political, economic, financial, and other aspects of the situation regarding Customs duties (i.e., before tariff autonomy was declared). p.123 repeats the common error that after the Nanking treaty the British Consuls, and then other consuls, themselves collected duties from their nationals and delivered them to China.

Chu K'o-ching 朱克敬

Pien-shih hui-ch'ao

邊事彙鈔

1880, 12 chūan, 4 vol.

Chronological account of Chinese relations with the border barbarians, Han through Ming.

Feng Chia-fan 馮桂芬

Chiao pin lu K'ang-i

校邠廬枕議

author's preface 1861; colophon dated 1884,
2 vols.

40 short essays on various aspects of government, including the Customs and foreign control of it.

Hsia Hsieh 夏燮

Chung-Hsi chi-shih.

中西紀事

prefaces dated 1851 and 1859, 24 chuan, 6 vols.

A narrative of foreign relations from the beginning up to 1858, with comments on opium, the Customs, and kindred subjects; valuable for its reflection of contemporary opinion.

Hsiao I-shan 蕭一山

Ch'ing-tai t'ung-shih

清代通史

2 vols., Peiping (draft copy) n.d.

A large compilation by a copiously productive scholar, containing tables and documents but not sufficiently well organized to be really useful (no index as yet). Adopts a socio-economic point of view, not very effectively.

Hsieh Shan-chū 謝山居

Yüeh-fen chi-shih

粵氛紀事

1869, 13 chūan, 6 vols.

A history of the Taiping Rebellion from 1850-60, full of material not synthesized.

Hsü Ti-shan 許地山
Ta yüan chi 達哀集

Preface dated 1928, Shanghai, n.d., pp.237.

A valuable and faithful copy of a Chinese MS., found in the Bodleian, of correspondence preserved from H. H. Lindsay's exploratory trip up the coast in the Lord Amherst (not Anne as suggested by the editor). See Gutzlaff's Journal in western bibliog.

Huang Hsü-yüan 黃序鶴
Hai-kuan t'ung-chih 海關通志

1921, 2 vols.

Comprehensive manual of customs tariff, procedure, ports, administration, etc.

Huang Hung-shou 黃鴻壽
Ch'ing-shih chi-shih pen-mo 清史紀事本末

Shanghai, 1st ed. 1915; 3rd ed. 1925
80 chuan, 8 vols.

Old style chronicle of sundry political events in the Ch'ing period, brief references to the British wars, Hsien Feng administration etc.

Kuan T'ien-p'ei 關天培

Ch'ou-hai ch'u-chi 籌海初集

1836, 4 chuan, 4 vols.

Valuable collection of edicts under various topics, chiefly referring to affairs at Canton 1834-36.

Li Kuei 李圭

Ya-p'ien shih-lüeh 鴉片事畧

Peiping, 1932, 2 chüan, reprint of

Kuang Hsü ed.

An informative general account of the history of the opium trade and questions raised by it.

Li Ting-sheng 李鼎聲

Chung-kuo chin-tai shih 中國近代史

1933, pp.430.


A survey of the modern period, chiefly on foreign affairs and the Taiping Rebellion, relatively good of its kind.

Sun Ting-ch'ien 孫鼎臣

Ch'u-lun 芻論

2 chuan, 2 vols.

Preface 1859 by Tseng Kuo-fan. Critical discussions of the government administration as regards salt, currency, troops, foreign affairs, and similar topics.

Ts'eng Yu-hao  友豪

Chung-kuo wai-chiao shih 中國外交史

Shanghai, 1928, pp.470.

Nationalistic sketch of foreign relations on the usual lines.

Tsiang, T. F., see Chiang.

Tu Ping-p'o 杜冰坡

Chung-hua min-tsu ko-ming shih 中華民族革命史

Shanghai, 1929, 8th ed. 1930, pp.307.

The revolutionary movement from the Taipings to the 1920's, considered as an organic whole. Refers to Shanghai in 1853-4 (pp.48-51).

Chung-kuo tsui-chin pa-shih nien lai ti ko-ming yü wai-chiao.

中國最近八十年來的革命與外交

1933, 2 vols., pp.1030.

Anti-Manchu and anti-imperialist modern history, many inaccuracies, pp.131-9 on foreign imperialism at Shanghai 1853-4.

