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# Infamous:

## Opium, Silk, Tea & the Mission

Free entry

1 February - 8 June 2024

**Bolton**  
Library and  
Museum Services

**SILK**  
MUSEUM

The Granada  
Foundation

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Exhibition ***Infamous: Opium, Silk, Tea and the Mission***

hosted at The Portico Library

57 Mosley Street, Manchester, M2 3HY

United Kingdom

1 February to 8 June 2024

Chinese (Simplified) Translation: Dr YiChao Shi 施懿超博士

Front Cover & Exhibition Poster designed by Apapat Jai-in Glynn

★ Map *Life in China* image courtesy of the Portico Library

★ *Papaver somniferum* image courtesy of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Economic Botany Collection

Images Credit : Iris Yau (otherwise specified)

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# **Infamous: Opium, Silk, Tea and the Mission**

**Written and Curated by Iris Yau FRSA FHEA**

## Overview

***Infamous: Opium, Silk, Tea and the Mission*** retells one of the key but forgotten histories between Britain and China in the 19th Century. *Infamous* explores the history of the opium wars through artefacts about opium, silk, tea, and missionary work throughout that period.

Opium has an important relationship to the growing city of Manchester in the 19th century. While some capitalists petitioned Parliament for action on the blockade by the Chinese government of the trade leading to the first Opium War, many of others including the missionaries worked against the opium trade.

This exhibition draws attention to the infamous colonial drug trade and why the opium trade was important to the expansion of the British Empire. It includes sections looking at:

- Opium Poppy
- 'The Author of the Chinese War'?
- Silk & Button
- Tea & Fortune
- The Missionaries in China

The exhibition was produced with the support of and in collaboration with the Portico Library; Bolton Library & Museum Services; The Silk Museum, Macclesfield; The Granada Foundation.

## Opium Poppy



*Papaver Somniferum* (dried opium poppy with scratches after juice collecting)

Photography by Erin Messenger

© Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Economic Botany Collection

***Papaver Somniferum*** is a flowering plant, one of the 70 species in the family *Papaveraceae*. The plant is strongly glaucous, giving a greyish-green appearance, and the stem and leaves bear a sparse distribution of coarse hairs. Opium, morphine, codeine, and heroin are all derived from the milky latex found in its unripe seed capsule. Opium's medicinal use was being developed around the world, the doctor Michael Ward (a founding member of the Portico Library) also took a special interest in the effects of opium.



*Cultivation of Papaver somniferum, and the production of opium, India, Early 19th Century*

© Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Library & Archives

China began with the use of opium for medicinal purposes from the Tang dynasty in the 7th century. Although opium was first brought to China by the Arabic traders, it was the Portuguese traders along the South China Sea who introduced its use as a luxury habit in the 16th Century. Because opium was relatively expensive, it affected only the wealthy people, among whom it was regarded as the lifestyle in high society. As a medicinal herb, opium remained legal in the herb trade in China until the end of the Ming dynasty in the 17th Century.



Opium smoking pipe at Bolton Library & Museum Services. Photography by Dr Debbie Challis

In 1792, George Macartney and George Staunton were on a diplomatic trip to China, although the mission to negotiate a Sino-British trade deal with the Qing Court was not as successful as they planned. However, the information they brought back about China, and the observation on the social life of people smoking opium in such a vast country were immensely fruitful for the growth of the British Empire.

In the height of 'Chinoiserie' fashion, Chinese goods such as silk, tea and porcelain were extremely profitable for British merchants. The problem was that China would not buy

products from Britain in return. Britain was on the gold standard at the time, and had to import silver from continental Europe. With the price of silver rising, British merchants saw a need to change to open up trade in China.



Qing style Silver Ingot

The amount of opium imported into China increased from about 200 chests annually in 1729 to roughly 1,000 chests in 1767 and then to about 10,000 per year between 1820 and 1830. The weight of each chest was approximately 140 pounds (63.5 kg). By 1838 the amount had grown to some 40,000 chests imported into China annually, opium sales to China paid for the entire British tea trade.

In the late 18th century, having been granted the monopoly of manufacturing and selling opium, the British East India Company (BEIC) expanded the cultivation of opium in its Indian Bengal territories. The BEIC had private traders who transported opium to China and passed it on to Chinese smugglers.



Lithograph *A busy drying room in the opium factory at Patna, India, circa 1850* © Wellcome Collection



## ‘The Author of the Chinese Wars’?

**MADAME TUSSAUD & SONS'**  
**EXHIBITION,**  
BAZAAR, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE.



***The Author of the Chinese War!***  
The Destroyer of £2,500,000. of British Property, and his Small Footed Wife,  
the only Figures of the kind ever Exhibited in this Country.

**COMMISSIONER LIN,**  
**And his Favourite Consort,**  
*Modelled from Life, by the Celebrated LAMB-QUA, of Canton, with the Magnificent Dresses actually worn by them, and the various Ornaments, &c.*  
Giving a perfect idea of the Countenance, Costume, and Ornaments of those singular people the Chinese, of whom so little is known; lately brought to this Country by a Gentleman, a resident of Canton Eighteen Years, and to whom reference can be given.

Madame Tussaud & Sons Collections 1853 © Westminster City Archives



Between the early 18th Century to mid 19th Century, China, the Qing government issued edicts making opium illegal. However, being far away in Beijing, the decrees had little effect, they were unable to halt opium smuggling in the southern provinces. The missionaries are best witnesses to smuggling, because they all had to ride on the opium-freighting ships to reach their destination. Britain continued smuggling opium into China, with the help from corrupted locals.

The practice of mixing opium with tobacco for smoking began in the Qing dynasty in the 19th Century, supplied by local and foreign suppliers - owned by Great Britain, and the United States of America, this highly addictive drug became accessible for all socio-economic sectors in China. By 1839, there were 10 million Chinese, rich and poor, who became opium addicts, largely sustained by illegal British imports.

The Daoguang Emperor appointed Lin Zexu as an Imperial Commissioner to lead the Guangdong Navy and suppress opium trade. Commissioner Lin and the Chinese soldiers' shutdown the opium factories in Guangzhou (Canton), which was the only port that allowed foreigners to live and trade in China at that time. Charles Elliot, Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, arrived 3 days after the expiry of Lin's deadline he handed over 1,000 long tons of illegal opium to Lin, all of the seized opium with an estimated worth of £2million was destroyed in 1839, and the event is known as 'Burning the Opium in Humen'.



A model of *Destruction of opium at Humen 1839* at Hong Kong Museum of History

August 1839, the news of Commissioner Lin's seizure and destruction of opium in Guangdong reached Britain, many British citizens sympathised with the Chinese people and wanted to halt the sale of opium, while others advocated 'Free trade' and demanded compensation from the British government for the lost drugs.

British Foreign Secretary Henry Palmerston, known for his aggressive foreign policy known as 'Gunboat Diplomacy', strongly believed that the destroyed opium should be considered property, not contraband. The Hong Kong based British Merchant William Jardine, persuaded Palmerston to wage war on China, he provided full detailed plans for war with detailed strategic maps, battle strategies and even included the number of troops and warships needed. 'War with China' would resolve the debt to the opium merchants.



*First Opium War 1839-1842 Conflict Overview, Wikimedia 2014*

In April 1840, after three days of parliamentary debate in London, 271 members of the Parliament voted in favour, 262 MPs voted against, by a majority of only 9 votes, Britain went to 'War with China'. While those British industrialists (39 of them were from Manchester) enthusiastically supported the government's war efforts, the working class people (the Chartist movement who did not have the vote) opposed it. The British gunboat diplomacy towards China resembled the physical violence instigated by the British state against the working classes in Britain.

