Order Number 8816340

America's China trade: A framework for linking the history profession with social studies curriculum. (Volumes I and II)

Bond, Elizabeth Bateman, Ed.D.

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1987

U·M·I
300 N. Zeeb Rd.
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

AMERICA'S CHINA TRADE: A FRAMEWORK FOR LINKING THE HISTORY PROFESSION WITH SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM

Volume I

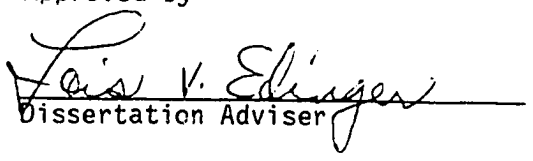
by

Elizabeth Bateman Bond

A Dissertation Submitted to
the Faculty of the Graduate School at
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro
in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Doctorate in Education

Greensboro
1987

Approved by



Dissertation Adviser

APPROVAL PAGE

This dissertation has been approved by the following committee of the Faculty of the Graduate School at The University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Dissertation Adviser Lois V. Edinger

Committee Members Jane T. Mitchell

James C. Cooley Jr.

Richard H. Weller

Burton F. Beers

September 12, 1987
Date of Acceptance by Committee

September 12 1987
Date of Final Oral Examination

BOND, ELIZABETH BATEMAN, Ed.D. America's China Trade: A Framework for Linking the History Profession with Social Studies Curriculum. (1987) Directed by Dr. Lois V. Edinger. 176 pp.

The United States' trade with China began in 1784 with a single ship's voyage from New York City. From this modest beginning, an on-going, special relationship with China has grown. The history of Sino-American relations is more than economics; it is a history of cross-cultural transfers, affecting both of the trading partners. The first sixty years of this relationship is presented in this dissertation. The products and profits of this trade are examined in the ways in which they changed the economic development of the young republic, as well as the face of the young republic through the importation of architectural motifs, horticultural transplants, and other items of popular culture. A foundation is laid for an understanding of the second half of the nineteenth century when the relationship expanded to include increased merchant contacts, missionaries, and the military.

A historical context for the trade with a rationale for its study and a conceptual framework for secondary school curriculum modules are developed. Key concepts, organizing ideas, and content samples are included. The paper concludes with a review of American China trade literature. The review is grounded on two outstanding twentieth-century bibliographies and is expanded to include post-1965 additions. This extensive bibliography covers three centuries of writings about this rich, varied relationship and reveals the many shifts in interest, e.g., diplomatic, social, economic, philosophical, artistic, and political.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank a few of the many people who gave her aid and comfort in this effort. First to the committee which guided this intellectual exercise with unerring direction and unfailing good humor; Drs. Lois Edinger, Burt Beers, Jim Cooley, Jane Mitchell, and Richard Weller. No one ever assembled a more congenial, humane group--mentors all.

Secondly, to an unofficial committee: Dr. George Antone, the chairman of Appalachian State University's history department, whose cooperation and concern made the three years' work possible; Dr. Mary M. Dunlap, whose reading and editing of manuscripts and lending of ear kept me in tune with reality; and Dr. Robert C. Bateman, whose investment in futures paid off.

As lastly to my tutor, friend, and husband John, who never failed to encourage and support.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

THE CONTEXT OF AMERICA'S CHINA TRADE

The birth of the American Republic and the beginning of the American China trade were concurrent events. The British evacuation of New York and Washington's resignation as commander-in-chief were recent occurrences when the Empress of China left New York's harbor on Washington's birthday, 1784, bound for Canton (Dennett, 7). But the entrance of these new United States into the China trade was not a coincidence. Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution along with several New York and Philadelphia investors, saw this trade as one way to alleviate the terrible financial straits of the young nation and to recoup some of their own personal losses suffered as a result of the revolution (Christman, 44). John Jay in Paris was informed of this "adventurous pursuit" by letter from Morris. It was hoped that this voyage would encourage others to follow (Christman, 18).

The first American ship to reach China was the Empress of China, a copper-bottomed, 360-ton converted privateer. Her new name (during the Revolution she had been called Angelica [Smith, 25]) reflected her future as a commercial vessel even though her guns were left in place for fear of pirates in the Malaccan Straits. Captain John Green, a 300-pound Philadelphian, was released to the Morris group from the Continental Navy. Robert Morris and his associates saw this ship and

her captain as a reasonable, if not hefty, gamble to redress the country's financial dilemma. Their hopes were not founded on pipe dreams and rumors of profit. Previously in December, 1783, the Harriet had set out for China only to have her cargo of ginseng exchanged for a nice profit off Cape Horn to a British ship (Goldstein, 27). Shipping, and ship building, both areas of proven American expertise, had suffered heavy losses due to the Revolution. But the enthusiasm of independence and the many idle ships and sailors provided a natural coupling. As de Tocqueville was to note, the Americans displayed a "heroic" way of doing business (China Trade, 4). The revitalization of the shipping industry, along with the conversion of privateers to legitimate business, began almost immediately after the British evacuation. Any financial forecaster would have seen going to China as a predictable, profitable development.

The entrance of the American republic into the West's long-established trade with China was, thus, not novel. We had long known of the products of Asia and had on several occasions tried to send one of our own ships to China via the illusive Northwest Passage (Goldstein, 23). These efforts were unsuccessful because of ignorance about geography and naivete in international politics. Undaunted by these prior failures, the newly-independent Americans, aware of the products and the profits of the China trade, were anxious to engage in an activity which had been on their minds for well over a generation.

Of these imported Chinese products, tea was the most important. The British East India Company's monopoly on the transport of all Chinese goods to Great Britain and her colonies had necessitated the importing of tea to America via London in English ships. Between 1750-74, Britain was shipping twenty tons yearly to Pennsylvania alone; this represents about 20% of the total tea to North America. All that tea was not just for Pennsylvania palates: Samuel Wharton, a Philadelphia merchant was selling tea to the Mohawk, Conojohare and Delaware Indians (Goldstein, 17). By the early 1770s, resentment over tea prices and added duties had reached a fever pitch and one needs only to remember the Boston Tea Party to see the real as well as symbolic importance of tea to the Revolution.

Along with tea came porcelain. Since the second quarter of the eighteenth century, the Chinese had been consciously imitating European designs and forms exclusively for export. This export ware made the journeys to the West with the chests of teas, providing a very important element in the trip--ballast! Porcelain for the Americans, before and after the Revolution, was a necessary luxury. Even in the humblest homes, "blue and white" ware was found. It was useful, clean, inexpensive, comparatively permanent, and reflective of a certain attitude of fascination and good taste. After the Revolution, porcelain mirrored the new republic's pride, witnessed in the appearance of porcelain sporting American eagles, the great seal of the United States, and symbols of the newly-created Order of the Cincinnati.

Second only to tea in export value were silk and nankeens (cotton). Silk, a product known and coveted since Roman times, was a prime export item, shipped by the bolt and finished products, such as underwear, gloves, window shades, and parasols. Despite several American attempts at sericulture, before and after the Revolution, all trials eventually failed; silk remained a prime item until the 1930s (Kolander, 6). Chinese cotton was imported in large quantities as finished cloth, thread, and embroidered goods (Nelson, 15). Although cotton continued to be imported into the twentieth century, it became one of the chief United States exports after 1840 (Dulles, 118).

These big three, tea, silk, and porcelain had an enormous economic impact on the colonies and would continue to be highly profitable commodities for those Americans involved in the import/export business up to mid-nineteenth century. There were other items in the trade: furniture, lacquerware, paintings, toys, fans, wallpaper, and such; but the top three items had the higher rate of return and touched more of the general populace outside the eastern ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport, Charleston, and Savannah.

Our entrance into East Asian waters must be seen as part of the greater European intrusion into Asia. Many historians, led by John King Fairbank, see this American beginning as an extension of a larger European thrust into the Pacific basin, not a uniquely American activity (Fairbank, 410-415). This expansionistic impulse was part of a larger economic, political, and philosophical movement which had

been going on since the European entrance into the New World in the late fifteenth century. Later nineteenth-century American writers would sense this continuum and link it philosophically to the tide of Christendom noted by earlier European historians: the light of the sun rising in the East pouring westward. Thomas Hart Benton and Christian apologists notwithstanding, the farthest West was Asia, not the source but the goal of the sun. This thrust westward would be continued by the European/Americans as the lands beyond the Alleghenies and the Mississippi were opened, while justifications were promulgated for the Louisiana Purchase, for wars with our southern neighbors, for the frantic expansion of Americans in California for the Gold Rush. Frederick Jackson Turner would see this expansionistic development as part of the American frontier spirit: energetic individualism, high-spirited inventiveness, and self-reliance (Van Doren, 1057). The quasi-religious concept of "manifest destiny" also fits into this nineteenth-century thrust westward, justifying the American presence in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines (China Trade, 16).

The westward expansion of the United States as a continuation of an historical European movement, the linkage of the American frontier with spreading the light of Christendom, the characteristics of frontier growth with later economic development, and the justifications for American imperialism are all outgrowths triggered by the early American China trade. The development of our China connections, the protection of our markets and stations, the call

heard by the early American Christian missionaries, the development of expertise in business and international finance are foreshadowed in our early China trade. But it must be reiterated that the British, French, and other Europeans were pursuing identical Asian policies, and consequently, the movement must have been witnessed by the Chinese as western phenomena, not British, not French, and certainly not American. That we see this activity as unique speaks only to our ethnocentricity. When the Americans first arrived in Canton, therefore, we were not seen as a unique group by the Chinese, but simply as more Westerners, albeit very ignorant ones.

Americans shared this disinclination to separate themselves from European traders unless it served American purposes, as it did when the British and Chinese were quarrelling, or the British and French were at war with one another. This differentiation could be risky but it was almost always lucrative as we used our "unique Americaness" to lift our neutral selves above the petty European wars or to remind the Chinese of the altruistic nature of our economic relationship. By closing their nascent empire's ports to the victorious republic after the revolution, the British forced us to find other trading outlets. New markets were found in the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Scandinavia, and China. American entrance into trade with China was based purely on economics; there was no initial impulse toward diplomatic relations, missionary outreach, or military intervention. Those avenues developed shortly, but they were not relative to the early China traders who focused on a mercantile relationship alone.

When we entered this system which the British dominated, we came into it as true innocents abroad. It appears that we knew little of the Chinese (George Washington "knew the Chinese to be droll") (Thomson, 7), nothing of the trading system, no direct knowledge of the route, and only hints about the possible commodities to be traded! That the Empress of China made the trip is miraculous. When it did arrive, the Chinese thought it was an outrigger announcing the arrival of a larger ship.

We entered a trade and a trading system set up by the Emperor K'ang-hsi in 1699 to control the western barbarians and to accommodate the Chinese. The Emperor's original plan allowed for access through several ports, but by 1757, foreign vessels were held at Whampoa, and western traders were restricted to the single port of Canton and its compound area on the Pearl River for a three-to-six month trading season (Christman, 53). It was at Canton that all traders dealt with the thirteen Chinese merchants specifically appointed by the Emperor for this purpose. There were no set tariffs, no access to artisans and factories, no semblance of free trade (Thomson, 32; China Trade, 12). In fact the western merchants were virtual prisoners in Canton. That this system bore no resemblance to any of the then contemporary European trading standards was immaterial; this was the system. If a merchant wanted to trade here, he played by the rules. The British East India Company, working out of bases in India, had early entered the trade and tolerated the system because of the huge profits. The plans and dreams they had for changing the system remained intact and

had been activated as witnessed in the increasing amounts of opium they were importing to China, and the use of Parsee "country" shipping. The United States sailed into a well-established trading system, disliked but understood, tolerated by all participants. We were not seen by the Chinese as "new kids on the block" but simply as more Westerners who wanted to trade for products which, according to the Ch'ien Lung Emperor, had become "absolute necessities." (Emperor Ch'ien Lung's decree to King George III as quoted by Schurmann and Schell, 109).

The trade with Canton as well as with other new trading partners dealt primarily in our exporting raw materials (lumber, cordage, and metals) and some manufactured products, such as textiles and rum. Soon after the War of 1812, cotton became the chief export item (Sterns, 452). Such trade continued an established American pattern of intercoastal, carrying trade, a pattern elaborated upon by the China traders. Rarely was the cargo which left New York, Boston, or Philadelphia the one which arrived in Canton. Items for trade with China were bought and sold all along the two major routes: the Atlantic, Cape Verde Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, India route, and the Caribbean, Cape Horn, Pacific islands. The Pacific route had solved a very big problem: what to trade with the Chinese. Ginseng appeared for a while to be the answer but this product, an imperial monopoly, did not prove to be a stable commodity (Smith, 33). Spanish silver dollars were always negotiable but their supply could not be guaranteed in a country already short of capital. The Pacific route

supplied furs from the Faulklands to Alaska, sandalwood from Hawaii, beche-de-mer and birds' nests from other South Pacific islands (Latourette, 43-45). Along with this Pacific trade, the Mediterranean shipper found opium from Turkey another lucrative commodity, though not as richly prized as the more potent Indian variety (Tamarin and Glubok, 169).

Most of the literature on American's China trade has dealt with these economic aspects of the trade, the early success stories, and the creation of America's first millionaires, Elias Haskett Derby, Thomas H. Perkins, and Stephen Girard. By 1790, twenty-eight American ships had been to Canton carrying one-seventh of the total of United States imports (Mudge, 36). The early, expansive Boston leadership which dominated the New England efforts, the innovative Philadelphia and Providence connections, and the rising New York entrepreneurs lead the reader along a fascinating path of early American economic history.

That the American China trade was a capital multiplier is without argument even though the Empress' return of about 25% was not earthshaking (Dennett, 7). The ship made the trip and returned with a profit; larger profits and larger ships would follow. Early fortunes in the trade were made prior to the War of 1812; following this war the China trade continued but rather than plowing the profits back into ships and cargoes much of the money was reinvested in domestic production, textile mills, and metal manufacture as in the case of the Browns of Providence. Shipping interests not specifically for Asian

trade but as a continuance of the increased coastal, and carrying trade with Europe, Scandinavia, the Mediterranean, and the Caribbean saw an increase (Dulles, 111). Second-generation China traders continued to make fortunes in the trade into the late 1820s and early 1830s but the third generation of investors were more interested in domestic investment, i.e., the railroad. Boston China traders were among the chief investors in the early development of the railroad as is well documented in the Johnson and Supple work, Boston Capitalists and Western Railroads: A Study in 19th Century Investment Process. The skills of the China trade, the familial bonds of trust over long distances, and the patience needed for long term investments were all China trade characteristics which held these men in good stead for this investment opportunity. Railroads, textile mills, tool and shoe factories were areas in which China trade money was put to work and thus multiplied capital. The importance of China trade money and expertise in early American economic, industrial development cannot be overlooked.

The trade was, however, more than economic, more than just an exchange of commodities. It was an exchange which would color our intellectual and cultural life for all time. This exchange would produce a dichotomy of perception and reality, one aspect of which would come to be known as the "myth of the China market." It must, however, be re-emphasized that the myth does not concern itself solely with economics. It is a myth begun centuries earlier, perhaps with the Roman imports of Chinese silk, a fascination with the Orient

extending through the Crusades and reaching a new height with Marco Polo's remembrances. The myth was renewed and enhanced by the European chinoiserie movement promoted by the Bourbons in seventeenth-century France, spilled over into Britain, and then, due to the American penchant for things European, arrived in the United States.

Part of the myth is the way the Chinese exports have colored our lives, in our gardens, our homes, our furnishings, our decorative arts, our literature. One reason the Chinese products made such an impact on the first half of the nineteenth century was that they collided with that century's romanticism. One aspect of the Romantic movement is an appreciation of the exotic, the remote. And what could be more exotic and remote than China? China's products--tea, silk, and porcelain--were also exotic, remote and luxurious. Attempts to produce silk and raise tea domestically had failed; even porcelain factories, which did have minor success, never achieved the lightness, the lucidity, and the color which the Oriental imports exhibited. The products reinforced the fascination. After the Revolution amounts of these products would increase and more Americans would be infected with the fascination, not just those Americans of eastern port cities.

While tea with all its accoutrements remained the number one import throughout the nineteenth century, porcelain also continued to figure as a high priority item for trade; the return of the Empress is early evidence of this with her six tons of porcelain (Oman, 3)! Unlike tea, porcelain imports began to fall due to the competitive pressure of domestic production in the 1840s (Mudge, 148). A revival

of interest in Chinese porcelain--porcelain never meant for export--did not occur until after the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, a revival caused by a combination of factors. Contemporary products of Chinese porcelain had declined drastically due to internal rebellion and lack of imperial leadership, and American collectors began to look to previous dynasties, such as the porcelain of the Ming and early Ch'ing, particularly that of the K'ang-hsi period (Denker, 41-42).

Changes in fashion dictated the rise and fall of silk imports into the United States. Silk imports were also affected by the rising production of finished cloth, whose quality was improving with the American textile manufacturing industry's sophistication and the increasing amounts of cotton being raised and processed in the South. Silk would begin to appear in other forms other than bolts of cloth; it would become specialty items, appearing in fans, purses, parasols, hosiery, and interior products such as wall coverings.

In architecture, there had been some early buildings which had shown an Oriental influence: the James Reid House in Charleston (1757), the Miles Brewton House nearby (1769), and Gunston Hall (1758) in Fairfax, Virginia. The source of this influence was William Chambers, an English architect who had been to Canton. His 1757 publication of Designs of Chinese Buildings produced among other things the Great Pagoda at Kew Gardens and this, in turn, was the direct progenitor for the Pagoda and Labyrinth Gardens of 1827 at Fairmount Park in Philadelphia (Lancaster, 191). In the 1790s there was a rise in interest and production of architecture exhibiting an

Oriental flavor. Almost none survives today as they were usually built of wood with many built as temporary garden structures. John Markoe's house and garden are good examples, though all that survives today is a garden summerhouse preserved on a private estate. Thomas Jefferson drew the plans for a Chinese Pavilion to be included at Monticello (Lancaster, 191) (his interest in the Orient probably dates from his days in France); Samuel Powell's home in Philadelphia can be seen in part today at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Wing. Other notable post-Revolutionary examples are General John Mason's home on Theodore Roosevelt Island on the Potomac (1790s); the China Retreat of A. E. van Braam Houckgeest complete with Chinese servants, and Nathan Dunn's home at Mt. Holly, New Jersey.

These architectural examples were buildings which Americans constructed based more or less on architectural drawings, but reflected much more of American dreams of China. If a building had a concave roof with bells hanging on the corner eaves, it was Chinese. As is obvious from the listing above, the people who built these were the wealthy, many of whom had been to China and/or made fortunes there. But the man-in-the-street was also fascinated by the rich whom they emulated and by the China presented to them in the products of the trade. This dual fascination was evident in the great numbers of people who flooded to museums and exhibits which were advertised as Oriental in nature. In 1799, the East India Marine Society of Salem opened its "Cabinet of Curiosities"; in 1838, Charles Wilson Peale opened his museum in Philadelphia, followed the next year by Nathan

Dunn (Denker, 21). Many of these exhibits traveled and always attracted thousands.

Our gardens would have been drab, lackluster places without the imports from East Asia. Early naturalists recognized the similarity of the climate and the vegetation of eastern Asia with that of the eastern United States. Harvard's Asa Gray (1810-1888) drew notice to this Asian-eastern American disjunct genera and encouraged activity and exploration (Radford, 342). Work in this area truly blossomed after the Civil War as collectors and professional organizations, like Harvard and its Arnold Arboretum, began to send "plant hunters," Charles Sprague Sargent and E. H. "Chinese" Wilson, to China, Japan, and Korea (Stone, 283-85).

Interior furnishings and the decorative arts also revealed the early China contacts. Chippendale, Queen Anne, and Sheraton furniture owed much of their design and ornamentation to the Chinese, particularly the fretwork of Chippendale. Carpets, grass mats for summertime floor coverings, and wallpaper are all direct imports from the China trade. Bamboo furniture, curio chests, lacquerware, "japanned" furniture, and various decorative items filled the homes of the new republic.