T'ung Mung-cheng (Meng-cheng) 童蒙正

Chung-kuo lu-lu kuan-shui shih
中國陸路關稅史

History of Chinese Land Frontier Customs

Shanghai 1926, pp.140.

Wang Ch'ao-tsung 王朝宗

Hai-wai fan-i lu 海外番夷錄

1844, 2 vols.

Fascinating descriptions of barbarians across the seas, including the English.

Wang Chih-ch'ün 王之春

Kuo-ch'ao jou-yüan chi. 國朝柔遠記

1893, 18 chuan, 6 vols.

Running account of foreign relations from 1644; ch. 13, pp.1-5 gives valuable details re Wu at Shanghai.

Wei Yuan 魏源

Hai-kuo t'u-chih 海國圖志

1847, 1902, and other dates, 60 chüan.

A monumental work on foreign lands, compiled in the Tao Kuang period and much quoted and discussed since then. (E.g. by Chen, Lin Tse-hsü; see western bibliog.).

Wu Ch'eng-chang 吳成章

Chiang-ning t'iao-yüeh lu-ch'i.

江寧條約緣起

n.d. 1 vol. 24 ch.

An account and analysis of the Nanking treaty with
a number of additional documents.

Wu Ts'eng-ch'i 吳曾祺

Ch'ing-shih kang-yao 清史綱要

Shanghai 1913?, 14 chuan, 6 vols.

A chronological condensation of chief events throughout
the dynasty, apparently based on THL.

Wu Yu-kan 武堉幹

Ya-p'ien chan-cheng shih 鴉片戰爭史

The Opium War

Shanghai 1931.

Chung-kuo kuan-shui wen-t'i. 中國關稅問題

Tariff Question of China

Shanghai 1931.

Brief surveys in modern style.

Yen Ju-i 嚴如煜

Yang-fang chi-yao 洋防輯要

n.d. 25 chuan, 14 vols.

Deals with coast defence, foreign trade, tribute envoys and connected topics including the western barbarians.

e. Periodicals

The products of Chinese historical scholarship of the modern type are to be found chiefly in the periodicals, as has long been the case in Japan, and it is a most significant fact that the number of periodicals dealing with the social sciences has shown a rapid increase during the last few years. The following is a select list of publications the files of which have been consulted. They are of uneven quality, but generally show in the more recent issues a marked increase in the number of scholarly and useful research monographs appearing. Except in a few institutions like the Institute of Social Research (Academia Sinica) and Tsing Hua University, however, interest still centers either in the classical period, following the traditional interest of the scholarly class, or in the immediate present, in response to modern problems; and relatively little monographic work has yet appeared on the period and subject with which this thesis deals. The English titles appearing below are copied from the periodicals concerned, many of which carry a table of contents in English on the back cover.

Cheng-chih ching-chi hsüeh-pao. 政治經濟學報

Institute of Economics, Nankai Univ., Tientsin.

from Oct. 1931 ?

787
Chia-ling hsüeh-pao. 金陵學報

Nanking Journal. Semi-annual.

Univ. of Nanking. From May 1931.

Ch'ing-hua hsüeh-pao. 清華學報

Tsing Hua Journal. Semi-annual.

National Tsing Hua Univ., Peiping. From June 1924.

Chung-Kuo Chin-tai ching-chi shih yen-chiu chi-k'an.

中國近代經濟事研究季刊

Studies in Modern Economic History of China

Institute of Social Research, Academia Sinica
formerly Peiping, now Nanking. From 1932.

Chung-shan wen-hua chiao-yü-kuan chi-k'an.

中山文化教育館季刊

Quarterly Review of the Sun Yat-sen Institute for Advancement
of Culture and Education. Quarterly.

Sun Yat-sen Institute for Advancement of Culture
and Education, Nanking. From Spring 1934.

Pei-p'ing t'u-shu-kuan yüeh-k'an. (Title changed 1929 to

Kuo-li Pei-p'ing t'u-shu-kuan yüeh-k'an).

國立北平圖書館月報

Bulletin of the Metropolitan Library. Monthly.

Metropolitan Library, Peiping. From May 1928.

712
She-hui k'o-hsüeh chi-k'an

社會科學季刊

Quarterly Journal of Social Science.