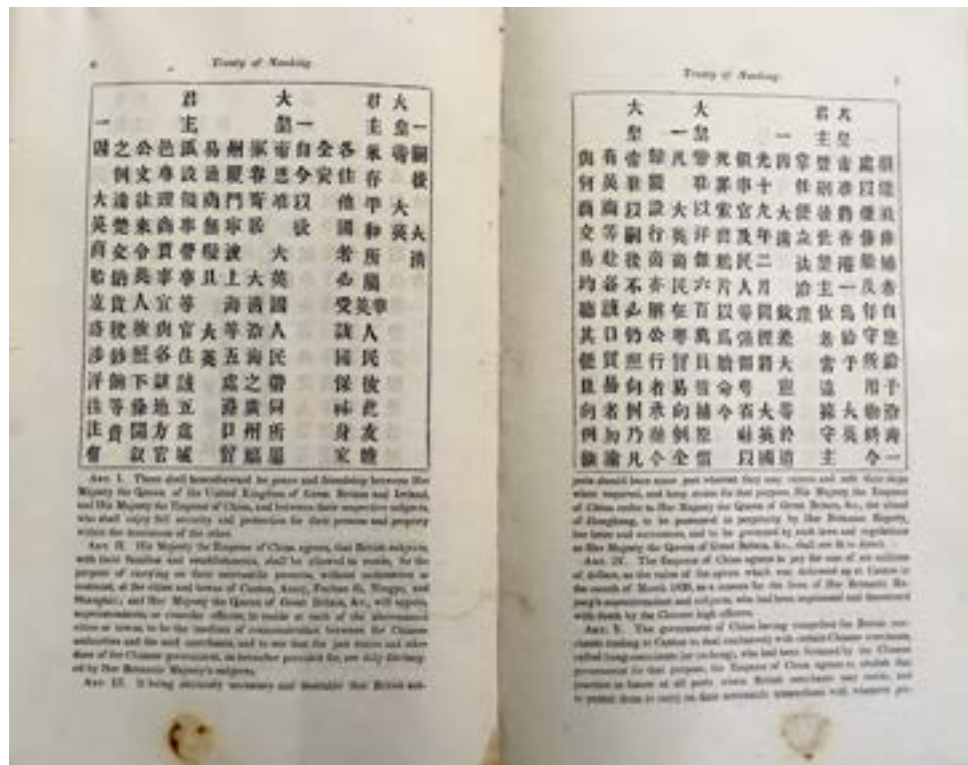
By June in the same year, the British Oriental Expeditionary Force, containing 16 military vessels, 4 armed steamboats and 5 heavy cannons... arrived in Hong Kong, and attacked northward. A limited range of Chinese cannons allowed the British Imperial Navy to bombard Qing China's defence ports along the Yangtze river. Chusan, Whampo, Amoy and Ning Po were captured, and soon after British gunboats were poised to attack Nanking.

In 1842, the Qing China was forced to sign the Treaty of Nanking (Jiāng níng Treaty in Chinese), it consisted of thirteen articles including granting an indemnity and extraterritoriality to British subjects in China, opened five treaty ports: Guangzhou, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai and Ning Po to British merchants; and formally possessed Hong Kong Island as a British colony and a sum of 21 million silver dollars paid to the British Empire.



'Signing the Treaty of Nanking' Print, circa 1846 © British Museum Images

On 29 August, British representative Henry Pottinger and Qing representatives Qiying, Yilibu, and Niu Jian signed the treaty on board HMS Cornwallis, the treaty was ratified by the Daoguang Emperor on 27 October and Queen Victoria on 28 December in 1842. Ratification was exchanged in Hong Kong on 26 June 1843.



'British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint at the Cities and Towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochaofoo, Ning po and Shanghai', **Treaty of Nanking Article II, 1842;**  
 'Possession of the island of Hong Kong', **Treaty of Nanking Article III, 1842**  
 © Foyle Special Collections, King's College London

February 1840, British Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston instructed Charles Elliot and George Elliot to acquire the cession of at least one island for trade on the Chinese coast. Early January 1841, the British Royal Navy captured the forts near Humen and requested a place in the outer sea, where the British could fly their flag and administer themselves". Qing Commissioner Qishan offered to grant either the island of Hong Kong or Kowloon, where it was part of Po On County in Qing China, for the British to lodge temporarily. This led to 'Possessing the island of Hong Kong' as the key term in 'The Convention of Chuenpi', a tentative agreement during the First Opium War. British occupation of Hong Kong began on 26 January 1841, when the British flag was raised on the North Western coast of the island with gun salutes from the warships.

**"1841, Hong Kong: Taken from China as the fruits from the opium war"**

The National Archives (United Kingdom), Foreign Office Record, Imperial acquisitions, 1915

***“1860, Kowloon: Take from China and annexed***

***“1898, Mainland of Kowloon(New Territory):  
England forced China to lease this colony to her”***

The National Archives (United Kingdom), Foreign Office Record, Imperial acquisitions, 1915

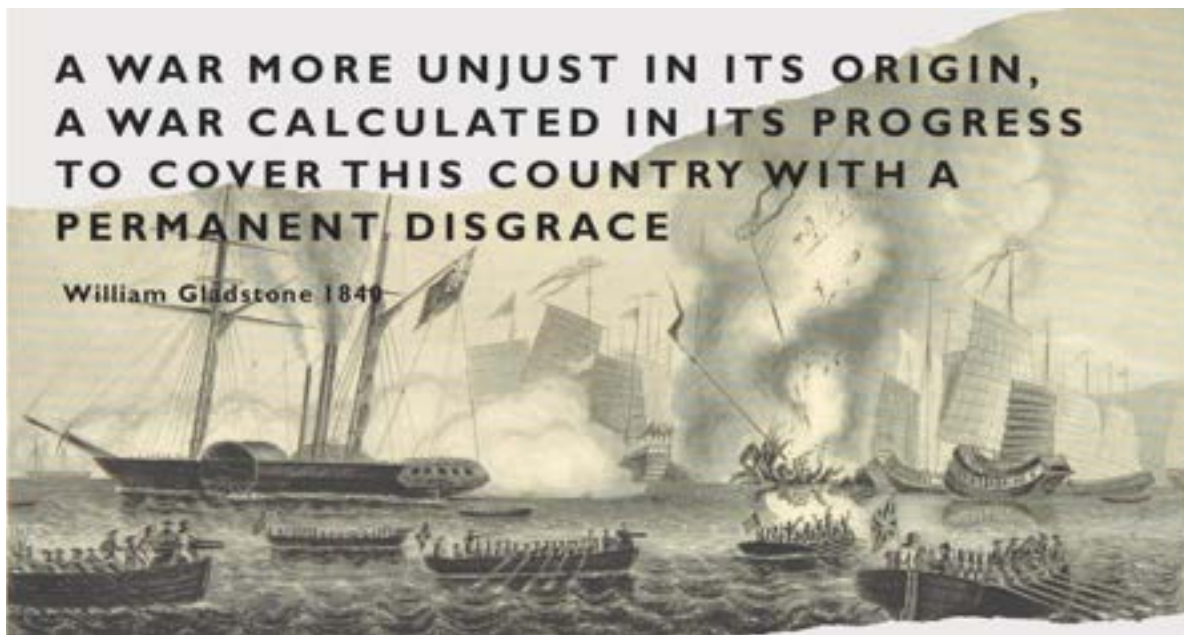


*Narrative of the Voyages and Services of The Nemesis from 1840 to 1843, and of The Combined Naval and Military Operations in China at the Portico Library*

Hong Kong, officially became a colony of the United Kingdom from 1843 to 1997, apart from a brief period under Japanese occupation from 1941 to 1945, the crown colony expanded to the Kowloon Peninsula in 1860 one of the key terms in the Treaty of Tientsin as the result of the Second Opium War, and was further extended when the Britain obtained a rent-free 99-year lease of the New Territories in 1898 through The Convention of Beijing.

‘Westerners’ imperialistic greed in China led to the Second Opium War (1856–60). China signed The Treaty of Tientsin, and the Convention of Peking with Britain, France, America and the Russian Empire in the 1860s. It began a century of unequal treaties when foreign powers forced weak Chinese governments to cede land, pay reparations, open treaty ports, and grant extraterritorial privileges to foreign citizens during the 19th and early 20th Century.





*"We, the enlightened and civilised Christians, are pursuing objects at variance both with justice and with religion... a war more unjust in its origin, a war calculated in its progress to cover this country with a permanent disgrace, I do not know and have not read of. Now, under the auspices of the noble Lord [Macaulay], that flag has become a pirate flag, to protect an infamous traffic." William Gladstone, 1840*

*Nemesis and other British gunboats engaging Chinese war junks in the Second Battle of Chuenpi in Anson's Bay 1841* Image © British Library.

Artwork © Iris Yau 2021

## Silk & Button

Silk, shiny soft thread, spun from silkworms, was first developed in the Neolithic period in China (5000 - 3000 BCE). The protein fibre of silk is composed mainly of fibroin and is produced by certain insect larvae to form cocoons. The best-known silk is obtained from the cocoons of the larvae of the mulberry silkworm *Bombyx mori* reared in captivity (sericulture).



*Life Cycle of Silkworms at the Silk Museum, Macclesfield*

Silk production remained confined to China until the Silk Road opened in the Han Dynasty (2nd Century BCE), though China maintained its virtual monopoly over silk production for another thousand years. The use of silk within China was not confined to clothing alone, silk was used for writing, painting and music instruments (strings for Guqin - the Chinese seven-strings zither). Within clothing, the colour of silk worn also held social importance, and formed an important guide of social class during the Tang dynasty (the 6th Century) in China.

Silks were the most valuable materials traded through the route between East and West, the route has become known as the 'Silk Road'. The art of producing silk cloth reached France, Spain and Italy in the 12th century. The weaving of silk was introduced to England by Flemish refugees in the 16th century, and was greatly developed at Spitalfields in London by French immigrants in the late 17th Century.