Prior to the Civil War, none of the Chinese goods exported to the United States could be classified as objet d'art. None of the exported items came from domestic production, Chinese homes, or antique collections. The objects traded were of a very ephemeral nature, reacting to the latest fads and economic bellwethers of the

importing countries. Porcelain patterns, furniture designs, and textile colors changed in response to the traders' understanding of the markets' demands. Thus it was the transitory nature of the trade that was influencing Americans about China. There were certain things "we knew" about the Chinese based on the trade and its products. Based on this mythical certainty, we created fantasies about them, their philosophies, their needs, and we laid the foundations for the ways we would deal with them in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The way we see a people through the products of their country influences our ideas about them and about ourselves. It is this legacy of ideas about our special relationship with China that is perhaps the most important of these early years of the China trade. Those first sixty years produced a tradition, a mindset, a mythology which still influences the way we think about and deal with China. The sources of this myth were multifaceted and include products and individuals, merchants, diplomats, missionaries, and soon actual Chinese who would come to this country for work and for education.

There was however, little true understanding or appreciation on either side. Our fascination may well tell us more about ourselves than it ever could about the Chinese. Reality began to make an impact on our myth with the advent of photography, but the fascination was so strong that even pictures which shattered the storybook land could be explained away, and were reconciled by politicians, and missionaries.

The early American China trade, building on the experience of a rich and varied past, laid the foundation of fascination, which haunts us to this day.

Works Cited

China Trade: Romance and Reality. An Exhibition organized in collaboration with the Museum of the American China Trade. 22 June-16 Sept. 1979. Lincoln, Mass., 1979.

Christman, Margaret C. S. Adventurous Pursuits: Americans and the China Trade, 1784-1844. 1984.

Denker, Ellen Paul. After the Chinese Taste: China's Influence in America, 1730-1930. 1985.

Dennett, Tyler. Americans in Eastern Asia. 1922.

Dulles, Foster Rhea. The Old China Trade. 1930.

Fairbank, John K. "'American China Policy' to 1898: A Misconception." Pacific Historical Review 39 (1970): 409-20.

Goldstein, Jonathan. Philadelphia and the China Trade, 1682-1846: Commercial, Cultural, and Attitudian Effects. 1978.

Kolander, Cheryl. A Silk Worker's Notebook. 1985.

Lancaster, Clay. "Oriental Forms in American Architecture, 1800-1870." The Art Bulletin 29 (1947): 183-93.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. The History of Early Relations between the United States and China, 1784-1844. 1917.

Mudge, Jean McClure. Chinese Export Porcelain for the American Trade, 1785-1835. 1981.

Nelson, Christina H. Directly from China: Export Goods for the American Market, 1784-1930. 1985.

Radford, Albert E., William C. Dickison, Jimmy R. Massey, and C. Ritchie Bell. Vascular Plant Systematics. 1974.

Schurmann, Franz, and Orville Schell, eds. Imperial China: The Decline of the Last Dynasty and the Origins of Modern China, the 18th and 19th Centuries. 1967.

Smith, Philip C. F. The Empress of China. 1984.

Sterns, Worthy P. "Foreign Trade of the United States, 1820-1840." Journal of Political Economy 8 (1899-1900): 34-57, 452-490.

Stone, Doris M. The Great Public Gardens of the Eastern United States. 1982.

Tamarin, Alfred and Shirley Glubok. Voyaging to Cathay: Americans in the China Trade. 1976.

Thomson, James C., Jr., Peter W. Stanley, and John Curtis Perry. Sentimental Imperialists: The American Experience in East Asia. 1981.

Van Doren, Charles, ed. Webster's American Biographies. 1975.

CHAPTER II

A RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY OF AMERICA'S CHINA TRADE

History, even the word itself, is at first sight, a story--not a made-up story, a pretend story, but a story which attempts to record that which has taken place. Depending on the story teller and the facts he has available to him, the story may be spotty and incomplete; it may display certain biases; and it may contain parts assembled on the best available facts at that moment. As a result the story is subject to change when new storytellers appear in different times and places, and new facts are uncovered. History is ongoing, revealed truth of man's past actions, art, philosophy, and science.

There are several varieties of history: chronological, geographical, cultural, institutional, and biographical (Commager, 16). These varieties form different foci for looking at the past and can be used as organizing frameworks for a study. They should never be seen singly as the full explanation for any historical discussion. A chronological rendering of an event forms a flat picture; the river which overflowed its banks, the discovery of iron smelting, the shift in leadership from priest to king, or the appearance of an Alexander flesh out the skeleton formed by any single variety. Any history (story) worth recounting will use all of the varieties to tell the tale. It is in this full telling that the past is revealed to each new generation of storytellers and listeners.

In examining America's trade with China from its inception in 1784, the storyteller realizes that it can be told in all its varieties with multiple variations on the theme--stories within stories, like the Russian mutushka doll. Layer upon layer of truth-telling can be revealed so that the storyteller can both select and confect.

History is one of the oldest disciplines. Joseph J. Schwab, identifying two parts of any discipline, states that the first part is the body of knowledge which establishes the discipline and the questions it asks, and the second is the methodology of inquiry and usage (Fenton, 12). History is a true "synthesizing discipline" (Feldman, 185), unique in the fact that the results are in! All historians are "Monday morning quarterbacks," but ironically, the discipline requires genuine problem solving, the problems of sifting evidence, checking validity, weighing factors, making generalizations, and exercising judgments (Feldman, 184).

Many consider the social studies a separate discipline and have identified four key elements in its makeup: 1) the societal goals of a nation; 2) the heritage and value of a specific civilization; 3) the global, interdependent nature of the world; and 4) the process of scholarly inquiry (Feldman, 202). As so defined the social studies, made up of multi-disciplinary segments, is held together by the glue of history. Historical methodology is obvious, the ideas of multiple causality, the realization that there is no "right answer," and the encouragement of independent thinking and inquiry. The question is

not "what?" but "how?" Every fact must be approached with "What is it?" "Why is it?" and "What of it?" (Feldman, 189).

The social studies curriculum as conceived by leading educators is a combination of history, geography, economics, sociology, anthropology, and psychology. Strongly humanistic and aimed at the progressive era's goals of producing good citizens, this curriculum has remained virtually unchanged since the early twentieth century. The expansion of this basic framework into the 1970s included this multi-disciplinary approach along with a global, non-Western perspective. The historical method as outlined above still forms the basic methodology: identify the subject, acquire the facts, criticize these facts, both externally and internally, synthesize, and present (Feldman, 346-48). Fundamental changes in the critical synthesizing skills for the long-range goals of the social studies must be "release rather than restraint, inquiry rather than rote memory, and discovery rather than regurgitation" (Feldman, 190).

The infusion of the American China trade into the social studies curriculum would fit into these overall objectives. All of the disciplines of the social studies can become means of focusing on the trade. The story of the American China trade is American history, the story of a nation caught up from its very earliest beginnings in Asia, in a global network of trade and transportation. Our country's discovery, expansion, and development are deeply rooted in Asia; global interdependence is not a twentieth-century phenomenon. The study of the geography of the trade presents an arena of questions:

what were the routes used and why these routes? What is the significance to the China trade of the early explorers like Cabot and Hudson? Where did Captain Cook go and why are his voyages of so much import to the trade? What is the Northwest Passage and why does it play such an important role in the development and expansion of North America? What were the ports of call in the journeys? Why these particular ports and what was their significance? The linkages in the study of geography and history are endless.

The China trade is a subject perfect for an economic study, not only of the young bankrupt United States, but also as a focus for world trade generally and the China trade specifically. What items were traded and why these? What does this trade tell us about the countries involved, both about their domestic concerns as well as their foreign economic policy? What were the media of exchange? What part did foreign banking houses play in the international trading scheme? Are multinational companies and cartels a twentieth-century creation?

Using the disciplines of sociology, anthropology, and psychology, the China trade could be used like a cut stone, turned over and over, revealing a new facet in the relationship of these young Americans and the ancient Chinese. What were the family patterns which produced these merchant families in the United States and China? Is familial piety, a trait we associate exclusively with the Chinese, a trait unknown to American families who sent sons to manage businesses halfway around the world? How could these peoples so separated by

race, religion, and culture trust one another? What strategies were used? Was profit the only motivator? What effect did all of this have on the women who went on the journeys with their husbands? How did women like being lumped together with firearms and opium as contraband and relegated to Macao while the men traded in Canton? What effect did the China trade have on the women who stayed behind? What changes in the status of women were brought about by women who had to stay and run the store (and home) while the men were gone to sea for eighteen months? What is the structure of the society and government which produced the Canton system? How does all of this meld with the intruding nineteenth-century European society and government.

There are five large, overriding principles of history, which can also be identified as underlying assumptions of decision for establishing a curriculum for the social studies. Examining these principles, let us look at the American China trade and thereby justify the study of the trade in the history and social studies requirements in the curriculum of today's secondary schools. I believe that if the social studies are to promote the societal goals of America, to pass on the values of Western civilization, to broaden the student's worldview, and to teach the student to rationally question, then the study of the American China trade would provide an excellent heuristic device.

> Continuous and unrelenting change has been a universal condition of human society throughout both remembered and recorded time (Commager, 100).

If there is one thing that is constant, it is change. No culture has failed to realize this fact of life and state it in some form of art, literature, and philosophy. The histories and chronicles which most civilizations have kept evidence the reality of this constancy. For children and particularly adolescents, the concepts of time and continual change are difficult. One reason for this is the intensity of their own individual moment. The "me-ness" of adolescence makes thinking on a larger scale agonizing. "History" is yesterday; "I" am now, and never the twain shall meet. Yet, this is exactly what the history and social studies teacher must do: give history that presentness, that intensity which makes possible the joining of the "then" with the "now."

The history of American involvement with China is a young history, only beginning to have enough depth to be considered history. The bicentennial of the trade occurred in 1984 and this celebration by some of the major American China ports, particularly New York and Boston, helped to place the trade into a comprehensible frame: our young nation beside the ancient civilization of China--two hundred years of contact versus six thousand years of existence. Having students examine the whole and our tiny part in it will aid in bringing the time and change into a more reasoned framed of reference.

When we entered the China trade in 1784, the system as designed by the Chinese had been restricted since 1757 to the single port of Canton. Historically, trading between China and the West had been going on since before the days of the Greeks and Romans. Multiple

ports and trading possibilities had existed since late in the seventeenth century. Into a much contracted market then, the Americans made their late entrance. The management of the Canton trade followed the Confucian-based tribute system in which outsiders, barbarians, to whom the Chinese were the superior culture, brought tribute to the Chinese heads of state in recognition of their subservience and inferiority. Ch'ing leadership saw the European merchant-traders as a continuation of this ancient system. Several instances occurred in which Western traders were reminded of this attitude, much to their chagrin. If they attempted to redress the situation, the Chinese would calmly shut down the port; it did not usually take long for the outsiders to bow to Chinese convention.

The Canton trade, managed by Chinese merchants appointed by the Emperor, was finally changed by the British, with the backing in principle, if not in military fact, by the other Western traders during the First Opium War, 1840-42. The system would be altered to open more ports and regularize tariffs and rates, an alteration to more closely resemble a European system of free trade, an open door. These changes were granted to the United States in 1844 with the signing of the Treaty of Wanghia, a treaty which gave the young nation most-favored-nation status, thereby awarding us by default whatever concessions China granted others. The British did all the work; we got all the benefits, while maintaining a neutral (though superficially so) attitude, which enhanced our own self image as a "special" friend of the Chinese.

Changes in the trading system brought with it changes in the way the United States conducted its trade. The changes would alter, too, the types of people who went to China, e.g., missionaries and military men, politicians and diplomats, as well as merchants. Change had been inherent from our entrance into the trade as can be seen in the products we traded. Ginseng and Spanish silver dollars were within the first decade of the trade replaced by furs, Pacific Ocean products, and Turkish opium. Why the changes? What did this mean for the shipping routes? What did this mean for profits, and how did this affect financing? What kinds of ties were reestablished with our recent enemy, the British, to use British banking houses for long distance financing? Why were Boston and New York initially unable to handle these issues? What changes had to occur in the young republic before it could arrange its own financing? Changes, changes . . . .

The trade brought on all sorts of changes to the young nation. It has been stated that the discovery, expansion and development of the United States is directly tied with Asia, and particularly China. What were the changes in our history, our geography, our economics, our cultural arts, our psychology about ourselves, and others because of these Asian connections? Once students see these changes wrought by such a recent enterprise as our China trade then analogies can be made with longer range linkages. We do not exist in a vacuum; we cannot claim spontaneous generation; we are what we are not because of a separate existence. We are tied inextricably with other cultures and other times, knotted with interactions and looped over and over with changes.

> History makes man aware of the possible rather than the probable, allowing him to choose among rational alternatives concerning the time in which he lives. History offers no immutable laws, givens, or inevitables, however, upon which to base such decisions (Commager, 110).

Just because the tribute system had worked for over a thousand years did not make it an immutable law on which the Ch'ing should have made trading decisions, but they did. When they came face to face with superior British naval strength the whole system, already shaky, broke down. Just because the China trade made fortunes for many Americans did not mean that all the trade with China was so profitable or that it was widely accepted by American political leaders. Many ships sank, and many fortunes were lost. Unstable markets, pirates, damaged cargoes, and storms stood in the way of what seemed to be inevitable success. Those Americans who made the most of the trade appear to be those who saw the evolution inherent in the system. Buying and selling of firms (Perkins to Russell), investings in domestic production (the Browns in Providence), and keeping the third generation at home in the United States, these activities reflect the need for farsightedness, the lack of confidence in a system which was naturally changing. Taking some old adages such as "He who hesitates is lost," "Don't change horses in midstream," and "It takes money to make money," the student could explore this principle and the old China trade.

Many politicians and leaders of the economic community also did not appreciate the outflow of silver from this country for what they considered luxury products while the nation was suffering from a

hard-money crisis. There were also men in Congress who did not see the necessity for special legislation to help the China traders, to protect them and give them special tariff privileges (Graham, 234-35). As far as these men were concerned there were many other options for the nation, particularly after the War of 1812. What had been an accepted truism at one point in our history may not necessarily remain so at a future date. The China trade is a good example of this principle.

> Ideally, the past should be understood on its own terms. Historical events should be examined in light of the standards, values, attitudes, and beliefs that were dominant during a given period and for a given people rather than evaluated exclusively by twentieth-century standards (Commager, 120).

Perhaps one of the hardest things a person has to do throughout his life is to judge. Deciding the rightness or wrongness of a committed or an omitted act can be difficult. Such judgments must be made in the light of the person's time. Standards for one generation many times do not fit with those set by another. A good example of this is the present controversy about the advertisement of condoms on the television to combat the spread of AIDS. Requiring students to take history out of its context to ask questions such as "How would seventeenth-century Boston Puritans have handled this issue?" is demanding of those students an understanding of the context of the Boston Bay Colony, their standards, their problems, their perspective. Making judgments is a trying predicament for most students much less making judgments for others in different centuries. And yet it is exactly what all students need to do:

understand, appreciate, tolerate, and evaluate other times and other peoples. What is right for the United States of America is not automatically right for Nicarauga; what works in the Soviet Union is not necessarily transferable to Afghanistan. On what terms do we make these judgments?

A good example of generational differences can be taken from the American China trade and opium. Opium had been used in China since time unremembered, much as it had been in most of the world, as medicine, a pain killer. The use of opium changed as its method of usage changed. The Portuguese introduced tobacco to China in the late sixteenth century and the lacing of tobacco with opium following quickly as did addiction. The enormity of the situation was realized by mid-eighteenth century with increased British importation of opium from its nearby India colony. Opium solved a problem which the West had had with China since the beginning of trade relations: what to trade. China's self-sufficiency had made trade difficult as it exchanged unwillingly in anything outside hard currency. The specie drain from the West was a critical factor and some historians even add it to the causes for the collapse of Rome. The fact remains that the West had never come up with a stable, profitable commodity until opium.

The United States entered the opium trade late in relation to other traders but early in our own trading experience. As early as 1804, American merchants were buying opium from the British Levant states and Turkey, and shipping it to China. There were a few firms

which did not deal in opium, having determined that it was morally wrong to do so. Outstanding among them was D. W. C. Olyphant of Philadelphia. What are the factors and attitudes for discerning right from wrong in this case? What are the pressures forcing some merchants to behave in one way, while others take an opposite course? What did the early nineteenth-century Americans know about the Chinese, their economy, their needs, their fears, their world view? Would it have made a difference if we had known? The answers to these questions aid students in reaching decisions about other issues such as the Nestle case and the selling of European radiation-tainted food to Third World countries. What are the pressures forcing some merchants to behave thusly? What are the decisions based upon? What do late twentieth-century Americans know about the Third World, their economy, their needs, their fears, their world view? Would it make a difference if we did know?

The whole issue of trading in purely luxury goods is another issue which not only makes the China trade exotic and exciting, but also makes if difficult for modern-day students to understand. What's the big deal about tea? Silk is hardly a fabric that is in such mass demand as a luxury cloth; in fact, today cotton is more desirable than silk and in some cases more expensive. Porcelain products have a certain following but the secret of porcelain production has long been known and the Chinese no longer have the exclusive monopoly. Glass and plastics have surpassed porcelain for the general populace's needs. Why would men risk their lives and property to go to China for

that? What were the needs of nineteenth-century Americans? What were their standards of beauty, of necessity, of "one-up-manship"? How did American entrepreneurs know that the China trade had the potential for bailing this country out of its economic crisis? What are today's luxury products and where do they come from? What are our standards of beauty, of necessity, of "keeping up with the Joneses"? What is the "Myth of the China Market"? Why is it still alive and well? Who promotes this myth? What are the trade items today? Opium? Tobacco? Ginseng? Cotton? Or are we into a whole new realm of trade relations with advanced technology and ideas?

A much weightier issue is the question of our relationship with China, a relationship reinforced by our assumption throughout the nineteenth century that we were special friends of the Chinese. Our special friendship sought to preserve her integrity, and her territory. Such altruism would be formalized in the Open Door Notes of Secretary of State John Hay in 1900, but their essence was implied in earlier dealings with China. During Anglo-Chinese confrontations, the United States remained neutral. When the smoke had cleared we would pick up the pieces and arrange our own treaty, incorporating those concepts which the British had fought for and won. We could do this and retain our "special relationship," untarnished by the demanding for favors or the shedding of blood.

Earlier instances of this special relationship concern Robert Bennet Forbes, who got around bans on opium importation by setting up docking facilities outside Chinese jurisdiction in Lintin, where opium

could be unloaded, thereby allowing ships to enter Canton free of the contraband. This is clearly neither the spirit, nor the letter, of the Emperor's ban. But somehow, our special relationship remained intact. What did the Americans know about the Chinese government? What did they understand about the Emperor, the bureaucracy, the whole trading structure at Canton? How did they perceive their relationship with a country which obviously was not attending to nineteenth-century trading standards? What was American foreign policy toward China, and East Asia? What were our short, and long, term goals in the area? What were the factors pushing this policy? How do these differ today? What do we know of the Chinese government? What is the trading network of modern China? What are our foreign policy goals? How do these differ from the nineteenth century? Why did we in the post-World War II years talk about the loss of China? How could that question even be asked if that special relationship was not seen as existing? Does that relationship exist today? How does it differ from the relationship we have with other East Asian nations, especially Japan?

Another issue which may be difficult for public schools to handle is that of the changing face of Christianity in Asia. Among the earliest Americans to go to China were missionaries, and one of the most outstanding of these was Peter Parker. Trained as a medical doctor, Parker was in China off and on for over twenty years, ending his career in the diplomatic service. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions sent Parker to convert the Chinese

to Christianity, but Parker early became engulfed in the demands of his practice, specializing in eye diseases. Because of the crowds of people who flocked to his hospital, the time for evangelizing was limited. His association with the Chinese people, including such outstanding personages as Houqua, made him an invaluable early representative of his nation and his faith, but the American Board did not see this and dismissed him in 1845 for not fulfilling his contract. He was not achieving conversions.