National Wuhan Univ., Wuchang. From 1930.

She-hui k'o-hsüeh lun-tsung chi-k'an. Quarterly

社會科學論叢季刊

Nat'l Sun Yat-sen Univ., Canton. From Jan. 1934.

She-hui k'o-hsüeh tsa-chih

社會科學雜誌

Quarterly Review of Social Sciences.

Institute of Social Research, Academia Sinica,
formerly Peiping, now Nanking. From 1930.

She-hui k'o-hsüeh ts'ung-k'an

社會科學叢刊

Studies in Social Sciences. Semi-annual.

College of Law, Nat'l Central Univ., Nanking.

From May 1934.

She-hui k'o-hsüeh yen-chiu

社會科學研究

She-hui k'o-hsueh yen-chiu she, Shanghai. From 1935.

Shih-hsüeh nien-pao

史學年報

Historical Annual.

The History Society of Yenching Univ., Peiping.

From 1929.

789
T'u-shu p'ing-lun. 圖書評論

The Book Review. Monthly.

T'u-shu p'ing-lun she, Nanking. From Sept. 1932

Wen-che chi-k'an 文哲季刊

Quarterly Journal of Liberal Arts.

Nat'l Wuhan Univ., Wuchang. From 1931.

Yen-ching hsüeh-pao. 燕京學報

Yenching Journal. Semi-annual

Yenching Univ., Peiping. From June 1927.

1. Articles

The following selected articles are in the nature of samples. Their value often lies chiefly in the references which they give to other works and sources. This is an important consideration for the research student because of the lack of comprehensive catalogues and indexes of bibliography in the field of Modern Chinese History. Romanized versions of authors' names and translations of titles, when also published, are included below.

Chang Te-ch'ang 張德昌

"Ming-tai Kuang-chou chih hai-po mao-i".

明代廣州之海船貿易

Tsing Hua Journal, Vol. 7, No. 2, June 1932, pp.1-18.

Part of a thesis soon to be pub. by Tsing Hua Univ.

"Ch'ing-tai ya-p'ien chang-cheag ch'ien chih chung-hsi

yen-hai t'ung-shang". 清代鴉片戰爭前之中西沿海通商

Ibid., Vol. X, No. 1, Jan. 1935, pp.97-145.

Ch'en Kung-luh (sic) 陳恭祿

"Ssu kuo T'ien-chin t'iao-yüeh chih ching-kuo".

四國天津條約之經過

"The Making of the Tientsin Treaties (1854-1860)".

Nanking Journal, Vol. I, No. 2, Nov. 1931, pp.407-422.

Ch'ien Chea-chu (sic) 千家駒

"Ya-p'ien chan-cheng shih hsia lun".

鴉片戰爭史新論

"The Opium War as seen from a New Angle".

Quarterly Review of the Sun Yat-sen Institute

Vol. II, No. 3, Autumn 1935, pp.789-801.

From the angle of economics, with a liberal use
of English sources on the Industrial Revolution.

Chu Hsieh 朱傑

"T'ien-fu fu-chia-shui chih yen-ko".

田賦附加稅之沿革

Studies in Social Sciences,

College of Law, Nat'l Central Univ.,

Nanking, Vol. I, No. 1, May 1934.

Brief study of the nominal fixity of the land
tax and its actual increase up to the Hsien
Feng period.

Hou Hou-p'ei 侯厚培

"Wu-k'ou t'ung-shang i-ch'ien wo kuo kuo-chi mao-i chih
kai-k'uang".

五口通商以前我國國際貿易之概況

Tsing Hua Journal, Vol. IV, No. 1, June 1927.

Not reliable.

Hsiao I-shan 蕭一山

"T'ien-ti-hui ch'i-yuan k'ao"

天地會起源考

"The Origin of the 'Heaven and Earth' Society".

Quarterly Review of The Sun Yat-sen Institute

Vol. II, No. 3, Autumn, 1935, pp.777-788.

Valuable for its references to other works.

Kuo Pin-chia 郭斌佳

"Hsien Feng ch'ao Chung-kuo wai-chiao kai-kuan".

咸豐朝 中國外交概觀

Quarterly Journal of Social Science,

The Nat'l Wuhan Univ., Vol. V, No. 1, Feb. 1935.