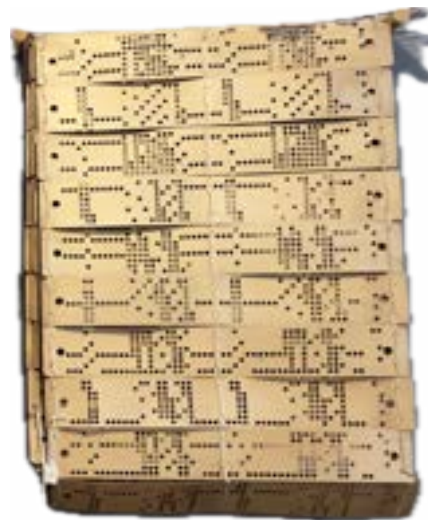


Macclesfield's silk industry began with the button as the city had a ready supply of holly trees, which provided the perfect hardwood for cutting up and making into buttons. Merchants from London would bring up silk from the Spitalfields weavers, to exchange for silk buttons. In the mid 18th century, when metal buttons became fashionable, the silk-button industry transitioned to silk manufacture in mills.



*Silk Covered Buttons at the Silk Museum, Macclesfield. Photography by Bryony Renshaw*

Macclesfield became a centre of the Silk Industry during the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain, although silk was already a thread, the innovations improved the speed of the spinning and the weaving mechanism in Europe. The Jacquard loom ties together two of Manchester's most important historic industries: textile manufacturing and computing.



*Jacquard Pattern Punched Cards at the Silk Museum, Macclesfield*

The Jacquard mechanism is named after Joseph Marie Jacquard from Lyon in France, who invented it in 1804. The Jacquard mechanism is famous for its use of punched cards that programme and automate the weaving of patterns. The Silk Museum in Macclesfield has the largest known collection of silk Jacquard handlooms in Europe, still housed in their original location at Paradise Mill.

47 Manchester Square  
24th May 1836

Sir,

From the general interest, which is felt and is likely to increase in reference to British intercourse with China. I have the pleasure of sending you the accompanying Document, which though a trifle may not be unacceptable to the Royal Asiatic Society.

It is the 'Grand Chop' or official clearance of an English Ship, the Sarah, Capt. White, 400 tons, registered tonnage from the Custom House of Canton.

It derives an interest from its commemorating a new era in the trade with China, being the 'Chop' of the first ship, which arrived in England direct from that country, laden with merchandise on account of private individuals, after the East India Company had ceased from trade and relinquished their commercial character.

It may be deemed further interesting as belonging to the rickest ship, which ever came from China to Great Britain, the cargo consisting principally of the Raw Silk of China exceeding in value £400,000 Sterling.

Respectful Description or Translation

**My Ship Sailed from China with a Cargo of silk,** raw silk, the first ship to arrive in London since the East India Company relinquished its hold. And I, merchant of commodities in the eastern territories, joint owner of Sarah, commemorate this inaugural venture, harbinger of a bountiful trade (£400,000 at sale), by presenting to The Royal Asiatic Society her Grand Chop document from the Canton Custom House. For further comprehension,

I append an analytical description.

Your most obedient servant, Thomas Weeding  
(MRAS) 24th May, 1836

© Royal Asiatic Society

Recorded by a British merchant, Thomas Weeding, who was also the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Early 19th Century, the first bulk silk shipment entitled the 'Grand Chop' with a value of £400,000 was shipped from Canton (Guangzhou) to London in 1836. Benefiting from the treaties 'Free Trade' effort in the mid-19 Century, British merchants expanded trade with China and other countries in East Asia through the new silk route/port, Hong Kong. William Henry Bennett (Bennett Silks) was one of the first Manchester-based merchants established trade links with the Chinese silk fabrics Industry in the early 20th century.

## Tea & Fortune



*Visit to the Tea Districts of China and India, Robert Fortune at the Portico Library,  
Photography by Apapat Jai-in Glynn*

The story of tea begins in China. Folk tales suggest that the drink was accidentally discovered by the Chinese emperor and herbalist Shennong in around 2737 BCE, he was resting beneath a tree while his assistance boiled drinking water, some leaves from a nearby tree fell into the pot. When Shennong drank the water, he found it sweet and refreshing. The first definitive publication on cultivating, making and drinking tea in the world, *Ch'a Ching* (The Classic of Tea) was written by Chinese writer Lu Yu between 760 CE and 762 CE.

In the early 17th century, a ship of the Dutch East India Company brought the first green tea leaves to Amsterdam from China. Tea was known in France by 1636. When tea first arrived in Britain from China in the mid-17th century, it was so expensive that only the royal family and wealthy aristocrats could afford to buy it. As a new luxury from East Asia, tea brewing and serving was copied from the Chinese tea ceremony.



Chinese Pith Paper Paintings of *Tea Planting* and *Tea Picking* circa 18th - 19th Century. Courtesy of Dr Fang Zong

In 1848, the British East India Company sent Robert Fortune to China for a spy mission. Fortune's mission was to steal tea seedlings of Chinese tea plants (*Camellia sinensis*) and the secrets of tea horticulture and manufacturing from China to India on behalf of the BEIC. Fortune disguised himself as a local merchant, he used a Chinese name and changed his hairstyle to Manchu Queue (front portion of the head is shaved, grow the hair from top of the scalp, and is often braided), learned to eat with chopsticks, spoke Mandarin Chinese and wore Manfu (long robe, short coats and trousers as undergarments) to blend with the locals.



*Camellia sinensis* at Manchester Museum, the University of Manchester.  
Photography by Dr Rachel Webster



## The Missionaries In China



*China: It's State and Prospects* by W.H. Medhurst at the Portico Library

After the Second Opium War, British traders and missionaries were able to conduct their businesses and reside freely in all areas across China, a historical era started for international trade and cultural exchange. In 1860, there were 50 Missionaries in China, the number grew to 2,500 in 1900. 1,400 of the missionaries were British and represented the London Missionary Society; China Inland Mission.



*Missionaries glass slide, the Portico Library*

With the expansion of missionary activities in China, Victorian women gained the opportunity to participate in missionary works. British missionaries founded schools and churches in China. Among many remarkable women like the suffragettes in Britain, women missionaries for example: Beatrice Gaff, Edgar Dewstoe, Ethel Margaret Philips, and Gladys Aylward made contributions between Britain and China.



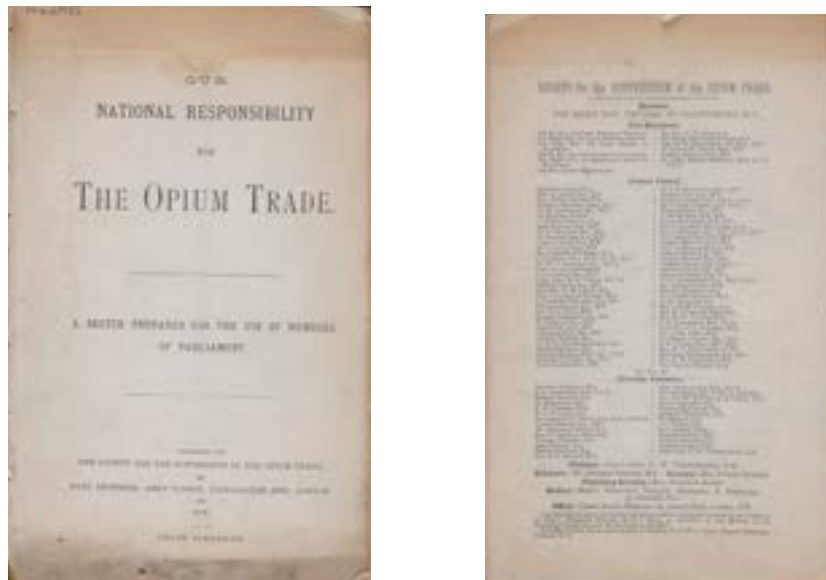
Gladys Aylward with Children, Yangchen,  
Shans Province, May 1936 (SOAS Special Collections)

Gladys Aylward was working as a housemaid when she decided to become a missionary. Rejected by the China Inland Mission for her lack of education, she went to China as an independent missionary in 1931. With virtually no money, she managed to travel all the way to the province of Shansi in North-West China, via the Trans-Siberian Railway. During her



time at Yangchen, Aylward was appointed as a local foot inspector and tasked with removing the bindings from the feet of local female children.

Having become a Chinese citizen in 1936, she was to achieve international fame when, in 1940, against the background of civil war and the Japanese invasion, she led a large group of orphans on a perilous journey to safety in Sian. Her life story was the basis of the 1959 film 'The Inn of the Sixth Happiness', in which Gladys, nicknamed the 'London Sparrow' because of her tiny stature, was played by the statuesque Ingrid Bergman.