Parker is seen by the twentieth century as an early exponent of the "social gospel," a concept which did not take hold in the mission field until after World War I. Seen in an early nineteenth-century framework, what do Christians know of China, of their ancient beliefs and philosophies, some predating Christianity by thousands of years? What did they know of the family structure, the language, the demands of society? Why despite almost nonexistent conversions, frustration, disease, and inhospitality, did the Chinese mission field remain so ripe? What were nineteenth-century factors underlying the entire movement? Is the myth of China lessened or enhanced by the missionaries? It should not be unusual to find that among our students their first contact with Asia came from a missionary returning from the field on leave. What were their impressions from this encounter? What did they learn about Asia? Does this knowledge fit with facts? Is missionary reality the same as historical reality?

Questions like these prompt more than just an examination of the trade, but rather place students in a position for analyzing larger

issues and trends in American history. This analysis will lead to a broader scope of American history, a history not locked in a vacuum of its own time and space, but within the larger framework of an interdependent world.

> Rarely can complex historical events be explained in terms of a simple, one-to-one, cause-and-effect relationship. Rather, a study of the past indicates that multiple-causation is the dominant pattern (Commager, 131).

If one takes the three-pronged statement that America's discovery, expansion, and development are deeply rooted in Asia, and particularly China, the above principle is clear. The discovery of the New World was not a purposeful happening. It was not the New World Columbus was after! He had read of Marco Polo's travels and was enthralled with the notion of Asia and the possibility of sailing west to reach the East. Circumventing the Arabs had become an economic necessity since the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Spain, led by two enthusiastic monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, saw the potential for profit, fame, and religious fulfillment riding on the imminent defeat of the Moslems. The error of geography which produced the discovery of the New World was not a simple one, but a complex one full of the hopes and dreams and ambitions of many Europeans.

The expansion of this country across the Alleghenies, the Great Plains, and the Rocky Mountains, on to the Pacific, and then to the purchase of Alaska, and the acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines, the wars with our northern and southern neighbors for stable borders can be reflected in our China trade. The desire to find out how wide this corridor separating us from China was and the need to protect our

China links and markets were vital issues. Many of the explorations of this continent up through the nineteenth century were directly connected with the finding of a Northwest Passage to Asia. Thomas Jefferson, prompted by John Ledyard, had China on his mind when he sent out Lewis and Clark. Thomas Hart Benton's statue facing the west in St. Louis attests to his belief in this destined connection. Its inscription reads: "There is the East. There is the Road to India" (Greenbie, xii).

The development of this young nation is firmly based on profits made from the China trade. China trade profits were made early in the trade and by the 1830s and '40s the trade was concentrated in a few familial firms, such as Perkins and Russell. Other families had not completely extricated themselves from the trade but had begun to diversify, as the Browns of Providence did by investing in textile mills and metal production. Firms remained in shipping and ship building but did not put all their ships in one ocean. Development of extensive overseas markets in the Baltic and Mediterranean far outdistanced Asian waters prior to the Civil War. Intercoastal trading and the more traditional carrying trade increased in volume particularly after the War of 1812. The early development of the nation's railroads is directly linked with China trade money and expertise. Canals and interstate transportation networks, as embodied in Clay's American System, reveal close ties to the thinking patterns which emerged from the China trade. The entrepreneurial skills and the financial expertise developed for the China experience worked well

in the international business dealings of the cotton trade for the South and the industrial development of the North prior to the Civil War.

Multiple causation can never be seen in merely economic or political terms but also must be examined in view of the philosophical climate of the era. In nineteenth-century America, the philosophy of the Enlightenment and Romanticism were both holding court. The Enlightenment saw the Chinese as the leaders in a stable known world in which morally superior emperors cared for their people in a land of plenty; no one starved or went without adequate housing. All of this information about China was upheld by documents which the Europeans had access to in Jesuit writings. This European fascination with the Chinese was transferred intact to the young America. Later Romantics built upon this picture of an exotic, distant land portrayed in its products: the luxurious silks, the porcelains showing lovely scenes and sensitive people, and the delicious teas.

Add to this atmosphere, the revival of Protestant fervor which affected the young nation soon after the Revolution. This movement was very reminiscent of the eighteenth-century's Great Awakening. Peter Parker was only one of the young men of this nation who was moved by this religious experience and felt compelled to go to China. Romantic and enlightened American admirers of the Chinese politically and economically did not preclude other Americans from worrying about the destiny of their souls. Going to far distant lands to save people fitted well with the Romanticism of the era. The trade with China,

then, became an extension of philosophical themes of the early nineteenth century.

> The record of the past is irremediably fragmentary, selective, and biased. The significance of available historical "facts" varies with the individual who studies them, and each generation tends to recreate and rewrite history in terms of its own needs, aspirations, and point of view (Commager, 139).

Henry Steele Commager identified five component parts to this principle: 1) individuals who were involved directly in the incident; 2) other individuals; 3) explanation of the event and the people involved by another at a later date; 4) explanation of the same event from different periods; and 5) explanation of the event based on the available data (Commager, 145-54). Using this principle and its parts to flesh out a person or an event in the history of America's China trade would be very exciting. There are many interesting people and events to choose from, but one area of contemporary interest is women's history. What role, if any, did women play in the China trade? A good example to use is Harriet Low, who with her aunt Abigail and uncle, William Henry Low, was in Manila, Macao, and the Cape of Good Hope from 1829-1834. Harriet, the twenty-year old daughter of Seth Low, the great China trader and partner in Russell and Co., spent her time in Macao, wishing she could be where the action was in Canton. Finally, her youthful spirit could bear it no longer, she and her aunt (who probably went along to protect her headstrong niece rather than from any spirit of adventure!) went to Canton in disguise. It did not take the Chinese authorities long to discover this transgression of the law against women in Canton and

trade was halted until they removed themselves. Who is this young woman? Did this adventure remain a high point in her life? Did it affect the way she managed her later life? Did her stay in Macao, falling in and out of love with all the young men there, make her later life as a wife and mother dull by comparison? The time of her meeting with famous men has been immortalized in a small portrait by George Chinnery. In looking at the painting at the Peabody Museum in Salem, Massachusetts, what can we know about her? There is a very curious little smile, a comic tilt to her head. What kind of scamp was she? How did she take the death of her beloved uncle in the Cape of Good Hope on the way home? Was she the comfort to her aunt that her aunt was to her in China? Many of the answers to these questions can be gleaned from her diary which her daughter edited and published in 1900.

Harriet Low provides an individual directly involved in the early American China trade, one who can be spoken of by her contemporaries and then can be seen by later generations. She is also someone who is interesting to examine from the point of view of her own age as well as our own. How does she differ from young women today in her wants, needs, and fears? The clues about her are available in data from her own writings, portraits, and remembrances of her immediate family and later her own children.

This same exercise can be used again with Robert Bennet Forbes, one of the most original, and attractive, China traders. Going to Canton as a young boy, he would make and lose fortunes in China,

repeatedly returning to recoup his losses and simultaneously spanning the trade's transition from sail to steam. He made one of his fortunes trading in opium. But trading in such a controversial, yet lucrative substance must be seen in Forbes' appreciation of the Chinese which outdistances his contemporaries' understandings. Views of him can be gleaned from his own writings, Personal Reminiscences (1882) and Remarks on China and the China Trade (1844), as well as from contemporaries such as his uncle Thomas H. Perkins, and Freeman Hunt, editor of Hunt's Merchants Magazine. Later writers will see him as part of the larger picture of the early trading days and their demise with the era of the treaty ports and the magnificent, but short-lived clippers. Different perspectives on Forbes are available through his early trading experiences, his set-up at Lintin, and his later work with aged sailors in Massachusetts. What are the clues about Forbes the man? What interpretations can be made? In the final analysis, what made this man tick?

Each generation has its own needs and dreams, hopes and fears. What does this generation need to see in the early American China trade? What hopes does it have for the future of our relations with the Chinese? What dreams do we want to fulfill with this nation which catapulted itself into the twentieth century after almost a hundred years of war and revolution? Individuals, both Chinese and American, as well as single events can often be used to answer these questions and the China trade offers the scenario for in-depth questions and analysis.

There are, however, problems, and the chief among them is access to material. By taking a look at the majority of American history textbooks, the teacher will be hard pressed to find materials on the trade. Individual Americans involved in the trade, even if present, are rarely mentioned for their involvement in the trade. For example, if Robert Morris is in the text, he will be there for his financial work during the Revolution, but no mention will be made of his organizing and financing of the Empress of China and America's first successful trip to Canton. Thomas Jefferson and all his associations with John Ledyard, the Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark, and the Embargo of 1807 may well be discussed in the text but never in relation to the China trade. Highly visible individuals in the trade such as Samuel Shaw, Thomas Perkins, Elias Derby, Robert Bennet Forbes, Stephen Girard, and John Jacob Astor will rarely surface.

The answer to this problem is that the materials are not to be found in textbooks. They are found in basic historical research, for instance, in getting students to look at local history, in having them take advantage of materials which are being produced at a surprisingly rapid pace by such institutions as the Peabody Museum of Salem, the National Portrait Gallery, Jackdaw publications, and locally organized historical consortia, such as the South Atlantic States Association for Asian and African Studies. Curriculum coordinators in most states have access to such materials as well as specialists on call to help out with the formation of units and to aid in the gathering of materials. Infusing the American China trade into the existing

curriculum is going to take imagination and the use of the historical method of gathering facts, analyzing them, judging their value, and synthesizing them into the format already in place. The study of the trade gives the opportunity for the teacher to incorporate not only the material but also the methodology which can be transferred to other areas not readily accessible through available textbooks.

Another problem is effective strategies for infusing this material into existing teaching materials and guides. With the increased pressure to "teach to the test," to be accountable for teaching certain competencies,and competency levels, the addition of "new" material, which will in all probability not be "on the test," is unlikely. The complaint of many teachers is that there is not enough time to teach what must be taught, much less an extra.

The answer to this problem is that this type of material must be taught. In this time of increased conservatism, rising ethnocentricity, and protectionism (despite the new catch word of "competitiveness") the subject of the American China trade affords teachers an opportunity to combat all three of these traits. No American history course can be taught without the overriding discussions of discovery, exploration, expansion, and development. To teach these large ideas through the focus of our Asian connection--and this can be done not just for the early years of the trade, but up to the immediate present--would be to place the United States in a global network, an interdependency that has been with us since the very beginning of our nation. We did not become Americans alone; this

country did not spring forth full blown; we are what we are because of the influence of others. Those others are not just the honored forefathers and our European cousins. Those others are Asians, Africans, and Latin Americans. To lead a student to this world view, the teacher may use the early American China trade as the vehicle to a more global concept of our young nation and to a wider vision of our future.

The processes of learning, problem solving, evaluating, and acting upon these decisions are all processes expounded by the social studies. These are all goals for which the social studies strive. The general study of history, the keystone of the social studies, and the specific study of the American China trade, a focus for the still-emerging United States, provide an avenue of education for all ages. The concept of "learning how to learn" is one which must be better taught in our public schools. The tools used in the study of history--gather facts, devise an idea, inquire into that problem, criticize it, and arrive at a workable solution--these are tools which are used in every phase of life. If the leading goal of the social studies is to provide good citizens, then the study of history and the social sciences is a major national requirement for citizenship. The desire for lifelong learning, life-time citizenship, should be desired goals of every student; studenthood should be a fact of life, a state of being until death do us part! Many people come to history late in their lives. The enjoyment of biography, the reliving of a war experience, the sheer fun of genealogical work--why must this be an

opsimathic activity? Perhaps through enthusiastic, relevant presentations, which can be made to resonate in the student's life, we can rear up generations of lifelong learners who will be good, responsible citizens of the world.

Works Cited

Bloom, Benjamin S., ed. Taxonomy of Educational Objectives. 1956.

Bruner, Jerome. The Process of Education. 1966.

Commager, Henry Steele. The Nature and the Study of History. Eds. Raymond H. Muessig and Vincent R. Rogers. Social Science Seminar Series. 1965.

Daniels, Robert V. Studying History; How and Why. 1966.

Feldman, Martin and Eli Seifman, eds. The Social Studies: Structure, Models and Strategies. 1969.

Fenton, Edwin. The New Social Studies. 1967.

Fraenkel, Jack R. Helping Students Think and Value: Strategies for Teaching the Social Studies. 1980.

Graham, Edward D. "Special Interests and the Early China Trade." The Michigan Academician 6.2 (1973): 233-42.

Greenbie, Sidney, and Marjorie. Gold of Ophir: The Lure that Made America. 1925.

Guinsburg, Thomas N., ed. The Dimensions of History. 1971.

Krug, Mark M. History and the Social Studies: New Approaches to the Teaching of the Social Studies. 1967.

Mandelbaum, Maurice. The Anatomy of Historical Knowledge. 1977.

Mehlinger, Howard D. and O. L. Davis, Jr., eds. The Social Studies: Eightieth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education. Part II. 1981.

Phenix, Philip H. Realms of Meaning: A Philosophy of the Curriculum for General Education. 1964.

Social Education. Official Journal of the National Council for the Social Studies. 34.4 (Apr. 1970); 36.7 (Nov. 1972); 44.7 (Nov. 1980).

CHAPTER III

A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR AN AMERICAN CHINA TRADE CURRICULUM MODULE

The history of the American republic is deeply rooted in Asia. North America's discovery, United States' geographic and economic expansion, and industrial development are outgrowths of Asian involvement. Early American tastes, fashion, and culture were strongly affected by the trade. Not to teach this trade/cultural relationship is to deny a vital element in our early history as well as to ignore one of the bases of contemporary economics, foreign policy, and popular culture. Thus the infusion of America's China trade into a social studies curriculum presents teacher and student with unique learning opportunities.

The early American China trade gives teachers and students an opening through which to see themselves in a community, a state, a region, a nation, and a single world--not an individual isolated in historical or geographical cliches: mill town, border state, the Sunbelt, democratic bastion, Free World. This broad approach is one of the reasons that the study of the trade can be applied to several different academic levels of learning as well as a variety of abilities and interests. It also responds to an increased awareness by our nation's leadership that today's students/citizens do not have a solid grounding in geography, foreign languages, and international

issues. Economic conditions are not exclusive concerns of the Interstate Commerce Commission; they are international problems being peripherally dealt with by a citizenry that believes that the "state" of Atlanta borders North Carolina, (Salholz, 67) and that Central America is Kansas.

Curriculum guides published by individual states and educational groups commend the teaching of high-minded goals and objectives, such as, the student will see himself in an interdependent, global world; the student will recognize the uniqueness of the American experience while acknowledging the contributions of other cultures to his nation's development; the student will develop, in appreciating his nation's past, an ability to plan for his commitment to citizenship. Such worthy goals are then presented to the teacher, who has, in too many cases, an inadequate background of the specific field, few research skills or concepts of methodology, and faulty teaching materials. In addition to these worthy goals, students must be produced who can score passing marks on examinations to meet state requirements for competency.

One of the inherent problems with teaching exciting social studies is the absence of stimulating and intellectually demanding textbooks and resources. The use of original sources and good secondary materials will help to correct this dearth. Teachers can introduce students to both, most of which are available in nearby college and university libraries in hard copies or on microfilm. In the past twenty-five years, many of the nineteenth-century journals,

ships' logs, diaries, and letters, comprising what used to be referred to as "literature" and often times anthologized in collections of early American writings, have been reprinted. Sentence structure and vocabulary notwithstanding, these sources are lively, readable accounts spoken by the actual participants in this provocative era of American history. The Library of the American Civilization is a microfilm collection of early American writings which many libraries have on site or have access to through interlibrary loan facilities. This microfilm can be inexpensively xeroxed so that these resources, many of which are held in the original in vaults of prestigious libraries, such as the Library of Congress, become available as in-class materials. Not a few contain maps of Canton, the hong site, hand-drawn duplications of documents; all can be easily and legally xeroxed. Samuel Shaw's journal, Harriet Low's diary, Robert B. Forbes and Hosea Ballou Morse's memoirs are primary sources for use with students of varied levels of ability, interests and age.

One of the common complaints about social studies and history is that it is not relevant. It does not speak to "my present" needs. Secondary school social studies must confront the issues which face these students:

adolescent girls facing their own feminine future: what were the roles of women in this trade both at home and abroad?

young people looking to questions of their own faith: what role did religion play in this seemingly purely economic situation?

rising citizens examining the role which the United States government and military played in these first sixty years of the trade: what part did either organization fulfill in the development of our early China policy? What relation does this beginning have to the situation today? Homogeneous students in an increasingly heterogeneous world asking questions about cultural change and diversity: where do I fit? what can I do globally? how must I act locally?

All of these questions can be funneled through the early American China trade. The teacher has an opportunity to give a truthful account of the world, not an account from a textbook written to suit the present political and philosophical needs of a nation.

The Taba Social Studies Project (1969-70) isolated eleven key concepts from a variety of social studies curricula. All of these concepts do not necessarily appear in any one curriculum but these are key concepts found in some form in all social studies curricula. The eleven are: ". . . causality, conflict, cooperation, cultural change, differences, interdependence, modification, power, societal control, tradition, and values" (Banks, 401). These concepts, ideals, and attitudes have been recognized in the teaching profession as ones which should be encouraged. An infusion of the American China trade into the social studies programs will allow for teaching these eleven concepts.

Lois Edinger, professor at the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, has presented several specific organizing ideas, which can be used as guides to aid in focusing the study of the American China trade in the present social studies curriculum (Edinger). These are:

1) The early American China trade was an important component in the growth of the American economy.

2) The journey by sea to Asia began a major phase in United States history relative to trade, missionary and medical outreach, diplomacy, and cultural and intellectual life.

3) American belief in manifest destiny encompassed the continuing westward migration to include the trade with China.

4) Profits made in the China trade were used in the nation's industrial development in the period prior to the Civil War.

5) The entrance of the United States into the China trade was viewed by the Chinese and by later historians as part of the larger European presence in Asia.

6) The United States has had a continuing fascination with the Orient, a fascination built more on myth than reality.

Each of these organizing ideas could form the wedge for inserting America's trade with China into the existing materials: bankrupt America after the Revolution; the second Great Awakening, the Transcendental movement, and the early reform movements; the footholds in Washington and Oregon including the growing importance of California, Alaska and Hawaii; Clay's American system; continuing European influence and growing world imperialism and American participation in both; and the growth of America's "special

relationship" with one of the world's oldest civilizations. America's China trade is not just an economic consideration as is apparent from this partial topical list, and this is exactly what makes it such an adaptable study for the social studies unit whether it is state and local history, national or world history. It is in the recognition of this versatility that the teacher realizes the potential for richness and variety in the existing, required curriculum.

Making decisions about the content appropriate to achieve these objectives may be made easier if the Taba Social Studies Project is recalled along with state guidelines/handbooks. Using the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction's Teacher Handbook: Social Studies K-12, a teacher can identify the objectives sought and appropriate methodology. The framework, which follows, will aid in bringing together the concepts as listed by the Taba Social Studies Project, the organizing ideas as formulated by Dr. Edinger, and some content samples which have been discussed throughout this paper. Following the framework, a fuller discussion of each grade level will be presented.

Grade 7: The Eastern Hemisphere--Africa and Asia

CONCEPTS: Cultural Change, Tradition, Values, Modification

ORGANIZING IDEA: The United States has had a continuing fascination with the Orient, a fascination built more on myth than reality.

CONTENT SAMPLES: Physical geography: use the various routes the West used to reach the East: Old Silk Road overland. India route via Cape of Good Hope. Atlantic-Cape Horn-Pacific route. Growing importance of Oregon/Washington coast, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Discuss the old myths of "El Dorado" and the "Gold of Ophir."
Cultural geography: use the routes and the changes brought about by these routes to those who took them as well as those who received the travelers. Early travelers' accounts and their importance to myth-building.
Variety of environments: creation of multiplicity of life styles. How are these related to their environments as well as to one another? How do traditional bases of societies influence contemporary societies? Discuss the ethnocentricity inbred in China's culture, traditions and values as well as China's attitude toward "barbarians" within the Chinese social strata.
Products: exchange of goods, ideas, and values. How have these influenced the sense of fascination? Are they, in fact, a basis for the myth?