A thin survey, evidently relies on books already published in foreign languages.

Loo, Y. T. (sic) 羅玉東

"Li-chin chih-tu chih ch'i-yuan chi ch'i li-lun".

釐金制度之起源及其理論

"The Likin: its Origin and its Early Theoretical Basis".

Studies in Modern Economic History of China,
Peiping

Vol. I, No. 1, Nov. 1932.

793
Tang, H. L. (sic)

"Hsien Feng ch'ao ti huo-pi".

咸豐朝的貨幣

"Currency in the Hsien Feng Period (1851-1861).

Studies in Modern Economic History of China, Peiping

Vol. II, No. 1, Nov. 1933.

Wang Shih-ta 王士達

"Chin-tai Chung-kuo jen-k'ou ti ku-chi".

近代中國人口的估計

Quarterly Review of Social Sciences, Peiping

Vol. I, No. 3, Sept. 1930 and 3 Nos. ff.

Wu Yu-kan 武堉幹

"T'ang Sung shih-tai Shang-hai tsai Chung-kuo tui-wai
mao-i shang chih ti-wei kuan".

唐宋時代上海在中國對外貿易上之地位觀

"Shanghai as an International Trading Port during the
T'ang and Sung Dynasties, - a Comparative Study with
other ports in China".

Studies in Social Sciences,

College of Law, Nat'l Central Univ. Nanking

Vol. II, No. 1, May 1935.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS

1850-1858

Abstract of

Thesis submitted for the Degree of D.Phil.

by

J. K. Fairbank

Balliol College

Deposited 18.7.36

A B S T R A C T

Chapter I.

1. The early maritime trade between China and the West was regulated before 1842 in a Chinese manner, by means of a monopoly authorized by the government, and was regarded as a privilege granted to foreign States in connection with the reception of tribute. Through the Hoppo the Manchu court in the eighteenth century taxed the trade at Canton, to which port it came to be confined. There the British trade was likewise monopolized until 1834 by the British East India Company.

2. At the end of the eighteenth century American vessels came to Canton, and after 1813 the British country trade with India grew up, favoured by the growth of the Indo-Chinese opium trade. These extraneous elements were beyond the control of the E.I.C. At the same time the Cohong monopoly grew inadequate to the growing needs of the trade.

3. The British Treaties of 1842-43 were intended to create a wide and free market in which the foreign merchant would be protected by a British Consul and a published tariff. The Chinese Custom House, however,

was given no substitute for the extra-tariff charges it had formerly levied, nor did it have direct control over the foreign merchants in the treaty ports, to say nothing of the opium trade outside. The British Consul was given heavy responsibilities both as a substitute for the security merchant in the Traditional Chinese scheme of control over foreign trade and as the chief administrator of the treaty provisions relating to trade. These included interference for the prevention of smuggling.

4. Pottinger's efforts to prevent all smuggling by British subjects failed because opium was left outside the scope of the treaties. In 1843 a case at Shanghai made this situation evident, and the American failure to take a similar stand against the evasion of legal duties made British consular interference impractical.

Chapter II.

1. The treaty ports grow up similar in topography and culture. Their homogeneous population of merchants, missionaries, and Consuls are actuated by a common acquisitive point of view.

2. In the four new treaty ports, the Cantonese servants brought by the foreign merchant antagonize the local populace. With the foreigner also comes the opium trade which supplies him with a ready source

of funds. At Hong Kong particularly the opium trade becomes established as an integral part of the foreign commerce with China. The British consular officers take the lead in seeking increased facilities for the expansion of foreign trade.

3. The Manchu dynasty is faced at this time by an increase of population, and an inelasticity of revenue and of currency. Its administrative system has not been developed rapidly enough to cope with these new problems.

4. The Chinese officials, however, retain a tradition of cultural superiority, regarding the English barbarians with a mixture of contempt and fear, both of which are based in part on ignorance of the foreigner. Unfortunately, contact with the opium trade and the coolie traffic serves to strengthen their aversion. The Court strives to keep the foreigners at a distance by confining the conduct of foreign relations to Canton.

Chapter III.