*Our National responsibility for the Opium trade* by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade  
Courtesy of John Rylands Research Institute Library & Archives

While some British missionaries saw 'Opium' as an opportunity to spread Christianity in China, most missionaries were outraged by the harm that the drug was doing to the people in China. Hudson Taylor, founder of British China Inland Mission, set up the Anti-Opium League with colleagues in every mission station in China. Enforced by the Chartist movement; the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade in Britain; and the International Opium Commission meeting in Shanghai in 1909. Britain finally ended the opium trade between India and China in 1913.

## About the Curator



Photography by Antonio Garcia

邱靜雯 Iris Ching Man YAU, was born and raised in Hong Kong. Yau is an educator and curator. Yau was in London as an overseas student studying for her Fashion degree when Britain returned Hong Kong to China in 1997. Prior to teaching in higher education, Iris was in global Fashion Buying and Sourcing for various international fashion companies in London.

Yau holds a Master's degree of Academic Practice in Art, Design and Communication. She has written and curated exhibitions including an autoethnography inspired exhibition *Iris's Silk Route* toured at all colleges at University of the Arts London; *Opium, Silk and the Missionaries in China* at the Brunei Gallery, SOAS University of London.

Iris Yau is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, Commerce and Manufactures, and a Fellow of the Higher Education Academy (Advanced UK), a member of the board of Trustees of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding (SACU).



Passports: British Colonial Hong Kong (Overseas) 1994; People's of Republic China Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region) 2001; British (European Union) 2007

# 声名狼藉：鸦片、丝绸、茶叶和传教使命

策展人及文案: 邱静雯 Iris Yau FRSA FHEA

## 前言

《声名狼藉:鸦片、丝绸、茶叶和传教使命》讲述了中英两国十九世纪一段重要但 被遗忘的历史。本展览通过这一时期关于鸦片、丝绸、茶叶以及传教士在中国的工作等各种展品来探索和展示鸦片战争这段历史。

鸦片和十九世纪崛起中的曼彻斯特有着重要的关系。当时一些资本家针对中国政府 对贸易的封锁而向议会请愿，直接导致了第一次鸦片战争，与此同时，其他的包括 传教士在内的一批人是反对鸦片贸易的。

本展览关注的是这一声名狼藉的、殖民地的毒品交易，以及为何鸦片交易在大英帝 国的扩张过程中的重要性。展览包括以下几个部分：

- 罂粟花
- “中国战争的始作俑者”？
- 丝绸和纽扣
- 茶叶和 **Fortune** 先生
- 传教士在中国

本展览离不开 **Portico Library**、**Bolton Library & Museum Services**、**The Silk Museum Macclesfield** 以及 **The Granada Foundation** 的支持和合作。

## 罂粟



罂粟(帶有汁液提取后的划痕的干罂粟)

拍摄者: **Erin Messenger**

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罂粟是一种花卉植物，是罂粟科七十种花卉中的一种。罂粟具有强烈的灰绿色外观，其茎和叶分布稀疏、毛质粗糙。鸦片、吗啡、可待因和海洛因都是从未成熟的罂粟种夹的乳状乳胶中提取的。鸦片医用在世界各地得到发展，**Michael Ward** 医生 (**Portico Library** 的奠基人之一) 也特别关注鸦片的医用功效。



罂粟的栽培和鸦片的生产，印度，十九世纪早期，照片由 **Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Library & Archives** 提供

中国从七世纪的唐朝就开始使用鸦片的医药功能。尽管鸦片是阿拉伯商人首先带到中国的，但将鸦片作为一种奢侈品经中国南部海域引入中国的却是十六世纪的葡萄牙商人。由于价格相对昂贵，因此鸦片在当时只影响了那些将鸦片消费视为上层社会的一种生活方式的富人阶层。作为一种中草药，直到十七世纪的明代，鸦片在中国作为中草药的交易一直是合法的。



鸦片烟斗保存于 **Bolton Library & Museum Services**. 照片由 **Dr Debbie Challis** 提供

1792 年，**George Macartney** 和 **Geroge Staunton** 的中国外交之旅，他们和中国清政府的关于中英贸易的谈判结果并不尽如人意。尽管如此，从中国带回来的信息和对中国老百姓日常生活的观察来看，在如此广大的国家让民众抽鸦片将会极大地、富有成效地刺激大英帝国的繁荣昌盛。

在“中国风”流行的鼎盛时期，中国的商品如丝绸、茶叶和陶瓷等让英国商人们大获利润。但问题在于，中国并没有购买任何英国的产品作为回报。那时英国处于金本位时期，不得不从欧洲大陆进口银子。随着银价的不断上涨，英国商人认为必须做出改变，让中国开放贸易。



清制银元

进口到中国的鸦片数量，1729 年到 1767 年，已从每年两百箱增加到大约一千箱左右；1820 至 1830 年，每年进口到中国的鸦片数量更是达到一万箱左右。每箱鸦片的重量大约在 140 磅左右(约 63.5 公斤)。到 1838 年，每年进口到中国的鸦片数量已增加到四万箱上下，销售给中国的鸦片等值于全部的英国茶叶贸易。

十八世纪末，被授予制造和销售鸦片垄断权的英国东印度公司扩大了印度孟加拉地区的鸦片种植。英国东印度公司有一批私人商人将鸦片运到中国并交给中国走者。



石版画《印度巴特那鸦片工厂的一间繁忙的干燥室》约 1850，图片收藏于 Wellcome Collection



## “中国战争的始作俑者”？



Tussaud 女士及儿子们的收藏品，1853。 由 Westminster City Archives 提供

十八世纪初到十九世纪中期的中国，清政府颁布法令将鸦片定为非法。不过，由于 远离北京，该政令收效甚微，无法停止南方各省的鸦片走私。传教士是鸦片走私的 目击者，因为他们都不得不乘坐鸦片运输的船只抵达中国。通过腐败的当地人的帮助，英国仍继续走私鸦片到中国。

抽烟草鸦片混合的鸦片烟开始于十九世纪的清代，由当地人及由大英帝国和美国人拥有的供货商提供，这种高度上瘾的毒品在中国社会经济的各个层面变得人手可得。到 **1839** 年，大约一千万的中国人，无论富裕或是贫穷，都染上了鸦片毒瘾，毒品主要从英国非法进口。

道光皇帝任命林则徐为钦差大臣率领广东海军镇压鸦片贸易。林则徐和中国士兵关闭了在广东的鸦片工厂，当时的广东是唯一一个允许外国人居住和贸易的城市。驻中英国贸易大臣 **Charles Elliot** 在林则徐禁令到期后的三天到达中国，他将一千多吨非法鸦片交给林则徐，所有缴获的估算总价值在两百万英镑的鸦片销毁于 **1839** 年，这就是众所周知的“虎门销烟”事件。



**1839** 年“虎门销烟”模型 香港历史博物馆

1839 年 8 月，林则徐缴获和销毁鸦片的消息传到英国，很多英国居民都同情中国人并希望停止鸦片的销售，而其他一些人则主张“自由贸易”，并要求英国政府赔偿鸦片的损失。以其咄咄逼人的“炮舰外交”而出名的英国外交大臣 **Henry Palmerston** 坚信那些被销毁的鸦片应视为财产而不是违禁品。驻香港的英国商人 **William Jardine** 说服 **Palmerston** 对中国发动战争，他提供了详尽的战争计划，包括详细的战略地图、战争策略，甚至包括战争所需的军队及战舰数量。“与中国的战争”可以解决鸦片贸易商的债务。



1839-1842第一次鸦片战争冲突概览, Wikimedia2014

1840 年 4 月，经过在伦敦的英国议会的三天辩论，271 位议员赞成对中国发动，262 位议员反对战争，仅仅九票之差，英国发动了“对中国的战争”。那些英国的工业家们(其中 39 位来自曼彻斯特)积极支持政府的战争行为，同时工人阶层(宪章运动中工人阶层并未投票)却持反对态度。英国炮舰外交政策对中国发动的战争就类似于在英国因为英国政府反对工人阶层而引发的暴力冲突一样。

同年六月，英国东方远征军带着 **16 艘军舰、4 条武装蒸汽船和 5 门重型加农炮**抵达香港，并向北进攻。中国数量有限的大炮无法抵御英国皇家海军对长江沿岸防御港口的轰炸。舟山、黄埔、厦门和宁波相继沦陷后，英国炮舰随后则准备攻击南京。