Grade 8: North Carolina History--The History of an American State

CONCEPTS: Cultural Change, Differences, Tradition

ORGANIZING IDEA: The journey by sea to Asia began a major phase in United States history relative to trade, missionary and medical outreach, diplomacy, and cultural and intellectual life. Gear this goal specifically to North Carolina.

CONTENT SAMPLES: The economic, social, and philosophical values of the United States and North Carolina transplanted to a far distant land. Emphasis on the uniqueness of North Carolina with constant reminders of its place within the total United States historical framework. Who was changing whom? On a balance sheet, which side contributed the most? What kinds of things were traded? Were all the traded goods tangible? What was the impact of the objects on North Carolina and China?

Discussion of the parallels of North Carolina and the United States' involvement in China. How does the state mirror what is happening on the national level? Number of ways which North Carolina exhibits the national mainstream.

How have we changed one another? Was China's entrance into the twentieth century made different by North Carolina's participation in her history? What impact does China have in North Carolina today?

Grade 9: The Economic, Legal, and Political Systems in Action

CONCEPTS: Interdependence, Power, Causality

ORGANIZING IDEA: The early American China trade was an important component in the growth of the American economy. Profits made in the China trade were used in the nation's industrial development in the period prior to the Civil War.

CONTENT SAMPLE: What were the economic problems faced by the republic? Background of the China trade from our European experience. Why did Robert Morris see the China trade as a possible solution for the young nation's economic woes?

Appearance of America's first millionaires. Products, routes, and diversion of funds into the trade and into domestic growth and production. Use of the China trade dollars for factories and economic expansion (railroads, shipping lines, factories). Specific families involved (Forbes, Brown, Sturgis, Low).

Expansion beyond our own borders for markets for our products as well as to protect our coaling stations and trade contacts.

Role of the government and the military in the early trade and post-Opium War developments. Laws and tariffs enacted in response to the China trade. Transfer knowledge of old China trade to contemporary international trade in Asia. Roles played by individuals, government, military, cartels, etc.

Grade 10: World Studies

CONCEPTS: Conflict, Cooperation

ORGANIZING IDEA: The entrance of the United States in the China trade was viewed by the Chinese and later historians as part of the larger European presence in Asia.

CONTENT SAMPLE: The roots of Chinese influence on the world. See literature, philosophy, mathematics, politics, art, architecture, drama, music, popular culture, and food. Read early western accounts of visits to China beginning with the Greeks.

Shifts in balance of power as western imperialism begins to find its roots in Asia, particularly China with its luxury products and later as a source of markets and raw materials for the growing industrialism of the West.

Grade 11: United States History

CONCEPTS: Power, Imperialism

ORGANIZING IDEA: American belief in manifest destiny encompassed the continuing westward migration to include the trade with China.

CONTENT SAMPLE: American intrusion into Asia, particularly China, for goods and later markets for our products. Outlets for our philosophical and political fervor as the nation moves westward. Expansion of industrial and transportation bases. Importance of United States' west coast from Alaska to California, and including Hawaii.

Influence of China in United States and vice versa. Ramifications for 20th century in both world wars and the post-Mao period.

Contemporary trade. Compare with the old China trade. How are the problems and prospects of these two eras of trade similar? Discussion of continuing myth/reality.

In grade seven the study of Africa and Asia is mandated. This course is primarily one of cultural geography and anthropology; it does not predetermine the countries to be studied. In my experience in the public schools doing special emphasis programs, the countries chosen have usually been Asian, China, Japan, and India leading the way, while African nations have played a decidedly secondary role. When Africa is studied, it tends to be through the use of Egypt and South Africa. There are many reasons for this situation not the least of which are student interest and access to materials.

The China trade generally and America's early trade with China specifically would be simple infusions into these units, both Asian and African. Since the emphasis at this grade level is geographic, the routes used--the traditional Indian Ocean versus the newer Atlantic-Cape Horn-Pacific Ocean--would provide the base for a discussion of the basic routes, economic and political problems and decisions made based upon the routes, in other words, a forum on economic determinism, employing questions of cause and effect on a global scale. Even in a study of the African continent and particularly its eastern coast, the China trade would be an unusual focus for the discussion of geography, products, individual traders, and politics. The Ming voyages of the fifteenth century are an excellent example of Chinese foreign trade; the West going to China for its unique products is the historical norm. What are these unusual trading voyages, apparently the reverse of what we normally see, all about? What did they learn of Africa? What products did

they buy and sell? What impact did this have on China and why were the voyages suddenly terminated? This exercise could prove to be an interesting exercise in cultural geography about two very different cultures as well as a starting point for a discussion of aborted interdependence and what is implied in such an occurrence.

In North Carolina's grade eight social studies, the state is studied from the discipline of history. The emphasis is on ". . . the building of tradition that gives continuity in society, the complex process of change, and the forces, personalities, and events which underline the transformation of society" (NCDPI, 357). Colonial, revolutionary, and ante bellum North Carolina never had the China trade which other south Atlantic states had such as Maryland and South Carolina. North Carolina's China connection begins to emerge after the Civil War with the entry into China of many North Carolinians as missionaries, merchants, and military men. This participation has been well-documented in a production by the North Carolina China Council, 1981. Using these slides and accompanying text and tape, an eighth grade teacher could effectively show the nineteenth-century China trade and its influence on China and North Carolina. The tobacco industry alone through the British-American Tobacco Co. and James B. Duke provides a fascinating topic for a class to pursue particularly with all its modern ramifications. A teacher might even get into ethical questions about the continued participation of North Carolina firms in exporting tobacco and tobacco machinery to China when such products have been proven to be carcinogenic.

Certainly with the several large bases for soldiers and sailors in North Carolina, the national interest in China would be a lively topic of discussion. How did we come to have gunboats on the Yangtze? What about the Marine's participation in the rescue of the embassies in the Boxer Rebellion? The missionary movement in North Carolina has always been strong and as many missionaries have retired in the state, they are available for in-class presentations of their wide experiences. Many students know missionaries personally from their own churches. Are they aware of these rich resources?

Local history projects from a multitude of different China connection angles is an obvious approach. How is North Carolina different because of China? How did (does) North Carolina affect China? What is the background of North Carolina's present relationship with this ancient civilization? There are several dozen exchanges with the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China, and North Carolina colleges, universities and industries. Many of these Chinese speak excellent English and are more than willing to come into the classroom as resource persons.

Perhaps by viewing the present, the student will be more anxious to explore the past. Where did all this begin? Why a North Carolina China connection? By approaching this subject in such an active, present form the hoped-for result can be achieved: the student will ". . . gain an understanding of and respect for the cultural pluralism that characterizes the American experience" (NCDPI, 358).

Using "North Carolina's China Connection", the teacher can explore many of the above avenues to discussing North Carolina's history. The China trade allows for an expanded view of this individual state history incorporating economics, politics, arts and culture, philosophy, and international activity. Such a wide, global approach to North Carolina will dovetail into grade nine's study of economics, and the eleventh grade's survey of United States history. Much of what North Carolina did in China parallels mainstream America's role of outreach into Asia.

The North Carolina grade nine social studies focuses on economics and political science, justifying this two-semester emphasis on the realization that for many students this is their last year in school. For these future working, voting citizens, it may be a last chance to impress upon them their place in the economic and political scheme of the city, state, nation, and world. This course is for most students their introduction to basic economic concepts. One of the objectives of this study is that "The learner will have a continuing awareness and understanding of issues and problems confronting the economic, legal, and political systems" (NCDPI, 477). These systems, though independent are also interdependent upon one another as a nation endeavors to fulfill its obligations and responsibilities to its citizenry. America's China trade provides material for several different conceptualizations of this single sophisticated objective.

Because of the richness of materials available for the study of America's China trade, different approaches can be used and varied with ease in consideration of the student audience. What were the issues and problems inherent in the old China trade? A review of the geography, transportation, items of trade, problems inherent in the Chinese trading system, and individuals involved will remind students of what they already know from previous years' study. In a discussion of the economic problems which confronted the young nation, how are such basic economic ideas as supply and demand, scarcity, free enterprise, entrepreneurial skills, and production met and solved? Economic and political problem-solving sessions can center around such issues as the role of government in the early China trade, the influence of China traders on Congress, and the drawing of contrasts and comparisons with contemporary trade relations with China.

The early American China trade changed dramatically the economic and political structure of the young republic. The transportation network (railroads and canals), many early tariff enactments, the leadership cliques of the northeast, and the founding of large, monied institutions (insurance and banking) were in direct response to the early successes of the China trade. American dependence on this early stimulus for its development is readily apparent for any course emphasizing economics and politics. As these two are by nature so strongly intertwined, the China trade makes for a natural illustration of this co-evolution. Non-continuing students can, through a study of the trade, transfer this knowledge to contemporary North Carolina, the

United States' dealings with foreign countries. Using the old China trade as a metaphor for present trade transactions, many students may see that protectionism and restrictive trade legislations are not necessarily the answer to import/export issues. Continuing students will note that many of the ideas incorporated in this particular study are transferable to other subjects, and particularly to the next year's study in world history in which economics and politics play such large roles in the determining of global history.

Grade ten is an expansion of grades 5-6-7 entitled "World Studies." It examines ". . . the impact of non-Western civilizations on the West and upon world culture" (NCDPI, 545). The deep, historic roots of America's China trade are found in a variety of sources among which are the writings of Marco Polo, the journals and articles of the early Jesuit missionaries to China, the French chinoiserie movement, British imperialism, and the early American republic's leadership. The impact of China on these different cultures and then the reverberations are seen in literature (both prose and poetry), philosophy, art and architecture, popular culture, such as drama, music, and film as well as apparel, textiles, and jewelry. The complex interdependence of the world, whether it is referred to as non-Western or non-Eastern (!) is such a dynamic topic that grade ten social studies should be one of the richest experiences in the secondary curriculum.

One topic which must be re-emphasized in such a world study is western expansion into all of Asia. China is an easy target for such

a discussion as the major European nations had already made inroads into China long before the United States' 1784 entrance. The China trade is easily focused for students as it was primarily the products of China which attracted the West. China's reaction to this merchandising mania by mid-eighteenth century was to confine these intruding barbarians to Canton, where they must comply with the imperial hong system or be denied the trade. The remaining years of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are for the West years of altering the system to gain greater contact with Asian goods and minds. The history of western penetration into Asia is the story of the triumph of nineteenth-century industrialism, in search of markets and raw materials, over ancient civilizations. These civilizations were rich in buying power and raw materials, feeding the growing imperialism of the West, but weak in any ability to fight off the intrusions of the technologically advanced western nations. The China trade, well into the twentieth century, can demonstrate this rapid and truly phenomenal shift in the balances of power in world politics.

United States history is taught for the final time in grade eleven in North Carolina. The approach is through the use of multiple causation and ". . . competing schools of historical thought" (NCDPI, 593). The first seven competency goals (NCDPI, 596-616) areas are:

1. The learner will know important developments in American history from the pre-Columbian period of exploration and discovery.

2. The learner will know that European nations differed in their methods of colonizing the Americas.

3. The learner will know important aspects of life in colonial America.

4. The learner will know the causes and effects, major events, and major personalities of the Revolutionary War.

5. The learner will know how the problems created by the Articles of Confederation led to the development of the Constitution.

6. The learner will know major trends, events, and problems of the "new nation."

7. The learner will know that the period of 1815-1850 was a time of both nationalism and sectionalism.

No specific mention is made of the China trade or the part it played in the discovery, exploration, expansion and development of the United States. The trade beginning in 1784 and continuing to the present, individuals involved, traders, diplomats, missionaries, merchants, and the military are not listed. Using "North Carolina China Connection," the teacher can demonstrate in this individual case study the sources of American expansion into China. How did these contacts with China contribute to the growth of the United States. Why did the United States, so anxious for markets (for industrial products as well as religious fervor) not become a colonial power like other western nations? Thus, aware of such important themes and questions in American history, the teacher adds flavor and excitement to these otherwise unimaginative objectives, and produces not only citizens excited about their past, but individuals more in harmony with their global future.

The framework has presented several concepts, organizing ideas and content samples for five grade levels of study as outlined by North Carolina. This material need not be used in the same way each year and, with the richness of the materials, even an annual rerun can

be avoided; the China trade invites change in material used as well as approaches to different topics and interests. Though it can be used unto itself, it can be seen as enrichment materials for the standard textbook narratives. However, decisions about what to include in the actual unit must be based on difficult, professional questions. The Taba Social Studies Project presented five areas of questioning which aid in this selection process. They concern validity, significance, appropriateness, durability, and balance (Banks, 403).

Validity refers to the discipline on which the material is based. Can the material being used be substantiated, what are the sources of this knowledge, can the knowledge be transmitted through more than an oral tradition? Students often know wonderful stories of history; they are just that--stories. Myth and legend have a valid place in history but they must be so identified. There is quite enough material in the truth to make fiction pale without adding unvalidated romanticisms. The American China trade abounds in truth which reads like fiction; the excitement of the good story is hardly lacking in this material and virtually all of it can be authenticated.

Significance of the material refers to the relevance and timeliness of the material. If there is one issue that most students agree upon when discussing history it is "So what does this have to do with me?" With over half the people in the world Chinese, it should certainly be a requirement that the United States understand its two-hundred-and-two-year-old dealings with this civilization. What is the basis for this special relationship? How does our joint history

affect the parties involved? What is our mutual indebtedness? Based on the past what does the future hold for these world partners?

Appropriateness deals with students' specific needs and maturation levels. The American China trade is such a rich field that depending upon the audience's interests, background, and age the materials can be greatly modified without loss of integrity. Middle school students in North Carolina studying Asia might well look at Pacific/Asian trade from the Chinese perspective. Products for foreign export versus products for domestic consumption; history of western encounters and the way these influenced China's history and development; Chinese geography and the way geography determines outcome in trade and production. Senior high school students in American history would find the early years of the China trade particularly helpful in discussing the early exploration of the thirteen colonies, colonial tastes and culture, early republican economics, and pre-Civil War entrepreneurs involved in expansion and development of industries. College undergraduates can explore the literature using primary and secondary sources to understand early American development of trade relations, foreign policy, and the foundations of Sino-American relations. Elderhostel classes, rich in personal background, readings, and travel experiences, come to the China trade with wide perspectives. Interest in porcelain, clippers, individual family involvement in the trade, and present-day implications are only a few of the areas of possible study.

Durability and balance are perhaps the most important questions to be considered in choosing materials. There is so much material in these first sixty years of the trade that one is often tempted to choose the exciting, the romantic, the exotic. Yet, these may reveal very little about the important issues, the development of the wider scope, the great depth of understanding. One of the most widespread criticisms of history and social studies teaching is that it is superficial, lacking in any depth, and taught only to achieve test results. As a result, there is no understanding, no interpretative skill development, and no transfer of knowledge or methodology to other areas of study. A study of the American China trade allows for "post holing." Take the China trade as one attempt that the new republic tried to recover economically from the Revolution. Many of the individuals involved, the expertise required, the skills developed were the same ones which will appear in later American industrial endeavors. Knowledge gained in one area can be transferred to other areas: familial bonds and long-distance trading were two characteristics important in the China trade. These will show up in the later development of the Trans-Continental Railroad. Transfer this knowledge as the China traders did; enable students to pick up knowledge from one study and apply it to later inquiries. Knowledge about the trade will not disappear or be dumped as soon as the test is taken.

Decisions about what to include in the unit should be made on these criteria and they should also be chosen on the basis of what the

unit already contains. The infusion of the American China trade into the social studies curriculum is just that: an infusion--not a revision. The infusion of the American China trade is spice, the soupcon for an existing unit. On the basis of what is being attempted, the American China trade can be added to give the additional dimension, the opportunity to change the angle, to alter the usual frame of reference.

The American China trade offers a variety of activities including all the old stand-bys such as map work, flow charts, individual case-studies, group work on specific traders or companies, role playing, etc. It is also tailor-made for local history projects. One way to awaken student awareness of their own local China connection is to use the North Carolina China Council's production, which reveals China as a place of work, and China as home to North Carolinians. This exhibit housed at Warren Wilson College in Swannanoa, North Carolina, is available for transportation costs across the state.

Primary sources for use in teaching the China trade are invaluable and must be made available to the class, but there are a variety of other resources which reveal an array of materials. For background content, the teacher can consult several standard works, such as Tyler Dennett's Americans in East Asia and John K. Fairbank's The United States and China, both of which provide solid information and excellent bibliographies. Jonathan Spence's To Change China: American Advisors in China, 1620-1960 and James C. Thomson, Peter Stanley, and John C. Perry's Sentimental Imperialists: The American

Experience in East Asia, both available in paperback not only provide scholarly background, but their readable style, and emphasis on individual involvement in China, provide personalized, exciting reading for the better student. Spence's endnotes and Thomson's suggestions for further reading furnish good leads for students. Despite their romantic styles, Helen Augur's Tall Ships to Cathay and Sidney and Marjorie Greenbie's Gold of Ophir: The Lure that Made America are good early accounts of the China trade; the first concentrating on the A. A. Low family of New York, and the second a more general cultural approach to the trade. Several books are available written with the younger reader in mind: Francis R. Carpenter, The Old China Trade: Americans in Canton, 1784-1843, Helen Augur, Passage to Glory: John Ledyard's America, and James Connolly, Canton Captain (Robert Bennet Forbes). Oscar R. Armstrong's "Opening China" in the March-April, 1982 American Heritage contains a good text and several fine pictures of ships, ports, and trade items. Even though taken from a later time period, Burton F. Beer's book, China in Old Photographs, 1860-1910 provides a timeless look at nineteenth China port life and individuals.

Focus on Asian Studies, a publication of the Asia Society in New York, is a thrice-yearly published magazine rich in resources. The winter 1986 volume was devoted to Asian trade, both the historic and present versions. This particular issue gave resources to tap, including the Jackdaw packet (#A22) which contains portraits of China traders, both American and Chinese, excerpts from ship's journals and

manifests, maps, routes, and well-documented background information.

The bicentennial celebration of the trade took place in 1984. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia as well as some of the other participating ports used the occasion to publicize and reprint many books, i.e. Samuel Eliot Morison's The Maritime History of Massachusetts, 1783-1860 and Jean McClure Mudge's Chinese Export Porcelain. A wide range of catalogues appeared from museums and historical societies including two from the Peabody Museum of Salem, Christina Nelson, Directly from China: Export Goods for the American Market, 1784-1930 and Ellen Decker, After the Chinese Taste: China's Influence in America, 1730-1930, and the Philadelphia Museum of Art special catalogue Philadelphians and the China Trade, 1784-1844. The National Portrait Gallery staged a small, elegant exhibit entitled "Adventurous Pursuits," and produced a catalogue of the same name. Internationally traveling exhibits featuring the ancient beginnings of the trade were at large museums in North America, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the accompanying catalogue, Silk Roads-China Ships, furnished impressive reminders of the depth of the trade. Our late entrance into this old trade is seen in Philadelphia Maritime Museum's publication of P. C. F. Smith's book The Empress of China, filled with readable, exciting text, beautiful pictures, excellent notes and bibliography. These examples reveal some of the current scholarly yet popular materials available.

One of the best sources for Chinese influence on popular culture, design, fashions, etc., are magazines such as Architectural Digest,

and Antiques. Frequent issues appear featuring porcelain, furniture, painting, architectural and horticultural influences, clothing and jewelry. The China trade and its later effects on literature, and film can be found in more specialized publications but they too are easily procured.