1. In the well-established export trade at Canton, smuggling of tea and silk is arranged between the Chinese merchants and the Custom House employees. But on the commercial frontier, at the new port of Shanghai, an aggressive foreign element is in direct contact with a weak Chinese custom house. Shanghai becomes the point of friction.

2. The abolition of the Navigation Laws in 1850 throws the British tea trade open to American clippers. The evasion of duties on tea increases. To protect both the opium trade and the legal trade from Chinese interference, Consul Alcock at Shanghai takes action against British smugglers of tea. But this threatens to drive the carrying trade into American bottoms. The two cases of this nature - one of them (the "Lady Mary Wood") arising out of competition in the opium trade - cause a great stir and are referred to Palmerston in London.

Chapter IV.

1. When this threat to the British carrying trade is referred to Palmerston, he is already dissatisfied with the British position in China, largely because the provisions of the Treaties of 1842-3 have proved an inadequate basis for the expansion of British trade. Appeals to the Emperor are frustrated by the Chinese officials, and in September 1850 Palmerston sees that "the time is fast coming when we shall be obliged to strike another blow in China."

2. The British merchants and officials fear that customs irregularities may endanger the China trade and its profits by rousing the Chinese higher officials to the taxation of tea and silk inland, beyond the surveillance of the Consuls. But they fear American competition much more acutely; and after considering

a number of alternatives, Palmerston in 1851 decides that British Consuls shall no longer interfere in any way for the protection of the Chinese revenue. The British officials in China have already reached the same conclusion, inasmuch as the Chinese officers do not appear to appreciate their efforts to enforce the treaty tariff. In criticism of Palmerston's decision it may be pointed out that it is the British and not the Chinese who so ardently desire the collection of duties according to the published tariff, to secure the trade from irregularities. The need for this regular collection remains even after British Consuls stop trying to achieve it; and Palmerston's denial of the treaty provisions is an unconstructive stop-gap, logical only because he foresees the necessity of coercive measures in the near future, to put the trade on a satisfactory basis.

Chapter V.

1. Palmerston leaves office, however, at the end of 1851 and his successor pays little attention to China. The Shanghai Taotai, Wu Chien-chang, attempts to "Cantonize" foreign relations at Shanghai.

2. Meanwhile irregularities at Shanghai continue, and Consul Alcock withholds the payment of duties in order to get an impartial customs administration from the Chinese.

3. At the beginning of 1853 the Taiping Rebellion stops trade at Shanghai, and the British officials relieve the crisis by a temporary bonding system, not allowed by treaty, and advantageous particularly to the big opium traders. The treaty system of customs administration has proved itself more inadequate than ever.

Chapter VI.

1. Anglo-American co-operation, the one thing that can solve the problem of customs administration, is still lacking in China in 1853 partly because of the jealousy of the American officials. When the Triad Society takes the Chinese city of Shanghai in September, the British and American Consuls, after the flight of the Chinese collector of customs, accept bonds from their nationals in lieu of duties in order to forestall the taxing of trade inland beyond their surveillance. Alcock, however, refers the question of the eventual payment of these bonds to the Foreign Office for decision. The Foreign Office feel that the inability of the Chinese to protect the trade will invalidate their claim to duties on it, but order the bonds to be paid up if the Imperial authority is restored at Shanghai.

2. The foreign settlement becomes an armed camp, from which the Taotai is excluded by the British consul. Meanwhile the American Commissioner to China tries to resuscitate the Chinese custom house in order to thwart

British designs, as he conceives them; but Alcock continues the Provisional System while waiting to hear from the Foreign Office. Foreign support is given to the rebels surreptitiously and the siege is thereby prolonged. On the basis of further reports the Foreign Office once again leaves the question to be decided on the spot, although inclined by this time to deny the Chinese claim. The Chinese custom house in the settlement cannot be re-established without British consent, but Alcock refused to recognize or support it until he hears from the Foreign Office, and the Foreign Office refuses to allow such recognition until a Chinese custom house shall actually exist.

3. In January 1854 the American Commissioner, by declaring Shanghai a free port for American goods, finally forces the British to acquiesce in the creation of a nominal customs establishment on the north side of Soochow Creek outside the Settlement. Consul Alcock has thus practically dominated the customs affairs of Shanghai for six months as a purely temporary responsibility, and, by giving the Chinese a hope of receiving duties eventually, has ensured the continuance of some £2,000,000 of British trade free from uncontrollable taxation inland. But he does not yet envisage a permanent foreign element in the administration of customs.