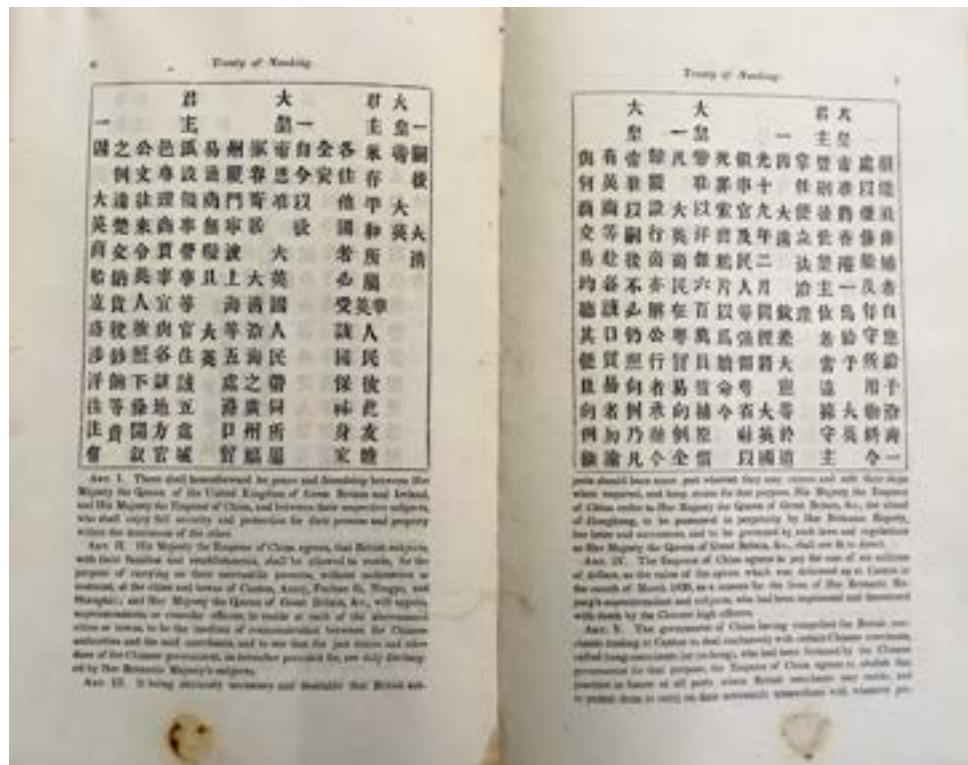
**1842 年**，中国清政府被迫签署《南京条约》(又称《江宁条约》)，条约包括了赔款及英国对中国的治外法权等十三款，开放五大通商口岸:广州、厦门、福州、上海和宁波，正式割让香港岛为英国殖民地，同时支付两千一百万银元给大英帝国。



印刷版《签订南京条约》，约 **1846 年**，图片来自大英博物馆

**1842 年 8 月 29 日**，英国代表 **Henry Pottinger** 和清庭代表耆英、伊里布、牛鉴在英军旗舰 **Cornwallis** 号上签署了《南京条约》。该条约于 **10 月 27 日**由道光皇帝批准、于**12 月 28 日**由维多利亚女王批准，**1843 年 6 月 26 日**在香港交换了批准书。





“自今以后大皇帝恩准大英帝国人民带同所属家眷寄居大清沿海之广州、福州、厦门、宁波、上海等，五处港口，贸易通商无碍。”南京条约 第二款，1842；“今大皇帝准将香港一岛给于大英君主”南京条约第三款，1842. 由 Foyle Special Collections, King's College London 提供

1840 年 2 月，英国外交大臣 Palmerston 勋爵指示 Charles Elliot 和 George Elliot 至少让中国割让一岛以便在中国沿海贸易。1841 年 1 月初，英国皇家海军占领了虎门附近的一些要塞，并要求拥有中国“外海的一个地方，一个英国可以悬挂自己的国旗且自行管理的地方”。清钦差大臣琦善提出将当时属于清政府宝安县的香港岛或者九龙半岛给英国作为暂居地，这个第一次鸦片战争的暂定性条约《穿鼻草约》成为后来《南京条约》中“割让香港”的一个主要条件。英国正式占领香港开始于 1841 年 1 月 26 日，英国国旗在香港岛的西北海岸升起，并伴以在英战舰上鸣放礼炮。

“1841 年，香港：从中国获得的鸦片战争的果实”

引自 The National Archives (United Kingdom), Foreign Office Record, Imperial acquisitions, 1915

**“1860，九龙，取自中国和强占”**

**“1898，九龙本土(新界):英国强迫中国租借此地”**

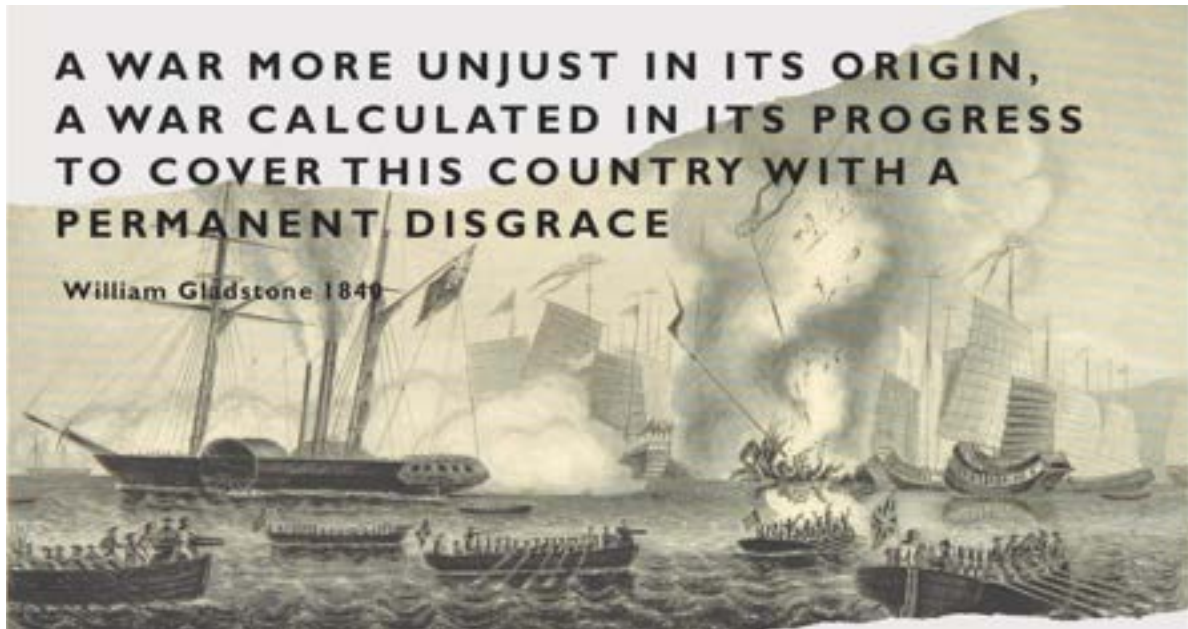
引自 The National Archives (United Kingdom), Foreign Office Record, Imperial acquisitions, 1915



《复仇女神号战舰 1840 至 1843 年的航行及服务, 在中国的海军及军队联合行动 》此书由 Portico Library 提供

1843 至 1997 年，香港正式成为英国的殖民地，除了 1941 至 1945 年被日本短暂占领 时期之外。大英帝国殖民地在 1860 年进一步扩展到九龙半岛，这是第二次鸦片战争中签订的《天津条约》的主要条款之一。通过 1898 年的《北京公约》，英国更进一步取得了新界免租金的九十九年租借期。

“西方人”帝国主义的贪婪，在中国直接导致了第二次鸦片战争(1856-1860 年)。十九世纪六十年代，中国与英国、法国、美国及俄罗斯帝国签订了《天津条约》和《北京公约》。从此开始了十九至二十世纪初期的“不平等条约”的世纪，外国列强强迫羸弱的清政府割让土地、支付赔款、开放通商口岸和保证外国居民的域外特权等等。



我们，开明和文明的基督徒，正以背离正义与宗教的方式追求着我们的目标.....这是一场始于不正义的战争，这是一场蓄谋已久但让国家永远蒙羞的战争，我从不知晓和从未听说过有这样的战争。现在，在勋爵 (*Macaulay*) 的支持下，英国国旗已变成了一面保护这臭名昭著的走私贸易的海盗旗帜。 *William Gladstone, 1840*

*Nemesis and other British gunboats engaging Chinese war junks in the Second Battle of Chuenpi in Anson's Bay 1841* 图片来自大英图书馆

图片艺术制作者:邱静雯 Iris Yau 2021



## 丝绸和纽扣

由桑蚕纺线而成的光亮柔软的丝绸，早在新石器时期的中国(公元前 5000 年至公元前 3000 年)已被开发使用。丝绸的蛋白质纤维主要由蚕丝蛋白组成，由特定昆虫的幼虫结茧而成。广为人知的丝绸是从被圈养的吃桑树叶的桑蚕幼虫(即蚕属家蚕)所结的蚕茧得来的(也是我们所说的养蚕业)。