The bicentennial celebration of the trade also produced some interesting reverberations such as the impetus behind the restoration of Southport Seaport near the Battery in New York City. Part of the motivation for moving the China trade collection from the Museum of the American China trade in Milton, Massachusetts to the Peabody Museum in Salem, Massachusetts was the renewed interest spurred by the trade's bicentennial. At the Peabody, more of the public would be aware of the fine collection put together by the Forbes family. One of the results of this consolidation is that the Peabody Museum probably has the finest collection of American China trade materials in the world. Publications from the Peabody are beautifully and lovingly done. Their educational outreach program would be an excellent resource for any teaching project.

The bibliography at the end of this dissertation represents over fours years of reading and searching. The few books listed above will lead any reader to many of the basic texts, which will, in turn, lead to others. Specialized collections and journal articles are included to help with specific needs and interests.

The inclusion of America's China trade into the multi-layered social studies curriculum should be seen as an opportunity to enrich,

enlarge, and enhance a subject which is vital to the learning life of all students. With the circles of the student's life reaching from the individual in his home and neighborhood, and expanding to the individual in his world, the teacher can use America's experience in trading with one of the world's oldest civilizations as the catalyst for taking this learning opportunity to its fullest possible development.

Works Cited

Banks, James A. Teaching Strategies for the Social Studies; Inquiry, Valuing, and Decision-Making. 1973.

Clark, Leonard H. Teaching Social Studies in Secondary Schools: A Handbook. 1973.

Edinger, Lois V. "The Development of a Framework for Infusing the American China Trade into the Middle and Secondary Schools Social Studies Curricula." Southeast Conference, Association for Asian Studies. Chattanooga, 16 Jan. 1987.

Fitzgerald, Frances. America Revised: History Schoolbooks in the Twentieth Century. 1979.

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. Teacher Handbook: K-12. 1985.

Salholz, Eloise, et al. "The Forgotten Subject." Newsweek 1 Sept. 1986.

CHAPTER IV

AN AMERICAN CHINA TRADE BIBLIOGRAPHY--A NEW LOOK

Scholars of America's China trade and curriculum consultants upon viewing this bibliography will realize a surprising richness--both in width and depth--of the literature. It is a treasury of American sources dating into the 1780s and of world sources to the twelfth century. Our eighteenth-century fascination was well-rooted when we began to write our own accounts. Entries into the early twentieth century have been included to illustrate the extent of the continued, special love affair with China growing from those early mercantile beginnings.

The literature of America's early trade with China is abundant and diverse. As with much of the early republic's history, it is personal, composed of letters, diaries, and journals of both major and minor actors, who did not see themselves as makers of history but simply as participants in the life of a new nation. As a result, these primary sources are rich in individualized perceptions and personal notations often missing from many of the more self-conscious primary sources. The spectrum of individuals represented is also broad: ship captains and supercargoes, common seamen, husbands, wives, children, travelers, physicians, artists, missionaries, merchants at home and in China. The list appears endless to the researcher as he looks for the clues to the era. The angles from

which the material can be approached are as diverse as the individuals available for consultation.

The trade is also well documented with the impersonal: national records, statistical reports, government documents relating to trading contracts, activities of the navy in Asian waters, and Congressional debates on the merits of subsidies for China traders. Speeches before Congress and civic groups are also interesting for the public face of the trade. A comparison of these sources with the more private-letter thoughts about the trade makes for some very interesting contrasts.

Documentation for the early China trade is also rich in materials outside the customary sources of documents; it is strong in the organizational history: church history and missionary records, business and industrial archival resources. The more obvious sources of documentation, such as the United States Navy and State Department records, hold an abundance of information, but the record presented by the church and business holdings adds another dimension to the subject.

It is in the area of what may be termed "hard," non-written documentation that the early American China trade has its greatest depth: the actual objects of the trade, the mainstay of the myth. Porcelain in all its manifestations, silk in heretofore unwrapped bolts as well as in the myriad of forms it took, tea in boxes, tins, and caddies, furniture, lacquerware, toys, paintings, and silver are some of the physical forms this documentation takes. Then too, there are the physical results of the trade: architecture, interior

designs, gardens (both contents and designs), clothing, textiles, and jewelry, and United States domestic porcelain production. Many of these non-written materials are available to a mass audience through catalogues revealing both the source of the myth and the effect of the objects upon early American tastes and cultural development.*

One of the earliest, and undoubtedly the best, attempts to organize materials on America's early China trade was Kenneth Scott Latourette's 1917 publication, The History of Early Relations between the United States and China, 1784-1844. Receiving his doctorate from Yale, Latourette abandoned a career in law late in his academic training and entered the Christian mission field. From 1909 to 1910, he traveled in the United States and Canada for the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Mission; from 1910 to 1912, he was a staff member-instructor in Changsha, Hunan, with the Yale-in-China program (Candee, 342). His stay in China ended prematurely due to ill health (Kunitz, 554). He returned home to teaching and writing at Yale, and serving as an ordained (1918) Baptist minister. "True to my background and interests, my primary writing has been in the history of Christianity, especially the history of missions, and my secondary interest has been in Far Eastern and particularly Chinese history" (Kunitz, 554). His 1917 essay/bibliography reflects this dual

---

*Another whole arena of consideration would come in the influences of the Chinese on literature, both prose and poetry, philosophical developments, artistic styles; though perhaps harder to document, the influence is apparent and can many times be traced using a common avenue of sources--letters and papers on the topic, such as Emerson's and Whitman's writings.

interest: an historical framework and discipline as well as a commitment to Christianity as a world enterprise.

Latourette had personally examined practically all of the known materials on the subject including correspondence, logs, journals, and narratives of the trade. Biographies and memoirs, Congressional documents, and a few pertinent periodicals, including The Chinese Repository round out his resources. The bibliography's introductory essay is divided chronologically beginning with the inception of the trade in 1784 to the signing of the Treaty of Wanghsia, 1844. He emphasizes the trade, the diplomatic underpinnings of the first United States treaty with China, and American Protestant missions. He sees this latter effort, following an earlier British lead, laying the foundation for various educational institutions, hospitals, other social service organizations as well as publishing houses.

This bibliography stood virtually alone until after World War II. There was a variety of reasons for this, not the least of which were the emphasis on revolutionary China and the interruption of World War II. In the mid-1940s, there was a flurry of material about the trade with the historians' noting the centennial of America's first treaty with China. This activity tended to focus not only on the diplomatic history, but also applied a new lens on the arts of China. The Chinese export items were examined for their decorative value and for their influence on American designs. One of the articles signalling this renaissance of American interest in things Chinese was by Joseph Downs, writing for the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum

of Art. His 1941 article, "The China Trade and Its Influence," though now long out of print, was very influential in awakening and warming a victorious post-war, affluent America to Asian art and literature. Our relation with our World War II ally was more than just this century deep and Downs' article began to reintroduce the United States to one of its mentors.

This shift in interest away from the economic, diplomatic, and evangelic was not recognized by the next major bibliography of the old China trade. Perhaps the movement was not strong enough? Perhaps the fall of our Chinese ally to Communism and the McCarthy era were still too frightening for historians to wrestle with such an antecedent? Perhaps it was safer to stay with traditional history? Whatever the reasons, Liu Kwang-ching's 1963 Americans and Chinese: A Historical Essay and Bibliography follows a traditional approach to the trade. The primary concern of this Peking-born, Harvard-educated historian (Press, 457) is with commerce, followed by a discussion of the various manifestations of the evangelic influence, ending with an examination of the Chinese who came to the United States, including laborers and students. No attempt is made to discuss the diplomatic scene despite the essay's title, "Historical Problems Arising from the Contacts between Americans and Chinese." Liu states that this inquiry was done with an eye toward the non-governmental level of relations. His essay covers from initial contact well into the first half of the twentieth century. "My aim is to raise questions and suggestions and to indicate unexploited opportunities for study, new vistas for the

historical researcher" (Liu, viii). He accomplished his aim by highlighting areas in which facts and interpretations of facts have not been clearly explored. He saw an acute shortcoming in the area of missionary studies. Liu called for more investigation in causal studies in light of China's modernization.

Liu's bibliography is divided into manuscripts and archival collections found in the United States in Western languages with emphases placed on those dealing with merchants, missionaries, diplomats, and the military. Biographies, memoirs, and published letters from these same four large groups are included with the addition of the works of physicians, journalists, and scholars. Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and China as well as reference works are taken into account.

Both of these bibliographies concentrate on the tripartite nature of the early trade: merchants, missionaries, and diplomats. Very little, if any attention is given to influences on American development. They tend to be the West imposing itself on the East, the impact and the responses, how the West changed China. It has only been since Liu's bibliography that there has been a shift in the kinds of materials being produced and the bibliographical essays being written. Two of the reasons for the shift and the increased efforts were the celebrations of the country's bicentennial in 1976 and the bicentennial of the trade in 1984. Exhibits were mounted; catalogues were published to allow the shows to go beyond museum walls.

In examining the bibliography of this dissertation, it will be apparent that this shift in interest is impressive after 1965. There are over one hundred entries which can be classified as business history, some dealing with specific individuals, companies, and products (Chester Fritz and Dan Rylance, Ever Westward to the Far East: The Story of Chester Fritz; Barbara B. McGee and Ruth D. Jones, Barney: Journal of Harry Virden Bernard; Lee Parker and Ruth D. Jones, China and the Golden Weed; Stephen C. Lockwood, Augustine Heard and Co., 1858-62: American Merchants in China, and Sherman G. Cochran, Big Business in China: Sino-American Rivalry in the Cigarette Industry, 1890-1930). Others confront the growth of America in Asia generally (James Thomson, Peter Stanley, and John Perry, The Sentimental Imperialists: The American Experience in East Asia). There are eighty titles devoted to the early American China trade, its merchants, and influences. Forty-five titles devoted to the missionary movement, including some very candid presentations of individuals and particularly of women (Irwin Hyatt, Our Ordered Lives Confessed and Jane Hunter, The Gospel of Gentility: American Women Missionaries in Turn-of-the-Century China). There are over two hundred entries for art, including George Chinnery and other China coast artists (both American and Chinese), furniture, cloisonne and lacquerware; popular culture including newspapers and literature; silver, textiles, porcelain (fifty-eight), architecture and horticulture, and ships, sailors, and ports (twenty-two). Standard

histories for background continue to appear as do books on the foundations and growth of Western imperialism.

What follows is a brief overview of some of these books and catalogues; they were chosen because they are in the author's personal collection and thus show their accessibility and relative inexpensive nature.

In 1970 the Massachusetts Historical Society issued Boston and the China Trade, primarily a picture book using materials from the Society's collection and the family papers of Robert Bennet Forbes. (The Society had published these papers on microfilm in 1969). A catalogue not so specialized but a nice companion piece was created in 1976 when the China Institute of America staged in New York and Seattle a special bicentennial exhibit: China's Influence on American Culture in the 18th and 19th Centuries. Nine color prints and sixty-eight pages of black and white reproductions make this small catalogue valuable. Voyaging to Cathay by Alfred Tamarin and Shirley Glubok in 1976 celebrated not only the bicentennial but the debt to China from our early beginnings. All the pictures, maps, and drawings are black and white, and the book's physical size (6.5" x 9.5") is awkward for holding open in front of a classroom and for xeroxing. The book's strength lies in the text which is an excellent introduction to the subject and written with younger readers in mind; however, this could have been strengthened with a bibliography.

In 1979, the Museum of the American China Trade in Milton, Massachusetts, was very active with exhibits and catalogues: two

results were Shopping in China: The Artisan Community at Canton, 1825-1830 and The China Trade: Romance and Reality. Both catalogues are in black and white, but the objects shown and discussed are in many cases so unusual that the reader is grateful just for the colorless glimpse. In both productions, the text is distinctive with footnotes and checklists so that particular objects can be pursued. In The China Trade: Romance and Reality the descriptive text is so expertly done that the reader gains not only insight into the specific object but also into surrounding history and implications for later works in the trade.

Antiques magazine in 1979 put together a collection of articles which had appeared in the magazine over a period of forty-seven years on Chinese export porcelain. The result is a masterpiece of information by leading experts, including Homer Eaton Keyes, Clare Le Corbeiller, J. A. Lloyd Hyde, and Carl L. Crossman. There are fourteen color plates including the magnificent pink lotus bowl on the cover and well over a hundred black and white reproductions. The text is beautifully written as one would expect from such an established, prestigious magazine, but not so erudite that an amateur can not enjoy it. It is a worthy introduction to the porcelain field.

In 1980, Sotheby Parke Bernet published Masterpieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Mottahedeh Collection in the Virginia Museum. The value of the slim (eighty pages) volume is that all of the fifty illustrations are in full color. The introductory essays about the growth of the porcelain trade and principal styles and the

influence on decoration by Europe and the West from 1720-1850 provide basic knowledge for the historian and the collector.

One catalogue from 1982 and another from 1983 are from magnificent exhibitions to establish the background for the ancient trade with China: the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Along the Ancient Silk Routes and the Royal Ontario Museum's Silk Roads: China Ships. The first centers on nineteenth-century western European expeditions which rediscovered these ancient routes and their concomitant cultures. The second, though not intended as an addendum, takes up the story with the old silk routes and caravan cities and ends with the development of commercial empire building. Both volumes are elaborate in color prints, maps, and text.

These two weighty catalogues were perfect forerunners for the 1984 bicentennial year of America's China trade. One of the best productions is Philip C. F. Smith's The Empress of China. Seventy-one illustrations, including maps, the ship's documents, and a bibliography make this a very useful book. The topic is not restricted to the Empress; there are chapters on furs, ginseng, and the Byzantine nature of the trade in Canton.

Probably one of the most elegant productions to celebrate the trade's bicentennial was the National Portrait Gallery's Adventurous Pursuits: Americans and the China Trade, 1784-1844. The exhibit which ran for six months in Washington was small and priceless. Everything on display was a piece de resistance. The accompanying catalogue did much more than the exhibit could showing objects which were not

available for loan for the exhibit. The text by Margaret Christman is excellent. To show her devotion to this project Ms. Christman took "the show on the road" and appeared around the country on the Smithsoninan lecture circuit the year of the bicentennial. Her enthusiastic delivery and obvious love for the materials made her audiences aware of an area which had been exotic to them previously.

Several key cities' museums and historical societies during the trade's bicentennial celebration staged exhibits of their own; New York Historical Society and the Philadelphia Museum of Art were two. The catalogue for New York's exhibition is lifeless and expensive, while the Philadelphia book encompasses two exhibits which they staged: "Philadelphia and the China Trade, 1784-1844" and "The Canton Connection: Ships, Captains, and Cargoes." The resulting book is Jean Gordon Lee's Philadelphia and the China Trade, 1784-1844. It is a beautiful book with many color reproductions, and an excellent text for background information as well as explanations about objects throughout.

One small exhibit at the Rhode Island School of Design in late 1984 featured Chinese export silver. A small elegant exhibit of silver from the China Trade Museum's collection with the catalogue, Chinese Export Silver: A Legacy of Luxury, written by H. A. Crosby Forbes, was the result. This intimate little exhibit (there were sixty-nine objects on display) shows the wide variety of export items and explores an area of the trade unrecognized until recently.

The Peabody Museum in Salem, Massachusetts, has exhibited a long-term commitment to perpetuating America's history in the China trade. It is not a recent phenomenon though this commitment has been enhanced with the recent acquisition of the collection of the Museum of the American China Trade in Milton, Massachusetts. With this incorporation, the Peabody undoubtedly has the largest, most diverse, and best collection of Americana concerning the early American China trade. Several early catalogues attest to the point: the 1964 A Design Catalogue of Chinese Export Porcelain and the 1967 catalogue for the exhibit George Chinnery (1774-1852) and Other Artists of the Chinese Scene. A Catalogue of China Trade Paintings and Objects followed in 1972. But perhaps two of the best recent exhibits were to celebrate the 200th anniversary of Massachusetts' entry into the trade. Two catalogues focus on these exhibits: Directly from China: Export Goods for the American Market, 1784-1930 and After the Chinese Taste: China's Influence in America, 1730-1930. Both books are beautifully illustrated with black and white photographs of the trade's objects as well as the influenced objects, i.e., the Tea House in Newport, Rhode Island.

Three important photographic collections appeared, two in 1978 and a third in 1982. The first two are Burton F. Beers' China in Old Photographs, 1860-1910 and Goodrich and Cameron's The Face of China as Seen by Photographers and Travelers, 1860-1912. Dover Publications put together a new issue of Old China in Historic Photographs: 288 Views by Ernst Boerschmann. Though all three books cover a time span

not associated with the early years of the China trade, the contents are of scenes and people, ports and cities which remained virtually unchanged until the twentieth century.

Reprints began to appear in the 1970s. Among the most useful of these are The Old China Trade by Foster Rhea Dulles, The Maritime History of Massachusetts, 1783-1860 by Samuel Eliot Morison, and Chinese Pottery and Porcelain by R. L. Hobson. All three were, in their original publication dates, 1930, 1921, and 1915 respectively, seminal works. When they could be located they were often in disrepair, and as a rule, the two-volume Hobson was missing a volume! (The Dover reprint is in one volume.) Three primary sources have also been reissued: William C. Hunter's Bits of Old China and The Fan Kwae in Canton before the Treaty Days, 1825-1844; and Hosea Ballou Morse's The Gilds of China. A complete microfilmed edition of The Chinese Recorder, 1867-1941 and its index have been reproduced. All of these reissued resources are valuable tools and their appearance is encouraging to the student.

The following bibliography represents several years of reading and compiling. It includes much of the Latourette and Liu bibliographies but also attempts to show the shift in emphasis which has taken place. Business and missionary history show up prominently as do entries in porcelain, art and architecture, and the influences of the Chinese on American culture. In the original compilation, the sites where the materials could be found were included. This has been omitted in the final version as most libraries have access to

computer-finding devices; the books' availability is open knowledge. Access to most primary materials is in most cases easy through the use of microfilm collections, such as the Library of the American Civilization, or through inexpensive xerox copies from holding institutions. Interlibrary loan arrangements make actual contact with the materials reasonable, if not free.

No attempt has been made to indicate locations of slide collections, replicas, and reproductions. Any researcher will find an abundance of suppliers, including most museums, who if they do not have these themselves can provide names and addresses of suppliers. The usual routes to audio-visual materials have also not been included. What I have included are books and articles from scholarly journals as well as from popular magazines. There are several bibliographies included to give the beginning researcher leads to the material, several of which are highly specialized.

It is hoped that the teacher or student using this bibliography will find it useful, easy and exciting. There are so many angles from which to attack the subject that perhaps this bibliography can get the researcher into the literature and from that point it becomes "open water." A perusal of the bibliography will give the reader some indication of the subject and its tremendous influence on early American development as well as the evolutionary nature of the literature. Rarely does a week go by that an entry is not added to the bibliography, often from what seemed a remote source. It has only been with the passage of time that this compiler realized the vastness

of the subject and the richness of its depth. What was a foreign now seems strangely familiar.

Works Cited

Candee, Marjorie Dent, ed. Current Biography: Who's News and Why, 1953. 1953.

Kunitz, Stanley J., ed. Twentieth Century Authors. First Supplement. 1955.

Liu, Kwang-ching. Americans and Chinese: A Historical Essay and A Bibliography. 1963.

Press, Jacques Cattell, ed. Directory of American Scholars. I: History. 8th ed. 1982.

EPILOGUE

This dissertation was written with two distinct audiences in mind: professional historians and secondary social studies teachers. It is too often the case that these two groups, with so much in common, never meet. Research conducted in prestigious universities and libraries at far-flung sites, and in a multitude of languages rarely reaches into the classrooms where teachers daily meet the realities of scholarship. This failure of confluence is often discussed at professional meetings, meetings of historians, and meetings of teachers--separate meetings of historians, and meetings of teachers--separate meetings in apparently separate worlds. Both groups note the need for linkage; both see the need for the new ideas, the new interpretations, and the new evidence to permeate the classroom. Each group leaves its meeting with no better idea of how to meet what is seen as an unsolvable problem.