Chapter VII.

1. Wu Taotai's revived custom house at Shanghai cannot survive the defiance of the foreign merchants and his own mismanagement of the Aristides case, and in March 1854 it breaks down and the collection of duty in the interior begins.

2. The Chinese policy towards the customs situation at Shanghai is one of indifference. To this is added distrust of the barbarians' intentions inspired partly by their clandestine support of the rebels at Shanghai. Friction with the Chinese culminates in the Battle of Muddy Flat on April 4th which, however, does not injure Sino-foreign relations so much as improve Anglo-American co-operation.

3. At the beginning of 1854 Sir John Bowring sails for China as newly appointed Superintendent of Trade with the belief that he has full powers to decide about the payment of duties for which Alcock has collected provisional bonds. But his predecessor, Bonham, meanwhile refers the question back to the Foreign Office.

4. Moved by the merchants' appeals and the testimony of Sir George Bonham, the Foreign Office in July 1854 decide that the back duties at Shanghai shall not be paid.

Chapter VIII.

1. The new American Commissioner, McLane, seeks to maintain the treaty system of collecting duties in the port, not in the interior, and negotiates with the Nanking Viceroy Iliang, who grants him an interview.

2. By June 1854, over 130 vessels have left Shanghai owing the Chinese government under treaty more than 1,100,000 Tls. Bowring believes that these duties should be paid and offers to allow the Chinese an opportunity to collect them in return for a dependable customs administration at Shanghai. Alcock suggests that such an administration can be secured if the Taotai employs foreigners. The Inspectorate is accordingly inaugurated on July 12th, 1854.

3. McLane and Bowring arrange for a settlement of the Chinese claim for duties to which Wu Taotai agrees, but a Foreign Office decision to cancel those duties prevents it. The foreign envoys in October ask the Emperor to remit a part of the back duties in order to absolve themselves from their promise to the provincial authorities. The Emperor thwarts this move by allowing the provincial authorities to remit the duties if they see fit. McLane as arbitrator decides one third of the American duties shall be paid and, although the State Department at one time cancels them, the 81,000 Tls. are eventually paid. Wu Taotai is removed from office, but for reasons unconnected with his employment of Foreign Inspectors.

4. The Inspectorate is largely the creation of the British officials on the spot at Shanghai, aided by American co-operation and favourable circumstances.

Chapter IX.

1. The internal administration of the Custom House is conducted chiefly by the French and British Inspectors, Smith and Wade. A revenue cutter under foreign command helps to enforce the regulations. By this enforcement and by rewarding the efforts of the staff they succeed in collecting an increased amount of duties. It must be noted, however, that the volume of trade has also increased.

2. In their external relations, they contend with the non-co-operation of the new Taotai and of his bank to which the merchants make their payments. The relations of the Inspectors with the mercantile community are friendly at first due to the facilities supplied by the new Inspectorate.

Chapter X.

1. The Consuls have been given the real power to appoint the Inspectors, who in turn control their subordinates, but the Inspectors' status has yet to be defined.

2. But the British Government decide that a British Consul cannot legally sit in judgement upon an Inspector and dismiss him.

3. Wade resigns in order to study Chinese. Bowring proposes another consular officer but the candidacy of H. N. Lay is successfully supported by the Chinese Authorities.

4. In the spring of 1855 Wade and Lay become involved in a feud with the new British Consul, Robertson, which becomes in turn involved in the feud between Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Dent & Co. The Wynaud and Paoushun cases raise the questions of the British Consul's control over the British Inspector.

5. The Foreign Office decides that the British Inspector must have no connection with the British Government; and the Foreign Inspectorate thus becomes, in 1855, a purely Chinese institution.

Chapter XI.

1. Lay proceeds to assert his authority by means of new regulations rigidly enforced. He also secures minor revisions of the tariff, and assists in the movement to improve the local aids to navigation which is set on foot by the American Consul, R. C. Murphy.

2. Lay's arrogance arouses public criticism.

Meanwhile he evidently seeks to increase his influence as an advisor of the Chinese Authorities. The Jardine faction support the Inspectorate against the attacks of the Dent faction, but the Inspectors incur distrust in some quarters by helping the Taotai to tax the opium trade.