桑蚕的生命周期，由 Silk Museum, Macclesfield 提供

在汉代(公元前二世纪)丝绸之路开启之前，丝绸产品一直只有中国才有，而且中国在其后的一千年左右几乎垄断了所有的丝绸产品。在中国，丝绸不仅仅局限于服装制作，也被用于写作、绘画和制作乐器(比如古琴的琴弦——中国的七弦古筝)。作为服饰，丝绸的颜色代表了社会地位的重要性，比如中国唐代(公元六世纪)就是这样，丝绸服饰的颜色变成了一种社会阶层的重要标志。

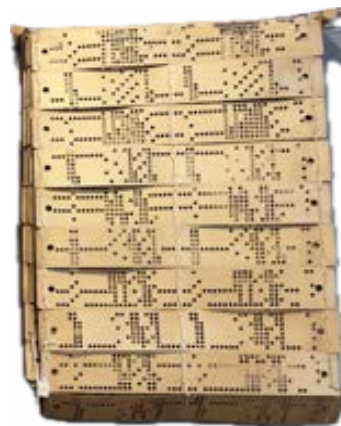
丝绸是东西方贸易中最有价值的材料，这条贸易路线就是后人熟知的“丝绸之路”。丝绸生产技艺在十二世纪时传到法国、西班牙和意大利。丝绸生产是十六世纪由 Flemish 难民介绍到英国的，并由法国移民于十七世纪后期在伦敦 Spitalfields 地区得到了飞速的发展。

**Macclesfield** 的丝绸业开始于纽扣生产，因为这个城市有大量的冬青树，为切割制作纽扣提供了理想的硬木。从伦敦来的商人会从 **Spitalfields** 的织工那里带来丝绸来交换 绸面纽扣。十八世纪中叶，当金属纽扣逐步流行起来后，绸面纽扣业也逐步转化为丝绸制造工厂。



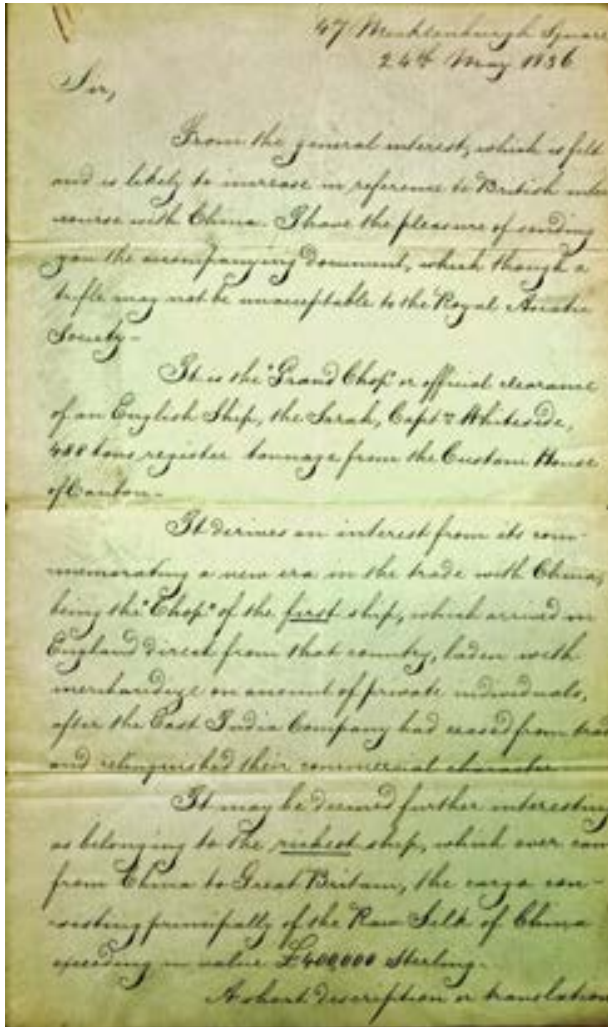
绸面纽扣，由 Silk Museum, Macclesfield 提供，拍摄者: Bryony Renshaw

**Macclesfield** 在英国的工业革命期间成为丝绸工业中心，尽管丝绸已是细纱，不过很多技术创新改进了纺纱的速度和欧洲的编织机械化。提花织布机将曼彻斯特两大重要传统工业连接在一起: 纺织行业和计算机行业。



提花花型打孔卡，保存于 Silk Museum, Macclesfield

1804 年来自法国里昂的 **Joseph Marie Jacquard** 发明了提花机，提花机因此而命名为 the **Jacquard mechanism**。提花机因为可以将编织花型编码后在打孔卡上自动打卡而著名。在 **Macclesfield** 的 **The Silk Museum** 有欧洲最大的丝绸手摇纺织机收藏并且还坐落在原来的厂址 **Paradise Mill** 上。



我的满载丝绸产品和生丝的货船从中国返回，这是自东印度公司放弃贸易航线垄断权后的第一艘抵达伦敦的货船。我，负责东部地区商品和货物的商，**Sarah** 公司的联名拥有人，现在向皇家亚洲协会呈上这份由广东海关签署盖章的文件，以纪念这次首航及首笔大生意(销售额达到四十万英镑)。

为了进一步说明，我同时附上了一份分析描述。

你的最忠实的奴仆 **Thomas Weeding**

(皇家亚洲协会会员)

1836年5月24日

此件保存于 **Royal Asiatic Society**

根据英国商人 **Thomas Weeding**，他同时也是皇家亚洲协会秘书长，于十九世纪初期的记载，1836 年大批的(由广东海关)“盖章的”价值四十万英镑的丝绸产品从中国(广东)运抵伦敦。受益于十九世纪中期的“自由贸易”条约，通过新的丝绸之路(港口)香港，英国商人拓展了与中国及其他东亚国家的贸易。商人 **William Henry Bennett** (他的公司 **Bennett Silks**)是第一批以曼彻斯特为基地，在二十世纪早期与中国的丝绸纺织业建立了贸易关系的商人之一。

## 茶叶和 Fortune 先生



《参观中国和印度的茶区》作者: **Robert Fortune**, 本书藏于 **Portico Library** 拍摄者: **Apapat Jai-in Glynn**



关于茶叶的故事始于中国。据民间传说，饮茶是偶然间被“三皇五帝”之神农发现的，那是大约公元前 2727 年的事情。神农靠在一棵树旁休息，他的助手正在烧开水时，旁边树上的一些树叶掉落在水壶中。神农喝水时，发现这个水又香甜又新鲜。世界上第一本可知的关于茶的种植、生产及饮用的专著《茶经》是公元 760 到公元762 年之间由中国人陆羽写就的。

十七世纪初期，一艘荷兰东印度公司的船从中国带回了第一批绿茶茶叶。法国人 1636 年才知道茶叶的存在。当十七世纪中叶茶叶刚刚出现在英国时，茶叶非常贵，只有皇家和贵族家庭才买得起。作为一种从东亚引进的新型奢侈品，如何沏茶和喝茶都是照中国的茶艺进行的。



中国通草画《茶叶种植和茶叶采摘》约十八至十九世纪，宗芳博士私人藏品

1848 年，英国东印度公司派 **Robert Fortune** 到中国做商业间谍。**Fortune** 的任务就是 代表英国东印度公司去盗取中国茶叶植物(即茶树)的籽苗以及茶叶从栽培到制作的秘密，并将其从中国带到印度。**Fortune** 把自己打扮成一个当地的商人，他用了一个中文名字，并把发型改成了满族长辫(前额部分剃平，头发从头顶中央长出来，而且多是编辫子的)，学着用筷子吃饭，说普通话，也穿满服(长袍、短褂和穿在长袍下的长裤)以混杂在当地人之中。



茶树 收藏于 Manchester Museum, University of Manchester. 拍摄者: Rachel Webster 博士



## 传教士在中国



《中国:现状和前景》 作者:W.H. Medhurst 收藏于 Portico Library

第二次鸦片战争以后，英国商人和传教士得以在中国的任何地方做生意或居住，一个国际贸易和文化交流的历史性时代到来了。1860 年，大约有五十位传教士，到 1900 年，传教士人数增加到 2500 人，其中 1400 位传教士是英国人，是伦敦传道会 和 国内地传教会的代表。