This dissertation addresses this problem. Trade with China was highly influential in the discovery of North America and in the expansion and development of the United States. The first sixty years of trade by the young republic laid the foundation for economic and cultural exchanges between the two great nations. A special relationship grew up between this ancient civilization and our young nation, a relationship clothed in myth and reality. This dichotomy is in large part responsible for the richness of the partnership which

extends beyond economic ties into every phase of our national culture. The cross-cultural transfers between the two countries are rich, varied, and complex.

The story of America's early trade with China is a story which must be included in the secondary curriculum of our public schools as a model of global networking. Infusing the existing curriculum with this fascinating story of Americans in China and the way the young republic's sons and daughters dealt with the products and profits of China is a natural avenue for exploring many of the key concepts of the social studies curriculum. Many of the most up-to-date theories concerning early American economic development can be explored in the classroom using the American China trade as the paradigm. Ideas of global education and global interdependence can be introduced on a local level by employing this exciting material.

The bibliography of this dissertation is a collection built on Kenneth Scott Latourette and K. C. Liu's earlier bibliographies. Building upon these beginnings, I have added works since the mid-1960s to show the different foci that bibliographies of the American China trade have begun to take. Many of the works were motivated by our nation's 1976 bicentennial and the 1984 bicentennial of the trade. Works focusing on specific cities (New York, Philadelphia), specific trade items (porcelain, silver), and specific individuals, firms, and ships (the Crowninshield family, Augustine Heard and Co., and the Empress of China) highlight the bibliography. Another facet of the bibliography is its emphasis on American popular culture and design.

Works previous to the 1960s emphasized American influence on Chinese political, diplomatic, social, and economic development; works in the last twenty years have shown a remarkable shift and now address questions such as how was the United States affected by the Chinese? And how are we different because of this trade?

By providing a simple introduction to the historical context of the trade, a rationale for its study, and some possible approaches to infusing the material into the existing curriculum, the author hopes to make the linkage with the professional historian's material more accessible for the public school teacher. By collating a bibliography of many of the China trade materials and revealing the changes in approach, the author hopes to alert the professional historian to the areas which still require investigation and to remind them of their continued need to reach into the nation's classrooms.

A NOTE TO THE READER IN REGARDS TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography follows the format set by the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, second edition, 1984, with some notable exceptions. The first exception is that this list is not double-spaced. Such a luxury has been used in the "Works Cited" following each chapter, but in a bibliography of this length, already requiring a separate volume, it seemed a waste.

The second exception is that in most entries the place of publication and publishing house have been omitted. This was done primarily to conserve space. However, it also seemed irrelevant to include this information due to the excellent finding aids most libraries have. Author, title, and publishing date are adequate for any search. Full citation following MLA guidelines have been given for journal and magazine articles, though there are a few exceptions to this, such as citations which have pages missing. These exceptions were included with the data available under the justification that they were important enough to remain even though not fully cited.

This bibliography will be kept up-to-date and addendum will be available periodically.

AMERICA'S CHINA TRADE: A FRAMEWORK FOR LINKING THE HISTORY PROFESSION WITH SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM

Volume II

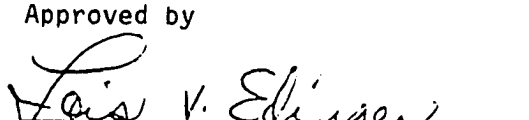
by

Elizabeth Bateman Bond

A Dissertation Submitted to
the Faculty of the Graduate School at
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro
in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Doctorate in Education

Greensboro
1987

Approved by



Dissertation Adviser

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABC-Clio Information Services. The United States in East Asia: A Historical Bibliography. 1985.

Abbott, Jacob. China and the English, or the Character and Manners of the Chinese as Illustrated in the History of Their Intercourse with Foreigners. 1835.

Abeel, David. Journal of a Residence in China and the Neighboring Countries with a Preliminary Essay on the Commencement and Progress of Missions in the World (1830-33). 1835.

Acton, Harold. Peonies and Ponies. 1941.

Adams, Brooks. America's Economic Supremacy. 1900.

"Adams' Lecture on the War with China." Chinese Repository 9.5 (May 1842); reprinted in Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society 43 (Oct. 1909-June 1910): 295-325.

Albion, Robert Greenhalgh. "New York Port and Its Disappointed Rivals, 1815-60." Journal of Economic and Business History 3 (Aug. 1931): 602-629.

---. The Rise of New York Port, 1815-60. 1939.

---. Square Riggers on Schedule: New York Sailing Packets. 1938.

---. "Yankee Domination of New York Port, 1820-1865." The New England Quarterly 5.4 (Oct. 1932): 665-98.

Albion, Robert G., William A. Baker, and Benjamin W. Labaree. New England and the Sea. 1972.

Alden, Carroll S. Lawrence Kearny, Sailor and Diplomat. 1936.

Alexander, W. D. Brief History of the Hawaiian People. 1892.

Allan, Charles Wilfrid. Jesuits at the Court of Peking. 1935.

---. Makers of Cathay. 1936.

Allen, B. Sprague. Tides in English Taste (1619-1800): A Background for the Study of Literature. 2 vols. 1937.

Allen, George Cyril, and A. G. Donnithorne. Western Enterprise in Far Eastern Economic Development, China and Japan. 1954.

Allen, Nathan. The Opium Trade. Lowell, Mass., 1850.

American Sunday School Union. China, the Gibraltar of Heathenism. 1867.

Anderson, David L. Imperialism and Idealism: American Diplomats in China, 1861-1898. 1985.

Anderson, Michael H. Madison Avenue in Asia: Politics and Transnational Advertising. 1984.

Anderson, Rufus. Foreign Missions: Their Relations and Claims. 1870.

---. The Theory of Missions to the Heathen . . . . Boston, 1845.

Andersson, J. G. The Dragon and the Foreign Devils. Trans. Charles Wharton Stork. 1928.

An-yun-sung. "A Study of the Thirteen Hongs of Kuangtung: A Translation of Parts of the Kuangtung Shih-San-Hang Kao of Liang Chia-pin." Thesis. University of Chicago, 1958.

Appleton, William Worthen. A Cycle of Cathay: The Chinese Vogue in England during the 17th and 18th Century. 1951.

Armstrong, Oscar V. "Opening China." American Heritage 30.2 (Mar.-Apr. 1982): 40-49.

Arnold, Julean H. Papers. China through An American Window. Shanghai and the American Chamber of Commerce, 1932.

Art Department, University of California-Davis. China and California: The Impact of 19th and 20th Century Chinese Art and Culture on California. 1966.

Augur, Helen. Passage to Glory: John Ledyard's America. 1946.

---. Tall Ships to Cathay. 1951.

Ayers, John. Chinese Ceramics: The Baur Collection: Ming Porcelains and other Wares. 2 vols. Geneva, 1969.

Bailey, George W. Tank Kee: A List of Works on China. Marshalltown, Iowa, 1893.

Bailyn, Bernard. The New England Merchants in the 17th Century. 1955.

Bain, Chester A. "Commodore Matthew Perry, Humphrey Marshall, and the Taiping Rebellion." Far Eastern Quarterly 10.3 (May 1951): 258-270.

Bain, Harry Foster. Ores and Industry in the Far East. 1933.

Baker, George E. Works of William H. Seward. 5 vols. 1884.

Balch, Edwin. "Arctic Expeditions Sent from the American Colonies." Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 31.4 (1970): 419-28.

Baldwin, Simeon E. "American Business Corporations before 1789." American Historical Review 8.3 (1903): 449-65.

Balfour, Frederic Henry. Waifs and Strays from the Far East. London, 1876; Shanghai, 1877.

Ball, Samuel. Account of the Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea in China. 1848.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. History of California. 7 vols. 1884-90.

---. History of the Northwest Coast. 2 vols. 1884.

Banno, Masataka. China and the West, 1858-61: The Origin of the Tsungli Yamnen. 1964.

Barber, Edwin Atlee. The Pottery and Porcelain of the United States. 1909.

Barber, William Theodore Aquila. David Hill: Missionary and Saint. 1898.

Barnard, Harry. The Story of the Willow Pattern Plate. Stoke-on-Trent, n.d.

Barnes, Joseph, ed. Empire in the East. 1934.

Barnett, Suzanne W. "Practical Evangelism: Protestant Missions and the Introduction of Western Civilization into China, 1820-1850." Diss. Harvard, 1973.

Barnett, Suzanne Wilson, and J. K. Fairbank, eds. Christianity in China: Early Protestant Missionary Writings. 1984.

Barnsley, Edward R. "History of the China Retreat of van Braam." Bristol Courier 9-11 May 1933.

---. "History of the China Retreat of van Braam." Bucks County Historical Society. Doylestown, Pa., 6 May 1933.

---. History of the China Retreat of van Braam. 1933.

Barr, Pat. Foreign Devils. London, 1970.

Barr, Robert J., ed. American Trade with Asia and the Far East. 1959.

Barrett, Walter. Old Merchants of New York. 5 vols. 1863-70.

Barrow, John. Travel in China. 1805.

Barth, Gunther P. Bitter Strength. 1964.

Bartlett, C. J. "Peter Parker, the Founder of Modern Medical Missions." Journal of the American Medical Association 67 (July/Dec. 1916): 407-11.

Bartlett, Samuel C. Historical Sketch of the Mission of the American Board in China. 1878.

Bashford, James W. "Methodist Episcopal Church Missions and Missionaries, 1889-1919." Methodist History 14.1 (1975): 24-43.

Bass, Harold J. "The Policy of the American State Department toward Missionaries in the Far East." Research Studies of the State College of Washington 5 (1937).

Basu, Dilip K. "The American Entrepreneurs and Howqua: A Study in Sino-American Trade during 1829-34." Seminar Paper. Harvard, Jan. 1965.

Bates, M. Searle. Missions in Far Eastern Cultural Relations. 1942.

Beach, Harlan Page. Dawn on the Hills of T'ang: Missions in China. 1905.

Beard, Charles A. An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States. 1935.

---. Economic Origins of Jeffersonian Democracy. 1915.

Beck, Louis Joseph. New York's Chinatown: An Historical Presentation of Its People and Places. [1898?].

Becker, William H. "American Manufacturers and Foreign Markets, 1870-1900: Business Historian and the 'New Economic Determinists.'" Business History Review 47.4 (1973): 466-481.

Beer, Lawrence W. "American Approaches to East Asia." Colorado Quarterly 20.1 (1973): 5-25.

Beers, Burton F. "Americans in China? Some Historical Perspectives or A Contemporary Enthusiasm." South Atlantic Quarterly 74.1 (1975): 1-11.

---. China in Old Photographs, 1860-1910. 1978.

Beers, Burton F., and Paul H. Clyde. The Far East: A History of the Western Impact and the Eastern Response, 1830-1975. 1976.

Beers, Burton F., and Lawrence Kessler. Teacher's Manual to Accompany "North Carolina's China Connection." 1987.

Bell, James Christy, Jr. Opening a Highway to the Pacific, 1838-46. 1921.

Bennett, Adrian Arthur. John Fryer, the Introduction of Western Science and Technology into 19th Century China. 1967.

---. Missionary Journalist in China: Young J. Allen and his Magazine, 1860-1883. 1983.

Benton, Thomas Hart. Thirty Years's View. 1856.

Benway, Ann M. The Chinese Teahouse on the Grounds of Marble House. 1982.

Bernstein, Barton J., ed. Toward a New Past: Dissenting Essays in American History. 1968.

Berry-Hill, Henry and Sidney. Chinnery and China Coast Painting. Leigh-on-Sea, 1970.

---. George Chinnery, 1774-1852, Artist of the China Coast. 1963.

Berry-Hill Galleries. Merchants, Mandarins, and Mariners: 19th Century Paintings of the China Trade. 1979.

Beurdeley, Cecile, and Michel. A Connoisseur's Guide to Chinese Ceramics. 1974.

Beurdeley, Michel. China Trade Porcelain. Trans. Diana Imber. 1962.

---. Chinese Furniture. Trans. K. Watson. Tokyo, 1979.

---. Porcelain of the East India Companies. London, 1962.

Beveridge, Albert Jeremiah. The Russian Advance. 1903.

Bibliography of Asian Studies. 26 vols. 1956 -.

Biggerstaff, Knight. "The Official Chinese Attitude toward the Burlingame Mission." American Historical Review 41.4 (July 1936): 682-701.

Billington, Ray Allen. The Protestant Crusade, 1800-1860. 1964.

Bingham, Hiram. Elihu Yale. 1979.

---. A Residence of Twenty-one Years in the Sandwich Islands. 1849.

Birch, William. Country Seats of the United States. n.d.

Bishop, A. L. Industry and Trade: Historical and Descriptive Account of Their Development in the U.S. 1918.

Bishop, C. W. Origins of Far Eastern Civilizations. Smithsonian 3681. 1942.

Bishop, Elsie Hight. "The Business Man as a Business Historian." Bulletin of the Business Historical Society 12 (1938): 17-24.

Bjork, Gordon C. Stagnation and Growth in the American Economy, 1784-1793. 1985.

---. "The Weaning of the American Economy: Independence, Market Changes and Economic Development." Journal of Economic History 24 (Dec. 1964): 541-560.

Blackman, William Fremont. The Making of Hawaii: A Study in Social Evolution. 1906.

Blakeslee, George H. China and the Far East. 1910.

---. Recent Developments in China. 1913.

Boardman, Eugene. Christian Influence upon the Ideology of the Taiping Rebellion, 1851-64. 1952.

---. "Christian Influence upon the Ideology of the Taiping Rebellion, 1851-64." Far Eastern Quarterly 10 (1950-51): 115-24.

Boarman, Patrick M. Trade with China: Assessments by Leading Businessmen and Scholars. 1974.

Bodde, Derk. China's Gifts to the West. 1942.

---. China's Ideas in the West. 1948.

Bode, Carl. The Anatomy of American Popular Culture, 1840-61. 1959.

Boit, John. Journals of the Columbia. n.d.

---. Log of the "Union": John Boit's Remarkable Voyage to the Northwest Coast and Around the World, 1794-96. Ed. Edmund Hayes. 1981.

---. "Remarks on the Ship Columbia's Voyage from Boston (1790-92)." Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society 53 (Oct. 1919-June 1920): 217-75.

Bond, George J. Our Share in China and What We are Doing with It. Toronto Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, 1909.

Bond, Phineas. "Letters of Phineas Bond." American Historical Association 1 (1896): 513-659.

Bonynge, Francis. The Future Wealth of America . . . with a Review of the China Trade. 1852.

Boone, William J. Address in Behalf of the China Mission. 1837.

Boorstein, Daniel J. The Americans. 3 vols. 1973.

Borg, Dorothy. Historians and American Far Eastern Policy. 1966.

Borget, Auguste. Le Chine et les Chinois. Paris, 1842.

Boss, Judith A. Newport: A Pictorial History. 1981.

Boulnois, Luce. The Silk Road. 1966.

Boxer, Charles R. Fidalgos in the Far East 1550-1770: Fact and Fancy in the History of Macao. 1948.

---. The Great Ship from Amacon: Annals of Macao and the Old Japan Trade, 1555-1640. 1963.

---. South China in the 16th Century, being the Narrative of Galeote Pereira, Fr. Gaspar da Cruz, O.P. and Fr. Martin de Rada, O.E.S.A.. 1967.

Bradlee, F. B. C., comp. "Marblehead's Foreign Commerce, 1789-1850." Essex Institute Historical Collection 64 (1928): 81, 161, 273, 355; 65 (1928): 193, 290, 387, 563; 66 (1929): 97.

---. Marblehead's Foreign Commerce, 1789-1850. 1929.

Bradley, Harold W. "Hawaiian Islands and Pacific Fur Trade." Pacific North West Quarterly 30 (1939).

Braudel, Fernand. Civilization and Capitalism: 15th-18th Century. Trans. Sian Reynolds. 3 vols. 1981.

Bremer, Charles. Reminiscences. 1889.

Brewington, Marion V., and Dorothy. Marine Paintings and Drawings in the Peabody Museum. 1968.

---. "Maritime Philadelphia, 1609-1837" Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 63.2 (1 April 1939): 93-117.

Bridenbaugh, Carl. Cities in Revolt, Urban Life in America, 1743-1776. 1955.

Bridgman, Elijah C., ed. Chinese Repository. 14 vols. 1832-45. Tokyo, 1973.

---. Letters to Children in China. 1834.

Bridgman, Eliza J. G. The Daughters of China. 1853.

---, ed. The Pioneer of American Missions in China: The Life and Labors of Elijah Coleman Bridgman. 1864.

A Brief Account of an Ophthalmic Institution . . . at Macao. Canton, 1834.

Brighton Museums. Treasures from Sussex Houses. London, 1985.

Britton, Roswell S. The Chinese Periodical Press, 1800-1912. 1933. Taipei, 1966.

Brockett, L. P. The Silk Industry in America: A History Prepared for the Centennial Exposition. 1876.

Brockman, F. S. I Discovered the Orient. 1935.

Bromhall, Marshall. The Chinese Empire: A General and Missionary Survey. 1907.

---. The Jubilee Story of the Chinese Inland Mission. 1915.

---, ed. Martyred Missionaries of the China Inland Mission . . . . 1901.

Brown, Arthur Judson, New Forces in Old China. 1904.

Brown, D. MacKensie, ed. China Trade Days in California: Selected Letters from the Thompson Papers, 1832-1863. 1947.

Brown, James S. "Colts Neck Man Made a Fortune in China Trade." Asbury Park Press (11 Sept. 1977).

Bruce, C. D. In the Footsteps of Marco Polo. 1907.

Bruchey, Stuart W. The Roots of American Economic Growth, 1607-1861. 1965.

---. "Success and Failure Factors: American Merchants in Foreign Trade in the 18th and early 19th Centuries." Business History Review 32 (1958): 272-92.

Brunhouse, R. L. "Lascars in Pennsylvania: A Side-Light on the China Trade." Pennsylvania History 7 (Jan. 1940): 20-30.

Buck, N. S. The Development of the Organization of Anglo-American Trade, 1800-50. 1925.

Buck, Pearl S. Is There a Case for Foreign Missions? 1936.

Buhler, Kathryn C. "A Recent Gift of Chinese Export Procelain." Bulletin of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts 53 (Feb. 1955): 10-11.

Buhler, K. C., and Graham Hood. American Silver: Garvan and Other Collections in the Yale University Art Gallery. 2 vols. 1970.

Burgess, John S. The Guilds of Peking. 1928.

Burling, Judith, and Mabel Irene Huggins. "Pots for Celestial Beverages." Antiques (April 1942): 255-57.

Burns, Edward McNell. The American Idea of Mission: Concepts of National Purpose and Destiny. 1957.

Burt, Nathaniel. The Perennial Philadelphians: The Anatomy of an American Aristocracy. 1963.

Butler, Joseph T. "Chinese Porcelain Figures of Westerners." Antiques 79 (Feb. 1961): 170-73.

Butler, William. "New Yorkers' Taste: Chinese Export Porcelain, 1750-1865." Antiques 125 (Feb. 1984): 430-37.

Butterfield, Fox. "Relics of the China Trade." New York Times 25 July 1982.

Butts, M., and Heard, P. The American China Trade: Foreign Devils to Canton, 1783-1843. n.d.

By A Yankee. The Adventures of a Yankee: or The Singular Life of John Ledyard. 1831.

Cabot, J. Elliott. Autobiographical Sketch: Family Reminiscences. Boston: privately printed, 1904.

Cahill, H. A Yankee Adventurer, the Story of Ward of the Taiping Rebellion. 1936.

Callahan, James Morton. American Relations in the Pacific and the Far East, 1784-1900. 1901. Also in Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science 19 ser. 1-3 (1901).

Cameron, Nigel. Barbarians and Mandarins. Thirteen Centuries of Western Travelers in China. 1970.

Cammann, Schuyler van Rensselaer. "The Interchange of East and West." Asia in Perspective. 1959.

Camoes, Luiz Vas de. The Lusiads. Trans. Leonard Bacon. Hispanic Society of America, 1950.