3. The American Commissioner, Parker, convinced by Murphy and Bowring of the Inspectorate's usefulness, attempts to make his own secretary the American Inspector, but Murphy succeeds in installing his acting Vice-Consul, Dr. Fish.

Chapter XII.

1. Bowring in his despatches supports the Inspectorate on every occasion. Clarendon demands that it be extended elsewhere in order not to penalize the trade of Shanghai.

2. Smuggling is rampant in the new trade which has grown up at Foochow, and there is much trouble with the Customs as a result of which the British Consul at one point withholds the duties. In 1856 the Cunningham murder case moves the American Consul to withhold duties, at first secretly, and the British Consul follows suit. When the Viceroy, Wang I-te, promises to punish the murderer, the duties are finally paid up in 1857.

3. Bowring hopes to profit by these difficulties to induce the Fukien Authorities to install a Foreign Inspectorate and makes efforts also at Ningpo. But these efforts are blocked by the Imperial Commissioner at Canton, Yeh Ming-ch'en, and even Wade, now Chinese Secretary, agrees that no other port offers an opportunity for the inauguration of a Foreign Inspectorate.

4. Dent & Co., Sillar Bros., the East India and China Association of Liverpool, and other British merchants in England complain that Shanghai is penalized by being the only port to have a Foreign Inspectorate. The Board of Trade canvasses the merchants in England, a majority of whom vote against the Inspectorate. As a result the Foreign Office instructs Bowring to abolish the Inspectorate at Shanghai in co-operation with the French and American Ministers.

5. Instead of abolishing the Inspectorate Bowring sends back an able defence of it written by Lay, persuades his colleagues the French and American Ministers that the time is not ripe for abolition and suggests the Inspectorate's potential usefulness in collecting the indemnity which may follow the war that has already broken out.

Chapter XIII.

1. The Chinese prohibition against opium has been enforced with increasing laxity.

2. proposals to tax the opium trade are made from time to time, but there is no evidence that the Imperial sanction is obtained.

3 Meanwhile, between August 1855 and April 1858, before the opium trade is legalized by treaty, the Chinese Authorities at Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow and Amoy take measures to collect a regular tax upon its importation in order to raise revenue for the support of the Imperial force. At Ningpo they even employ a British resident to supervise the collection of this tax.

. In this way opium, as an integral part of the foreign trade, is brought within the scope of legal taxation. This prepares the way for the removal of one of the initial defects in the first treaties which prevented the efficient functioning of the Chinese customs administration, i.e. the non-recognition of the opium trade. The fact that the Foreign Inspectors at Shanghai and another foreigner at Ningpo are employed to assist in this taxation indicates the extent to which the Chinese Authorities found it useful to employ foreigners in taxing the opium trade as well as in taxing the legal trade.

Chapter XIV.

1. As a result of the hostilities begun at Canton late in 1856, Lord Elgin is sent to China in 1857 to secure redress by concluding a treaty, which is also intended to provide an improved and adequate basis for the foreign commercial penetration of China. The extension and perpetuation of the Foreign Inspectorate, however, is not an object specifically aimed at by the Foreign Office, nor is it demanded by many of the merchants in England. Even Consul Alcock is willing to abandon the principle of foreign inspection, while the Consuls in China are generally opposed to it.

2. In the preliminary negotiations at Shanghai in 1858, Lord Elgin makes use of H.N. Lay's exceptional knowledge of conditions and acquaintance with the Chinese authorities. Lay is thereupon made Assistant Chinese Secretary to the mission, and at Tientsin, almost single-handed, he conducts the discussions that lead to the treaty in June. At this time he arranges for the tariff conference at Shanghai, which is to deal with customs reform; and by securing the appointment of Hsieh Huan, late Shanghai Taotai, to represent China in these negotiations, he paves the way for the acceptance, in November 1858, of the principle of foreign inspection and its extension under a foreigner free from British control.

3. This lays a basis for the solution of one of the chief problems faced by Lord Elgin, providing a means by which the rule of the law embodied in the treaties can be effectively extended, through the Maritime Customs Service, to regulate and thereby facilitate all aspects of the foreign trade of China.