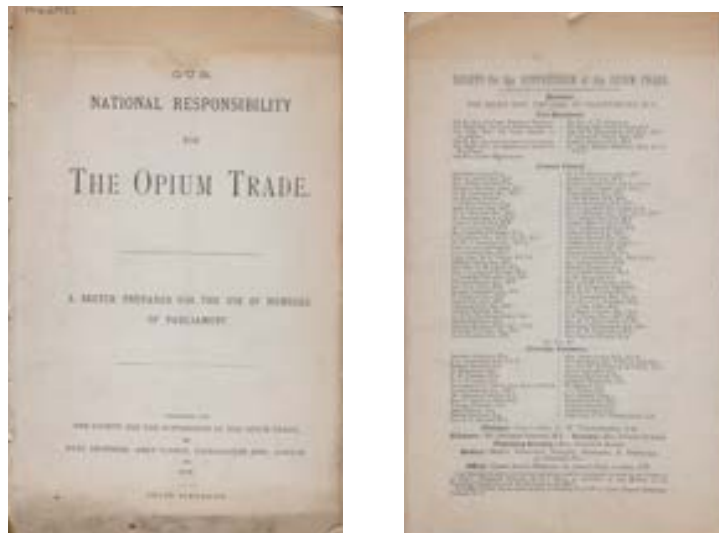
传教士玻璃幻灯片, 藏于 Portico Library

随着传教士活动在中国的不断扩展，维多利亚女王时代的女性得到了更多的参加传教活动的机会。英国传教士在中国建立了不少学校和教堂。在英国众多的杰出女性中，像妇女参政权论者一样，女传教士如 **Beatrice Gaff**, **Edgar Dewstoe**, **Ethel Margaret Philips**, 和 **Gladys Aylward** 等等，都对中英传教事业做出了很大的贡献。



**Gladys Aylward** 艾伟德 和孩子们在一起，阳城，山西省，1936 年 5 月  
照片保存于 SOAS Special Collections

**Gladys Aylward** 艾伟德 在决定做传教士的时候还是一名女仆。认为她缺乏足够的教育，艾曾被中国内地传教会拒绝，**1931** 年她作为独立传教士到了中国。她几乎没什么钱，想方设法地通过西伯利亚大铁路，一路历尽艰辛来到中国西北的山西省。在山西省阳城期间，她曾被委任为当地的裹足巡视员，负责当地女性孩童去除裹脚布事宜。艾伟德于 **1936** 年成为中国公民。在中国内战和抗日战争期间，**1940** 年她带领大批孤儿经过艰险的旅程成功地迁移到西安，这让她获得极佳的国际名声。根据她的故事拍摄了电影《六福客栈》，艾因为身材矮小，外号“伦敦麻雀”，在电影中由身材优雅的女演员 **Ingrid Bergman** 扮演。



《我们对鸦片贸易的国家责任》 作者:抑制鸦片贸易协会, 由 **John Rylands Research Institute Library & Archives** 提供

虽然一些英国传教士将“鸦片”视作在中国传播基督教精神的一个机会，但是大多数传教士对鸦片给中国人民造成的伤害感到愤怒。英国中国内地传教会的创始人**Hudson Taylor** 和同事们一起在中国的每一个宣教点建立了反鸦片联盟。在宪章运动、英国抑制鸦片贸易协会以及国际鸦片委员会 **1909** 年上海会议等各方力量的合力支持下，英国终于在 **1913** 年结束了印度和中国之间的鸦片贸易。

## 关于策展人



照片由 Antonio Garcia 拍摄

邱静雯 Iris Ching Man YAU, 在香港出生和长大。邱是一位教育者和策展人。邱于 1997 年香港回归中国大陆时作为留学生到伦敦攻读时装学位。在做高等教育教学工作前，邱任职于伦敦的多家国际时尚公司担任全球时装策划和采购。

邱拥有美术设计及传播学硕士学位，曾策展多个展览，包括受自传启发的展览——“邱之丝路”，并在伦敦艺术大学的各个学院巡回展出；“鸦片、丝绸和在中国的传教士”，在伦敦大学亚非学院的文莱美术馆展出。

邱静雯是英国皇家艺术工艺协会会员、英国高等教育学院会员、英中了解协会理事会成员。



护照：英国殖民地香港（海外）1994 年；中华人民共和国香港（特别行政区）2001 年；英国（欧盟）2007

## Artefacts:

1. Illustration *Papaver Somniferum*, Painting by Mrs T.C. Pears, 1955, Courtesy of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Library, Arts & Archives [H.718/1951]
2. 'Treaty of Nanking' with Signatures : British representative Henry Pottinger and Qing representative Qiying. 1842. Copy reproduced. Courtesy of the National Archives [FO93/23/1B]
3. 'Signing the Treaty of Nanking' Print, circa 1846. Copy reproduced, Courtesy of British Museum [2010,7081.7454]
4. Description of Opium in Chinese language, English and French. Copy reproduced. Courtesy of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Library, Arts & Archives [Reference Book CRC World Medicinal and Poisonous Plants]
5. *Papaver somniferum* (Opium Poppy) Seed Heads and silk flowers, Private Collection
6. Photograph of Opium latex, Private Collection
7. Replica of China Qing Dynasty Finger jewellery accessories. On loan from Manchester Chinese Centre
8. Image of Opium Smokers in Qing High Society, miniature figures carved in pai cha wood, L12 x W12 x D6cm, NingPo China, 1879. Courtesy of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew [Economic Botany Collection 41297]
9. Lacquer box with Mother-of-pearl inlaid. Date not Known. Made in China. Silk cocoons in Gold. Private Collection
10. Opium pipes. China. circa late 19th Century. On loan from Bolton Library and Museum Services [BOLMG:1968.205.1.BY]
11. Tobacco-Opium smoker. China. Circa late 19th Century. On loan from Bolton Library and Museum Services [BOLMG:1968.205.2.BY]
12. Copper Bowl Spoon for Opium. China. Circa late 19th Century. On loan from Bolton Library and Museum Services [BOLMG:1968.205.4.BY]
13. Opium lamp/Opium Burner. China. Circa late 19th Century. On loan from Bolton Library and Museum Services [BOLMG:1968.205.3.BY]
14. Bamboo Opium Pipe. China. Circa 19th Century. [BOLMG:1906.169.1. ] **On display at the Bolton Art Gallery and Museum**
15. *Life in China*, Rev C. William Milne, Courtesy of the Portico Library [Mn27]
16. *An narrative of an exploratory visit to each of the consular cities of China, and to the Islands of Hong Kong and Chusan, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, in the years 1844, 1845, 1846.* Rev. George Smith. Courtesy of the Portico Library [Mv4]
17. *Social Life of the Chinese* by Justus Dolittle. 1866. Courtesy of the Portico Library [Mv4]
18. *The Social Life of Opium in China.* Zhang Yangwen. 2005. Cambridge University Press
19. Dried *Papaver somniferum* (Opium Poppy Seed Heads with Scratches), Image courtesy of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew [Economic Botany Collection 71993\_5 ]

20. Opium Production Tool (To collect juice from papaver somniferum seed heads).  
Image courtesy of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew [Economic Botany Collection ]
21. Poppy petals. Image courtesy of Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester  
[EM7286]
22. *Stages of Cultivation of Papaver somniferum, and the production of opium, India.*  
Early 19th Century. Courtesy of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Library & Archives
  - ❖ *Irrigating the field, opium production Irrigating the fields before making small squares for sowing the seed*
  - ❖ *Workers sowing and preparing Papaver somniferum (opium poppy) plants in order to produce opium*
  - ❖ *Watering the plants*
  - ❖ *Gathering the petals of the flowers for making into cakes.*
  - ❖ *Puncturing the poppy pods with the "Nuhumee" or lancet*
  - ❖ *Workers in a field gathering opium from the plant's capsules.*
  - ❖ *Two women making cakes from the plant's petals and heating them over a fire.*
  - ❖ *Transportation of the opium in order for it to be weighed.*
23. Replica of Qing Dynasty Silver Ingot, Date not known, Private Collection
24. *The Truth About Opium-Smoking. 1882.* Political Pamphlets. Images reproduced.  
Courtesy of Manchester Libraries, Information, Archives [G127.Pamphlets/33/30]
25. Lithograph *A busy drying room in the opium factory at Patna, India* by W.S.Sherwill, London, c.1850, Courtesy of Wellcome Library [25044i]
26. *The British Factory at Canton.* Lithography by T Picken, 1848. Image reproduced under a Licence issued by National Army Museum, London [1971-02-33-487-10]
27. *Commissioner Lin, The Author of the Chinese War!* "The Destroyer of £2,500,000 of British Property, and his Small Footed Wife, the only Figures of the Kind ever Exhibition in this Country", 1853. Copy reproduced, Courtesy of Westminster City Archives [Madame Tussaud & Sons Collections, Ashbridge 760 ACC 1162a]
28. Dried papaver seed heads, Private Collection
29. A model of *Destruction of opium at Humen 1839* as displayed at Hong Kong Museum of History. Image credit Gary Todd, Professor of History, Sias University, China, 2018
30. 'WAR WITH CHINA' - Adjourned Debate, 1840, Courtesy of UK Parliament Archives [Hansard HC Deb 08 April 1840 vol 53 cc844-950]
31. *Nemesis and other British gunboats engaging Chinese war junks in the Second Battle of Chuenpi in Anson's Bay 7 January 1841*, by Thomas Allom, 1858, copy reproduced, Courtesy of British Library [BLL01003983034]
32. *First Opium War 1839-1842 Conflict Overview.* Courtesy of Wikimedia Contributor Philg88, 2014
33. Silk cocoons in Red and White, Private Collection
34. 'The Second Opium War', *A Survey of Tianjin over the Past Hundred Years in China*, Tianjin Museum, Courtesy of Manchester Chinese Centre