Campbell, Charles S., Jr. "American Business Interests and the Open Door in China." Far Eastern Quarterly 1.1 (Nov. 1941): 43-58.

Campbell, George F. China Tea Clippers. 1974.

Campbell, Jane. The Story of the Willow Plate. Philadelphia, n.d.

Campbell, John F. "Pepper, Pirates and Grapeshot." American Neptune 21 (1961): 292-302.

Campbell, Thomas Joseph. The Jesuits 1532-1921: A History of the Society of Jesus from Its Foundations to the Present Times. [1921?].

Canton Press. 1835-Mar. 1844.

Canton Register. 1827-59.

Carlson, Ellsworth. The Foochow Missionaries, 1847-1880. 1974.

Carosso, Vincent P., and L. H. Leder, eds. "The Samuel Shaw-Sullivan Dorr Correspondence." Rhode Island History 15 (July 1956).

Carpenter, Charles H., Jr. "The Chinese Collection of A. E. van Braam Houckgeest." Antiques 105 (Feb. 1974): 338-47.

Carpenter, Francis R. The Old China Trade: Americans in Canton, 1784-1843. 1976.

Carrington, George Williams. Foreigners in Formosa, 1841-1874. 1978.

Carter, Thomas Francis. The Invention of Printing in China and Its Spread Westward. 1925.

Cary, Clarence. "China's Complications and American Trade." Forum 25 (1898): 35-45.

Cary, T. G. Memoirs of T. H. Perkins, Containing Extracts from His Diary and Letters. 1856.

Castle, William R., Jr. Hawaii Past and Present. 1913.

"Catalogue of Canton Fans, Grass Clothes . . . from the Ship Howard from Canton . . . at Auction . . . June 5, 1832." Reprinted by Childs Gallery, Boston, 1968.

"A Catalogue of the Imperial Maritime Customs Collection. U.S. International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876." Shanghai, 1876.

Cescinsky, Herbert. English Furniture of the 18th Century. 1911.

Chamberlain, Samuel. Salem Interiors: Two Centuries of New England Taste and Decoration. 1950.

Chambers, William. Designs of Chinese Buildings. London, published for the author, 1757.

---. A Dissertation on Oriental Gardens. London, W. Griffin, 1772.

---. Dissertations and Miscellaneous Pieces Relating to the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Science, and Literature of Asia. 1793.

---. An Explanatory Discourse by Tan Chet-qua of Quang chew fu. 1773.

---. Plans . . . of the Gardens of Kew. London, J. Haberkarn, 1763.

Chan, Jeffery, Frank Chi'i, Lawson Inada, and Shawn Wong. "Resources for Chinese and Japanese American Literary Traditions." Amerasia Journal 8.1 (1981): 19-32.

Chan, Wellington K. K. Merchants, Mandarins, and Modern Enterprise in Late Ch'ing China. 1977.

Chandler, Alfred D., Jr. "The Beginnings of 'Big Business' in American Industry." Business History Review 33 (1959): 1-31.

Chang, Tien-tsu. Sino-Portuguese Trade from 1514-1644. 1934.

Channing, Edward. History of the United States. 6 vols. 1905-25.

Chao, Ju-kua. Chau Jukua: His Work on the Chinese and Arab Trade in the 12th and 13th Centuries. 1966. Original title: All the Foreigners, a 12th century publication.

Chao, Kang. "The Chinese-American Textile Trade, 1830-1930." Conference on the History of American-East Asian Economic Relations. Mt. Kisco, N. Y., June 1976.

Chapelle, Howard Irving. The Baltimore Clipper: Its Origin and Development. Marine Research Society Publication 22, Salem, Mass., 1930.

---. The History of American Sailing Ships. 1935.

Chapin, [Howard Millar?]. Privateer Ships and Sailors. n.d.

Chateau sur Mer. Preservation Society of Newport County, 1971.

Chatterton, E. Keble. The Old East Indiamen. London, 1933.

Chen, Jack. The Chinese of America. 1981.

Ch'en, Jerome. China and the West: Society and Culture 1815-1937. 1980.

Ch'en, Li-fu. Eastern and Western Cultures: Confrontation or Conciliation. 1922.

Ch'en, Shou-i. The Influence of China on English Culture during the 18th Century. 1928.

Cheng, Y. K. Foreign Trade and Industrial Development of China: A Historical and Integrated Analysis through 1948. 1956.

Cheong, W. E. "Chinese Agencies and the Anglo-American Financial Crisis, 1834-37." Rev. Int. d'Hist de la Banque (Italy) 9 (1974): 134-59.

---. "Chinese Houses and the Bank of England Crisis of 1825." Business History (Great Britain) 15.1 (1973): 56-73.

---. "Trade and Finance in China, 1784-1834: A Reappraisal." Business History (Great Britain) 7.1 (1965): 34-56.

Chernow, Barbara Ann. Robert Morris, Land Speculator, 1790-1801. 1978.

Chever, C. F. "Some Remarks on the Commerce of Salem, 1726-1740." Essex Institute Historical Collection 1.

Ch'ien, Chung-shu. "China in the English Literature of the 17th Century." Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography ns 1 (Dec. 1940): 351-84.

---. "China in the English Literature of the 18th Century." Quarterly Bulletin of Chinese Bibliography ns 2 (1941): 7-48, 113-52.

"China Trade of Baltimore, An Exhibition Illustrating 165 Years of Commerce with the Orient at the Maryland Historical Society, 15 June - 15 Oct. 1950." Maryland History Notes 8 (Aug. 1950): 1-4.

China Trade: Romance and Reality. An Exhibition Organized in Collaboration with the Museum of the American China Trade. De Cordova Museum, Lincoln, Mass., 22 June - 16 Sept. 1979.

Chinese Ceramics: Works of Art and Reference Books. Sotheby's Hong Kong Auction Catalogue. May 1978.

Chinese Export Porcelain from the Reeves Collection. Washington and Lee University Catalogue from the Exhibit at the High Museum of Art, Atlanta, Ga. 23 Feb. - 8 April 1973.

Chinese Historical Society of America, comp. The Life, Influence and the Role of Chinese in the United States, 1776-1960. San Francisco, 1976.

"A Chinese Lowestoft Punch Bowl." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 27 (Mar. 1932): 82-83.

The Chinese Recorder. Shanghai, 1867-1941. Title varies: Missionary Recorder, 1867; Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal, 1868-1912.

"Chinese Tea House." Newport Gazette. (August 1981): 87-90.

The Chinese Teahouse on the Grounds of Marble House. The Preservation Society of Newport County, 1982.

The Chinese Traveller, Containing a Geographical, Commercial, and Political History of China. London [1800?].

Chippendale, Thomas. Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Director. London, 1754.

Chisholm, Lawrence W. Fenollosa: The Far East and American Culture. 1963.

Chou, Calvin. The Hollow Line in Dating Chinese Porcelains. 1978.

Christie's (London). Fine Chinese Export Porcelain. 9-10 Nov. 1983.

---. Fine Chinese Export Porcelain, Bronzes, Works of Art and Hardstones. 8 June 1983.

Christman, Margaret C. S. Adventurous Pursuits: Americans and the China Trade, 1784-1844. 1984.

Christy, Arthur E., ed. The Asian Legacy and American Life, Essays. 1942.

---. The Orient in American Transcendentalism: A Study of Emerson, Thoreau and Alcott. 1932.

Chu, Arthur, and Grace. Oriental Antiques and Collectibles. [1982?].

Chu, Clayton, H. American Missionaries in China: Books, Articles and Pamphlets extracted from the Subject Catalogue of the Missionary Research Library. 3 vols. 1960.

Chung, Henry. The Oriental Policy of the United States. 1919.

Chung, Tan. Interpretations of the Opium War (1840-42): A Critical Appraisal. 1977.

"The City Punch Bowl." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 7 (Sept. 1912): 165.

Clark, Arthur H. The Clipper Ship Era . . . 1843-1869. 1916.

Clark, Grover. "The West goes to China and the Remaking of Her Civilization Begins." The Century Magazine 114.2 (June 1927): 129-39.

Clark, William Bell, ed. "Journal of the Ship Empress of China." American Neptune 10 (1950) and 11 (1951).

Clarke, John. A Treatise on the Mulberry Tree and Silkworm and on the Production of Silk. 1839.

Clarke, Prescott. "The Development of the English-Language Press on the China Coast, 1827-1881." Thesis. University of London, 1961.

Clavell, James. Taipan. 1966.

Cleland, Robert G. "Asiatic Trade and American Occupation of Pacific Coast." American Historical Review 14.1 (1941): 283-89.

Cleveland, Richard J. Narrative of Voyages and Commercial Enterprises. 2 vols. 1842.

Clunas, Craig. Chinese Export Watercolours. 1984.

Coates, Austin. China, India and the Ruins of Washington. 1972.

---. A Macao Narrative. Hong Kong, 1978.

---. Prelude to Hong Kong. London, 1966.

Cochran, Sherman G. Big Business in China: Sino-American Rivalry in the Cigarette Industry, 1890-1930. 1980.

Cochran, Thomas C. Railroad Leaders, 1845-1890: The Business Mind in Action. 1953.

Codman, John. "Capt. Codman on Yankee Traders and Elephants." American Neptune 2 (1942): 271-77.

Cohen, Paul A. China and Christianity: The Missionary Movement and the Growth of Chinese Anti-Foreignism, 1860-70. 1963.

Cohen, Warren I. America's Response to China: An Interpretative History of Sino-American Relations. 1971.

---. The Chinese Connection. 1978.

---, ed. New Frontiers in American-East Asian Relations. 1983.

Cole, Arthur H., ed. Industrial and Commercial Correspondence of Alexander Hamilton, Anticipating His Report of Manufacturing. Business History Society, 1928.

Coleman, Michael C. "Presbyterian Missionary Attitudes toward China and the Chinese, 1837-1900." Journal of Presbyterian History 56.3 (1978): 185-200.

Coleman, Peter J. The Transformation of Rhode Island, 1790-1860. 1963.

Colledge, Thomas R. The Medical Missionary in China. Philadelphia, 1833.

Collier, Price. The West in the East from An American Point of View. 1913.

Collis, Maurice. Foreign Mud: The Opium Imbroglio at Canton in the 1830s and the Anglo-Chinese War. 1947.

---. The Great Within. 1941.

---. Marco Polo. 1960.

---. Raffles. 1968.

---. Wayfoong. 1965.

Colvocoresses, Harold. "The Capture and Destruction of the Barrier Forts." U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 64.5 (May 1938): 680-84.

Conant, C. A. The United States in the Orient: The Nature of the Economic Problem. 1900.

Condit, Ira M. The Chinaman as Wwe See Him and 50 Years of Work for Him. 1900.

---. The Force of Missions in a New China. n.d.

Conger, Clement E., and Jane W. Pool. "China Trade Ware in the State Department." Arts of Asia (May-June 1976).

Conner, Patrick. The China Trade, 1600-1860. 1986.

---. Oriental Architecture in the West. London, 1979.

Connolly, James. Canton Captain. 1942.

Cooke, George. China. London, 1858.

Cooper, James Fenimore. The Crater: or Vulcan's Peak: A Tale of the Pacific. 1856.

Cope, Thomas Pym. Philadelphia Merchants: The Diary of Thomas Pym Cope, 1800-1851. Ed. Eliza Cope Harrison. 1970.

Copeland, Charles H. P. "To the Farthest Port of the Rich East." American Heritage 6 (Feb. 1955): 10-18, 114, 115.

Cornelius, Charles O. "Sino-Lowestoft." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 21 (Nov. 1926): 264-66.

Corning, Howard. "Augustine Heard and the China Trade in the 1830s." Essex Institute Historical Collection 80 (1944): 270-82.

---. "Essex Institute, Salem." Bulletin of the Business Historical Society 7.5 (1933).

---. "The Letters of Sullivan Dorr." Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society 67 (1945): 178-364.

---. "Sullivan Dorr, An Early China Merchant: Extracts from a Notebook Kept by Him in Canton, 1801." Essex Institute Historical Collection 78 (1942): 158-75.

---. "Sullivan Dorr, China Trader." Rhode Island Historical Society 3.3 (July 1944): 75-90.

Cortinovis, Irene E. "China at the St. Louis World's Fair." Missouri Historical Review 72.1 (1977): 59-66.

Cotton, Sir Evan. East Indiamen. London, 1949.

Cotton, J. J. Bengal: Past and Present. n.d.

Coughlin, Magdalen. "The Entrance of the Massachusetts Merchant into the Pacific in the 1780s." Southern History Quarterly 48 (1966): 327-52.

Cox, E. H. M. Plant Hunting in China: A History of Botanical Exploration in China and the Tibetan Marches. London, 1945.

Cox, Thomas R. "Harbingers of Change: American Merchants and the Formosa Annexation Scheme." Pacific Historical Review 42.2 (May 1973): 163-84.

---. "The Passage to India Revisited: Asian Trade and the Development of the West, 1850-1900." Reflections of Western Historians. Ed. John A. Carroll. 1969.

Cox, Warren E. The Book of Pottery and Porcelain. 1963.

Coxe, Tench. A View of the United States of America . . . . Philadelphia, 1794.

Crabtree, Loren W. "Christianity and Revolution: J. Harry Giffin, An American Baptist in South China, 1904-34." Selected Papers in Asian Studies ns 15. Western Conference of the Association of Asian Studies, 1984.

Crane, Elaine Forman. A Dependent People: Newport, Rhode Island in the Revolutionary Era. 1985.

Cranston, Earl. "The Rise and Decline of Occidental Intervention in China." Pacific Historical Review 12 (Mar. 1943): 23-32.

Crawford, John. Chinese Monopoly Examined. London, 1830.

Cronin, Vincent. The Wise Man from the West. 1955.

Crossman, Carl L. A Catalogue of Chinese Export Paintings, Furniture, Silver and other Objects, 1785-1865. 1970.

---. The China Trade Export Paintings, Furniture, Silver and other Objects. 1972.

---. "China Trade Paintings on Glass." Antiques 95.3 (Mar. 1969): 376-82.

---. A Design Catalogue of Chinese Export Porcelain for the American Market, 1785-1840. 1976.

---. "The Philadelphia Centennial International Exhibition 1876 and the China Trade." University Hospital Antiques Show, Philadelphia, 1972.

Crouch, Archie, comp. Scholar's Guide to China Mission Resources in the Libraries and Archives of the United States. China Mission Resources Project. Princeton, [forthcoming].

Crow, Carl. Foreign Devils in the Flowery Kingdom. [1940?].

---. 400,000,000 Customers: The Experiences - Some Happy, Some Sad of An American in China, and What They Taught Him. 1937.

Cuadrado, John A. "Antiques: Chinese Export Silver." Architectural Digest 39.2 (July 1982): 80-85.

---. "Art: China Trade Imagery." Architectural Digest 40.4 (Sept. 1983): 120-25.

Culin, Stewart. "Chinese Secret Societies in the United States." Journal of American Folklore 3.8 (Jan.-Mar. 1890): 39-43.

Cullum, George W. "The Struggle for the Hudson." Narrative and Critical History of America. 1888.

Cunningham, Edward. Our Political and Commercial Relations with China. 1855.

Currie, Elizabeth Mize, and Edick Wright Conrad. "New York and the China Trade." Antiques 125 (Feb. 1984): 438-43.

Currier, John James. History of Newport. n.d.

---. History of Newburyport, Mass., 1764-1905. 1906.

Curti, Merle, and John Stahler. "The Flowery Flag Devils: The American Image in China, 1840-1900." American Philosophical Society Proceedings 96 (1952): 663-90.

Curtin, Philip D., ed. Imperialism. 1971.

Curtis, Edith R. "Blood is Thicker than Water." American Neptune 27.3 (July 1967): 157-76.

Curtis, Philip H. Chinese Export Porcelain. 1980.

Cushing, John P. "Memo for Mr. Forbes Respecting Canton Affairs . . . 1828." Business History Review 40.1 (1966): 98-107.

Cutler, Carl C. "A Brief Survey of the Early Shipping Industry in the Northern States." Maritime Historical Association Publication 1 (Mar. 1932): 63-83.

---. Greyhounds of the Sea: The Story of the American Clipper Ships. 1930.

Dana, R. H. Two Years before the Mast: A Personal Narrative. 1871.

Danton, George H. The Culture Contacts of the United States and China: The Earliest Sino-American Culture Contacts, 1784-1844. 1931.

Dart, M. S. Yankee Traders at Sea and Ashore. 1964.

Davidson, Marshall. "The China Trade." Antiques 39 (May 1941): 234-37.

Davies, John Paton. "America and East Asia." Foreign Affairs 55.2 (1977): 368-94.

Davies, Robert B. "'Peacefully Working to Conquer the World': The Singer Manufacturing Co. in Foreign Markets, 1854-89." Business History Review 43.3 (1969): 299-325.

---. Peacefully Working to Conquer the World: The Singer Manufacturing Co. in Foreign Markets, 1854-1920. 1976.

Davis, John Francis. China during the War and Since the Peace. London, 1852.

---. The Chinese: A General Description of the Empire of China and Its Inhabitants. 2 vols. 1836.

---. Chinese Miscellanies. 1865.

Dawson, Raymond. The Chinese Chameleon: An Analysis of European Conceptions of Chinese Civilization. 1967.

---, ed. The Legacy of China. 1964.

Day, Clive. History of American Commerce. 1920.

Dean, David M. "The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Papers: The China Papers: 1834-1951." History Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 42.3 (1973): 333-340.

Debow, J. D. Statistical View of the United States . . . A Compendium of the 7th Census by J. D. Debow. 1854.

Decatur, Stephen. "The Commodore Decatur Punchbowl." Antiques 32 (Dec. 1937): 296-97.

Decker, Paul. Chinese Architecture, Civil and Ornamental, Adapted to this Climate. 1759.

Delano, Amasa. Narrative of Voyages and Travels in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, Comprising Three Voyages around the World. 1817.

Delano, Daniel W., Jr. Franklin Roosevelt and the Delano Influence. 1946.

Denby, Charles. China and Her People. 1906.

Denker, Ellen Paul. After the Chinese Taste: Chinese Influences in America, 1730-1930. 1985.

Dennett, Tyler. "American Good Offices in Asia." Journal of International Law 16.1 (1922).

---. Americans in Eastern Asia: A Critical Study in U.S. Policy in the Far East in the 19th Century. 1922.

---. "Seward's Far Eastern Policy." American Historical Review 28.1 (Oct. 1922): 45-62.

Dennis, A. L. P. Adventures in American Diplomacy, 1896-1906. 1928.

---. The Romance of World Trade. 1926.

Derby, W. L. A. The Tall Ships Pass. 1937.

Dermigny, Louis. La Chine et l'Occident: Le Commerce a Canton au XVIIIe Siecle, 1719-1833. 4 vols. L'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Paris, 1964.

Detweiler, Susan Gray. George Washington's Chinaware. 1982.

Deutsch, Herman J. "Economic Imperialism in the Early Pacific North West." Pacific Historical Review 9.4 (1940): 377-88.

Dewey, John. "America and Chinese Education." The New Republic 30 (Mar. 1922): 15-17.

---. Lectures in China, 1919-20. Ed. and trans. Robert Clopton and Tsuin-chen Ou. 1973.

---. "The New Leaven in Chinese Politics." Asia (April 1920).

Dewey, John, and Alice Chipman Dewey. Letters from China and Japan. Ed. Evelyn Dewey. 1920.

Dilke, Lady (Emilia Frances [Strong] Pattison). French Furniture and Decoration in the XVIII Century. 1901.

Dinsmore, Walter T. Shipping Subsidies. 1903.

Divine, David. The Opening of the World: The Great Age of Maritime Exploration. 1973.

Dobell, Peter. Travels in Kamchatka and Siberia: With a Narrative of a Residence in China. London, 1830.

Dobson, Richard. China Cycle. 1946.

Dodge, Ernest Stanley. Islands and Empires: Western Impact on the Pacific and East Asia. 1976.

---. "The World of George Chinnery." Museum News (June 1967): 13-17.