35. 'Treaty of Nanking' signed August 29th, 1842. In the Chinese and English language Printed at the office of the Chinese Repository, Macao. 1844. Courtesy of King's College London, Foyle Special Collections [Foreign Office Historical Collection DS757.4 CHI]
- "British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint at the Cities and Towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochoafoo, Ning po and Shanghai", Treaty of Nanking Article II
  - "Possession of the island of Hong Kong", Treaty of Nanking Article III
  - "The total sum of 21 million silver dollars was to paid in instalments over three years to Britain and the Qing government would be charged an annual interest rate of 5 percent for the money that was not paid in a timely manner", 1842, Treaty of Nanking Article VII
36. 21 pieces of Qing style Silver Ingot miniature, Date not known, Private Collection
37. *Two Years in China. Narrative of the Chinese expedition, from its formation in April, 1840, to the Treaty of peace in August.* 1843. Courtesy of the Portico Library[Sb1]
38. *Narrative of the voyages and services of The Nemesis from 1840-1843.* W.H. Hall and W. D. Bernard. Courtesy of the Portico Library[Mc20].
39. *View of Canton c.1800 China* Watercolour and gouache on paper, artist unknown, circa 18th Century, copy reproduced, Courtesy of MIT Visualizing Cultures [E79708]
40. *My ship sailed from China with a cargo of silk* 1836, Thomas Weeding handwritten letter, China. Reproduced courtesy of Royal Asiatic Society [GB891 RAS COLL 3/2/2/8]
41. *Opera Coat* silk with traditional embroidery and lined with rabbit fur. " It was worn by Ruby Matheson, the wife of Neil who was the head representative of the British East India Company in Shanghai." China. Circa late 19th Century. Image of the Opera Coat courtesy of the Silk Museum, Macclesfield. **Original garment on display at the Silk Museum in Macclesfield.**
42. *Life Cycle of Silkworm.* England. On loan from the Silk Museum Macclesfield.
43. *Silk Covered Buttons.* England. On loan from the Silk Museum Macclesfield
44. *Silk Collar.* Collar and front placket made of silk with embroidery. China. Circa 19th Century. On loan from the Silk Museum Macclesfield
45. *Jacquard Pattern Punched Card.* On loan from the Silk Museum Macclesfield
46. Silkworms and cocoons, circa late 20th Century, Private Collection
47. Cherry Blossom printed on silk Satin, Date not Known, Private Collection
48. *Crepe de Chine* in the colour of the Olympic rings. Courtesy of Bennett Silks
49. Opium-tobacco smokers with Chinese character long-life decoration. Image courtesy of Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester [0.9343/9]
50. Opium-tobacco smokers with an abstract Chinese symbol for long-life. Image courtesy of Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester [ 02762]

51. Opium Steelyard Scales. Image courtesy of Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester [0.9323/511]
52. Papaver somniferum leaves. Image courtesy of Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester [EM617576]
53. Ivory and wooden opium pipe with engraved drawing. Image courtesy of Manchester Museum, The University of Manchester [0.9151/1021]
54. *Map of the Empire of China, MACARTNEY'S EMBASSY TO CHINA 1898* by Geroge Staunton. Courtesy of the Portico Library [Mr 3-1]
55. *Journal of the Voyages and Travels by the Rev. Daniel Tyerman and Geroge Bennet. Volume 2.* James Montgomery. Courtesy of the Portico Library [Mb21 1-2]
56. *Pottery and Porcelain*. 1850. Joseph Marryat. Courtesy of the Portico Library Ne[ 11]
57. *A residence among the Chinese*. Robert Fortune. Courtesy of the Portico Library [Mx 18A]
58. "Tea Tree", "The Sage of Tea (Lu Yu)", "Tea Classics", "Tea Utensil", "Tea Party (Hui Mountain Tea Party)" Special stamps issued by the former Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, China, 1997. "Yixing Purple Clay Pottery" stamps, issued by CHINA POST, 1994. On loan from Dr Fang Zong
59. 'Tea Planting' & 'Tea Picking' Pith paintings. Circa 18th - 19th Century, Guangzhou, China. On loan from Dr Fang Zong
60. Chinese export *famille rose (fencai)* porcelain tea bowl and saucer with floral decorations. 18th Century. On loan from Dr Fang Zong
61. Image of 'A page of Lu Yu's Ch'a Ching', 'Playing Guqin (Chinese Zither) and Tasting Tea'. *Experiencing Chinese Tea Culture* by Chinese Tea Culture International Exchange Association. 2011. China Intercontinental Press. Courtesy of Cypress Books & Guanghua Bookshop
62. Tea Leaves. Tea Coffee Cup & Saucer, circa early 20th Century. China. Private Collection
63. *China: its state and prospect*, Medhurst W.H. Baxter G. Courtesy of the Portico Library [Mr 15]
64. *An Account of the Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea In China*, Samuel Ball, Es., 1848, Courtesy of the Portico Library [Kk 5]
65. *Visit to the Tea Districts of China and India*, Robert Fortune. Courtesy of the Portico Library [Mq 15]
66. Lantern slides: missionaries activities in China. Courtesy of the Portico Library
67. *Our National responsibility for the Opium trade*, Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, British Political Pamphlet. Provided by John Rylands Research Institute [R142985]
68. Black & White Photography of Gladys Aylward with Children, Yangchen, Shans Province, May 1936. Photography reproduced. Courtesy of SOAS Special Collections [MS291571]
69. Image of 'Pair of silk shoes for the bound feet of a young woman L21.5 x W7.5 x D5cm'. Courtesy of SOAS Special Collections [Gladys Aylward MS291571/08/06]
70. Image of 'Scissors (with embroidered holder), as used by Gladys Aylward to remove foot bindings'. Courtesy of SOAS Special Collections [MS 291571/08/07]

71. Image of 'Letter from Gladys Aylward discussing the war, threat of advancing Japanese and the adopted children, Sept 1939'. Reproduced. Courtesy of SOAS Special Collections [MS291571/01/01/05]
72. *The Last Year in China, to the Peace of Nanking*, A Field Officer. 1843. Courtesy of the Portico Library [Sa 4]
73. *The Medical Missionary in China: a narrative of 20 year's experience*, William Lockhart. Courtesy of the Portico Library [My15]
74. Oil Lamp for Opium Smoking. Crafted of brass and *famille rose (fencai)* porcelain. circa 1910, made in Hong Kong. On loan from Dr. Fang Zong.
75. Family photo, 1970s, Hong Kong, Private Collection
76. Letter *Iris Yau as Overseas student, tuition fees £5,950*, London College of Fashion, London Institute (former University of the Arts London), 1995. Private Collection
77. Passports: British Colonial Hong Kong (Overseas) 1994; People's of Republic China Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region) 2001; British (European Union) 2007, Private Collection
78. Image of 'Map of Colony of Hong Kong', *Narrative of the voyages and services of The Nemesis*. W. H. Hall, W. D. Bernard. Courtesy of the Portico Library [My15]

#### **Descendants of the Dragon** (Special Display: Phrase I from 1 February to 6 March)

- ❖ Replica of 'The Last Emperor's Dragon Robe' made of imitation silk. Date not known. China. On loan from Manchester Chinese Centre
- ❖ Images of Dragon Dance Workshop. Courtesy of Manchester Chinese Centre
- ❖ Fortune Duck, Year of the Dragon. Courtesy of Eddie Hui, B-Duck

#### **International Women** (Special Display: Phrase II from 8 March to 16 April)

- ❖ 'Crossing the borders'. Courtesy of Wai Yin Society, and Manchester Art Gallery
- ❖ The Dragon Women: Replica of Empress Loong/Dragon Robe, made of imitation silk. Date Not Known, China. On loan from Manchester Chinese Centre. 'Priest with Eunuch's portrait - Eunuch holding Qing Empress Cixi's portrait'. Photography reproduced with the permission from SOAS Special Collections [CWM/LMS/China/Photographs]

#### **Dragon Boat Festival** (Special Display: Phrase III from 18 April to 8 June)

- ❖ Images of Tea-themed Chinese brush painting and calligraphy by Zhang Chuang, 2022. China. Courtesy of Dr Fang Zong
- ❖ Sticky Rice Dumplings. Courtesy of Manchester Chinese Centre
- ❖ Silk Tapestry and stamps feature the Dragon Boat Festival. Courtesy of Dr Fang Zong
- ❖ Images of Dragon Boat Festival in Salford. Courtesy of Xinhua Chinese Association, Manchester

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Prof. Yengwen Zhang (The University of Manchester)

Dr Fang Zong (Lee Kai Hung Chinese Culture Gallery, Manchester Museum, University of Manchester)

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