Donahue, William J. "The Caleb Cushing Mission." Modern Asian Studies (Great Britain) 16.2 (1982): 193-216.

---. "The Francis Terranova Case." Historian 43.2 (1981): 211-24.

Donnelly, P. J. Blanc de Chine, The Porcelain of Te-hua in Fukien. 1969.

Doolittle, Erasmus. Recollections of China. n.d.

Doolittle, Justus. "Regulations of the Canton Guild at Foochow." A Vocabulary and Handbook of the Chinese Language. Trans. C. F. R. Allen Foochow, 1872.

Dorman, Charles G. "Captain Richard Dale at Canton." University of Pennsylvania Hospital Show Catalog, 1972.

Douglass, Elisha P. The Coming of Age of American Business: Three Centuries of Enterprise, 1600-1900. 1971.

Downing, Antoinette F., and Vincent Scully, Jr. The Architectural Heritage of Newport, Rhode Island. 1965.

Downing, C. Toogood. The Fan-Qui in China, 1836-37. 3 vols. London, 1838.

Downs, Jacques M. "American Merchants and the China Opium Trade, 1800-1840." Business History Review 42.4 (1968): 418-42.

---. "Fair Game: Exploitive Role-Myths and the American Opium Trade." Pacific Historical Review 41.2 (1972): 133-49.

---. "The Merchant as Gambler: Major Wm. Fairchild Magee (1765-1820)." Rhode Island History 28.4 (1969): 99-110.

Downs, Joseph. American Furniture. 1952.

---. "American Japanned Furniture." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 28.3 (Mar. 1933): 42-48.

---. "The China Trade." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 36.7 (July 1941): 156-158.

---. "The China Trade and Its Influence." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 4.36 (April 1941): 84-95.

---. "Chinese Lowestoft Toddy Jar." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 30.2 (Feb. 1975).

---. "Designs on a Punch Bowl." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 28 (Aug. 1933): 146.

---. "Reinstallation of a Chinese Lowestoft Service." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 35 (Oct. 1940): 205.

Downs, Joseph, and Margaret R. Scherer. The China Trade and Its Influences. 1941.

Drake, Fred W. "A 19th Century View of the United States of America from Hsu Chi-yu's Ying-huan Chih-lueh." Papers on China 19 (1965): 30-54.

Drucker, Alison R. "Western Women and the Origins of the Women's Movement in Transitional China, 1840-1927." Towson State Journal of International Affairs 11.1 (1976): 17-24.

Dudley, W. P. "The Chinese Taste: Its Place in Decoration." Good Furniture 7 (Sept. 1916): 125-30.

Dulles, Foster Rhea. America in the Pacific: A Century of Expansion. 1932.

---. China and America: The Story of Their Relations since 1784. 1946.

---. Eastward Ho! 1931.

---. The Old China Trade. 1930.

Dunn, Nathan. "Ten Thousand Chinese Things": A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection in Philadelphia with Miscellaneous Remarks upon the Manners, Customs, Trade and Government of the Celestial Empire. Philadelphia, 1839.

Dunn, Samuel. A New Directory of the East-Indies. London, 1780.

Dunne, George H. (S. J.). Generation of Giants: The Story of the Jesuits in China in the Last Decades of the Ming Dynasty. London, 1962.

Dunning and Co. "From a Merchant of Foo-Chien." [China] Casual Letter (Dec. 1926): 1-26.

DuPont, Henry Francis. "Joseph Downs: An Appreciation and a Bibliography of his Publications." Walpole Society Note Book (1954): 36-37.

Durden, Robert F. The Dukes of Durham, 1865-1929. 1975.

Dyce, Charles M. Personal Reminiscences of 30 Years' Residence in the Model Settlement, Shanghai, 1870-1900. 1906.

Earle, Alice Morse. China Collecting in America. 1892. 1924.

---. Two Centuries of a Costume. 2 vols. 1903.

"East and West: Different Dreams." Medical Newsmagazine 16.4 (April 1972): 13-18, 41-42, 47, 51, 57, 63-64, 66, 70, 128-40, 159-64, 172-76, 183-88, 229-34, 249-56.

East, Robert A. Business Enterprise and the American Revolutionary Era. 1938.

Easton, Robert. Guns, Gold, and Caravans. 1978.

Ecke, Gustav. Chinese Domestic Furniture. 1962.

Eckel, Paul E. The Far East since 1500. 1947.

Eckstein, Alexander, ed. China Trade Prospects and United States Policy. 1971.

Edwards and Darly. A New Book of Chinese Designs. London, sold by the authors, 1754.

Edwards, Martha L. "Religious Forces in the United States, 1815-30." Mississippi Valley Historical Review 5 (Mar. 1919): 434-49.

Edwards, Ralph. The Shorter Dictionary of English Furniture. 1974.

Eddy, G. S. I Have Seen God Work in China: Personal Impressions from Three Decades with the Chinese. 1944.

Efird, Callie Huger, and Katharine Gross Farnham. Chinese Export Porcelain from the Reeves Collection at Washington and Lee University. 1982.

Eitel, Ernest J. Europe in China. 1895.

Elliott, Maud Howe. This Was My Newport. 1944.

Ellsworth, Robert H. Chinese Furniture: Hardwood Examples of the Ming and Early Ch'ing Dynasties. 1971.

Elsbree, Oliver Wendell. The Rise of the Missionary Spirit in America, 1790-1815. 1928.

Elson, Ruth Miller. Guardians of Tradition: American Schoolbooks of the 19th Century. 1964.

Eng, Robert Y. Economic Imperialism in China: Silk Production and Exports, 1861-1932. n.d.

Erdberg, Eleanor von. Chinese Influence on European Garden Structures. 1936.

Ernest, Robert. Rufus King: American Federalist. 1968.

Evans, C. H. "Exports, Domestic, from the United States to all Countries from 1789-1883, Inclusive." House Miscellaneous Document U.S. 48th Cong., 1st sess. 49.2 (1884): 1-266.

Evans, E. W. Price. Timothy Richard, A Narrative of Christian Enterprise and Statesmanship in China. London, 1945.

Evans, Joan. Pattern: A Study of Ornament in Western Europe from 1180-1900. 2 vols. 1931.

An Exhibition of China Trade Porcelain, Designed to Illustrate the Wares Imported to the Port of New Haven. New Haven, Conn., 1968.

Fairbank, John K. "'America's China Policy' to 1898: A Misconception." Pacific Historical Review 39.4 (Nov. 1970): 409-20.

---. China Old and New. Sound filmstrip. 1976. 15 filmstrips.

---. China Perceived: Images and Polices in China-American Relations. 1974.

---. China: The People's Middle Kingdom and the Unites States of America. 1967.

---. Chinese-American Interactions: A Historical Summary. 1975.

---, ed. The I.G. in Peking: Letters of Robert Hart, Chinese Maritime Customs, 1868-1907. 2 vols. 1975.

---. "Legalization of Opium Trade before the Treaties of 1858." The Chinese Social and Political Science Review 17 (July 1933): 215-63.

---. The Missionary Enterprise in China and America. 1974.

---. Research Guide for China's Response to the West: A Documentary Survey, 1839-1923. 1954.

---. Trade and Diplomacy on the China Coast: The Opening of the Treaty Ports, 1842-54. 2 vols. 1953.

---. "Tributary Trade and China's Relations with the West." Far Eastern Quarterly 1.2 (Feb. 1942): 129-49.

---. The United States and China. 1979.

Fairbank, John K., and Ernest May, eds. America's China Trade in Historical Perspective: The Chinese and American Performance. 1986.

Fairbank, John K., and K. C. Liu, eds. The Cambridge History of China. 10 vols. 1978-1983.

Fairbank, John K., Alexander Eckstein, and Lien-sheng Yang. "Economic Change in Early Modern China: An Analytical Framework." Economic Development and Cultural Change 9.1 (Oct. 1960): 1-26.

Fairbank, John K., E. O. Reischauer, and A. M. Craig. A History of East Asian Civilization. 1964.

Fairbank, John K., and Ssu-yu Teng. China's Response to the West: A Documentary Survey, 1839-1923. 1954.

---. "On the Ch'ing Tributary System." Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies 6 (June 1941): 135-264.

Fairburn, William Armstrong. Merchant Sail. 6 vols. 1945-55.

Fairchild, Henry Pratt. Immigration: A World Movement and Its American Significance. 1913.

Fanning, Edmund. Voyages and Discoveries in the South Seas. 1833.

---. Voyaging 'Round the World: With Selected Sketches of Voyages to the South Seas. 1833.

Farley, Miriam S. America's Stake in the Far East. 1937.

Farrington, Edward I. Ernest H. Wilson, Plant Hunter: With a List of his Most Important Introductions and Where to Get Them. 1931.

Farwell, Willard B. The Chinese at Home and Abroad. 1885.

Fay, Peter W. The Opium War, 1840-42. 1975.

---. "The Protestant Mission and the Opium War." Pacific Historical Review 40 (May 1971): 145.

Fedderson, Martin. Chinese Decorative Art. 1961.

Feis, Herbert. The China Tangle. 1953.

Feller, John Quentin. "Canton Famille Rose Porcelain. Part I: Rose Medallion." Antiques 124 (Oct. 1983): 748-58.

---. "Canton Famille Rose Porcelain. Part II: Mandarin." Antiques 125 (Feb. 1984): 444-53.

---. "China Trade Porcelain Decorated with the Emblem of the Society of Cincinnati." Antiques 118.4 (Oct. 1980): 760-68.

---. Chinese Export Porcelain in the 19th Century: The Canton Famille Rose Porcelains. 1982.

---. The Society of Cincinnati 1783-1983. Catalogue of the Peabody Museum. May-Sept. 1983.

Felt, Joseph Barlow. The Annals of Salem from Its First Settlement. 2 vols. 1845-49.

Fenn, William P. Ah Sin and His Brethern in American Literature. Peking, 1933.

Ferguson, David. Cleopatra's Barge: The Crowninshield Story. 1976.

Fessenden, Dewitt H. "Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Tea House, Newport, R. I." The Architectural Record 39.6 (June 1916): 499-512.

Feuerwerker, Albert. The Chinese Economy, c.1870-1911. 1969.

---. The Chinese Economy, 1912-1949. 1972.

---, ed. Chinese Social and Economic History from the Song to 1900. 1982.

---. The Foreign Establishment in China in the Early 20th Century. 1976.

Feuerwerker, Albert, Rhoades Murphey, and Mary C. Wright, eds. Approaches to Modern Chinese History. 1967.

Field, Edward, ed. State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation at the End of the Century: A History. 3 vols. 1902.

Field, James A., Jr. America and the Mediterranean World, 1776-1882. 1969.

Finnie, David H. Pioneers East. 1967.

Fischer, Johann Gerhardt of Erlach. Sketch of an Historical Architecture. 1730.

Fish, Carl Russell. The Rise of the Common Man, 1830-50. 12 vols. 1927.

Fitch, Janet. Foreign Devils: Reminiscences of a China Missionary Daughter. Asian Library Ser. 39. n.d.

Fitzgerald, C. F. China: A Short Cultural History. 1950.

Fleming, Patricia C. "A Toddy Jar with Philadelphia Connections." Philadelphia University Hospital Antiques Show Catalog. 1972.

Fogg, J. G. Forty Years in South China: Life of Van Nest Talmage. 1895.

Foord, J. "Outward Bound. The Voyage of the Empress of China . . . ." Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 63 (1939): 24-36.

Forbes, Abner. The Rich Man of Massachusetts. 1852.

Forbes, Adele, and J. W. Green. The Rich Men of Massachusetts. 1851.

Forbes, Alexander. California. 1839.

Forbes, Allan. "The Story of Clipper Ship Sailing Cards." American Antiquarian Society (Oct. 1949): 225-74.

Forbes, Allan, and Ralph M. Eastman. Other Merchants and Sea Captains of Old Boston: Being More Information about the Merchants and Sea Captains of Old Boston . . . . 1919.

---. Some Merchants and Sea Captains of Old Boston: Being a Collection of Sketches of Notable Men and Mercantile Houses Prominent during half of the 19th Century in the Commerce and Shipping of Boston. 1919.

---. Yankee Ship Sailing Cards. 3 vols. State Street Trust Co., Boston, 1948, 1949, 1952.

Forbes, F. E. Five Years in China: From 1842-1847. 1848.

Forbes, H. A. Crosby. "The American Vision of Cathay." Catalogue of the 19th Annual Washington Antiques Show. 1974.

---. "A Chinese Export Gold Snuff Box Returns to Salem." Catalogue of Hamilton Hall Antiques Show. 1984.

---. Chinese Export Silver: A Legacy of Luxury. 1984.

---. Hills and Streams: Landscape Decoration on Chinese Export Blue and White Porcelain. 1972.

---. "A Rare View of Canton on China Trade Porcelain." Antiques 114.4 (Oct. 1978): 784-87.

---. "Shopping in China: The Artisan Community at Canton, 1825-1830." Catalogue of the Museum of the American China Trade. 1979.

---. Yang-ts'ai: The Foreign Colors Rose Porcelain of the Ch'ing Dynasty. Catalogue of an exhibit at the China Trade Museum. 12 Feb. - 27 June 1982.

Forbes, H. A. C., and Carl Crossman. Boston: A Key to Chinese Export Porcelain for the American Market, 1786-1870. Catalogue of the Ellis Memorial Antique Show. 1972.

Forbes, Harriet M. New England Diaries, 1602-1800. 1923.

Forbes, Henry A. C., John D. Kernan, and Ruth S. Wilkins. Chinese Export Silver, 1785-1855. Museum of the American China Trade. 1975.

Forbes, John D. "European Wars and Boston Trade, 1783-1815." New England Quarterly 11 (Dec. 1938): 709-30.

Forbes, John Murray. Letters and Recollections of John Murray Forbes. Ed. Sarah Forbes Hughes [daughter]. 1899.

---. Some Random Recollections of a Octogenarian. 1898.

Forbes, Robert Bennet. Notes on Navigation. 1884.

---. Notes on Ships of the Past. 1888.

---. "Personal Memoranda." Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings 7 (1863-64): 410-17.

---. Personal Reminiscences. 1882.

---. Remarks on China and the China Trade. 1844.

Forbes, W. Cameron. "Houqua, the Merchant Prince of China, 1769-1843." Bulletin of the American Asiatic Association 6 (1940).

Ford, John D. An American Cruiser in the East. 1898.

Forgues, Paul Emile Daurand. La Chine Ouverte. Paris, 1845.

Forrest, Dennys. Tea for the British. 1973.

Fortune, Robert. A Residence among the Chinese: Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea. 1857.

---. Three Years' Wanderings in the Northern Provinces of China. 1847.

---. Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China. 2 vols. London, 1853.

Foster, John B. China and the Chinese in American Literature, 1850-1950. Diss. University of Illinois, 1952.

Foster, John W. American Diplomacy in the Orient. 1903.

Franke, Wolfgang. China and the West. 1967.

Freneau, Philip. "On the First American Ship that Explored the Route to China and the East Indies after the Revolution." Poems Written between the Years 1768-1794. Monmouth, N.J., at the press of the author, 1795.

Fritz, Chester, and Dan Rylance. Ever Westward to the Far East: The Story of Chester Fritz. 1982.

Fu Lo-shu. A Documentary Chronicle of Sino-Western Relations, 1644-1820. 1966.

---. Documents Available for Research on Sino-Western Relations of the Ch'ing Period: An Opening of Archival Materials of Three Continents. 1963.

Fuess, Claude Moore. The Life of Caleb Cushing. 1923.

Furber, Holden. "An Abortive Attempt at Anglo-Spanish Commercial Cooperation in the Far East in 1793." The Hispanic American Historical Review 15 (1935): 448-63.

---. "The Beginnings of American Trade with India, 1784-1812." New England Quarterly 11.2 (Jan. 1938): 235-65.

Gabriel, Ralph Henry. The Course of American Democratic Thought. 1956.

Gallagher, L. J. China in the 16th Century: The Journals of Matteo Ricci, 1583-1610. 1953.

Gammell, William. A History of American Baptist Missions in Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America. 1849.

Gardiner, Albert Ten Eyck. "Cantonese Chinnerys: Portraits of How-qua and Other China Trade Paintings." Art Quarterly (Detroit Institute of Arts) 16.4 (1953): 305-23.

---. A Different Frontier: Selected Readings in the Foundations of American Economic Expansion. 1966.

Gares, Albert J. "Stephen Girard's West Indian Trade, 1789-1812." Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 72.4 (1948): 311-42.

Garner, Harry Mason. Chinese and Japanese Cloisonne Enamels. 1962.

---. Chinese Lacquer: A Splendidly Thoughtful Pioneer Work, Antiques World. London, 1979.

---. Oriental Blue and White. London, 1977.

Garrett, S. Social Reformers in Urban China: The Chinese YMCA, 1895-1926. 1970.

Gates, Edith. "The Washington China." Quotarian 10.2 (Feb. 1932).

Gaughan, Jane. "Pastimes and Playthings from the China Trade Museum." Museum of the American China Trade. Milton, Mass., n.d.

George Chinnery. Exhibition Catalogue. Arts Council. London, 1957.

George Chinnery. Exhibition Catalogue. Museum Luis de Camoes Gallery. Macao, 1985.

"George Chinnery, 1774-1852." City Hall Gallery. Hong Kong, 1965.

"George Washington's Cincinnati Porcelain." Antiques 31.5 (May 1937): 233-34.

Gernet, J. China and the Christian Impact: A Conflict of Cultures. 1985.

Ghosh, Partha S. "Sino-American Economic Relations, 1784-1929: A Survey." China Report 12.4 (1976): 16-27.

Gibb, George Sweet. The Saco-Lowell Shops: Textile Machinery Building in New England, 1813-1949. 1950.

Gibson, John. Observations on the Trade with the Chinese. Philadelphia, 1807.

Giesecke, A. A. American Commercial Legislation before 1789. 1910.

Gilbert, James Henry. Trade and Currency in Early Oregon. 1907.

Gilbert, Rodney Y. The Unequal Treaties: China and the Foreigner. 1929.

Gilchrist, David T., ed. The Growth of the Seaport Cities, 1790-1825. 1967.

Gillespie, James Edward. Influence of Oversea Expansion on England to 1700. 1920.

Gillingham, Harold E. Marine Insurance in Philadelphia, 1721-1800. 1923.

Gloag, John. Georgian Grace, 1660-1830. London, 1956.

Godden, Geoffrey A. Oriental Export Market Porcelain and Its Influences on European Wares. London, 1979.

Golder, Frank Alfred. "The Purchase of Alaska." American Historical Review 25.3 (April 1920): 411-25.

Goldstein, Jonathan. "Early American Images of the Chinese through Artifacts and Chinoiserie." Asian Culture Quarterly 9.1 (1981): 1-5.

---. "The Ethics of Tribute and Profits of Trade: Stephen Girard's China Trade, 1787-1824." Thesis. Philadelphia Maritime Museum, n.d.

---. "Georgia-East Asia Collection." Studies in the Social Sciences 1983.

---. Philadelphia and the China Trade, 1682-1846: Commerical, Cultural and Attitudinal Effects. 1978.

---. "Resources on Early Sino-American Relations in Philadelphia: Stephen Girard Collection and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania." Ch'ing-shih Wen-ti 4.3 (1980): 114-29.

Goodrich, L. Carrington. "China's First Knowledge of the Americas." Geographical Review 28 (July 1938): 400-11.

---. "Chinese Studies in the United States." Chinese Social and Political Science Review 15 (1931): 62-77.

---. A Short History of the Chinese People. 1951.

Gordon, Elinor, ed. Chinese Export Procelain: An Historical Survey. 1975.

---. Collecting Chinese Export Porcelain. 1977.

Gough, Barry M. "James Cook and the Origins of the Maritime Fur Trade." American Neptune 38.3 (1978): 217-24.

---. "The North West Company's 'Adventure to China.'" Oregon Historical Quarterly 76.4 (1975): 309-32.

Gourley, Hugh, III. "History in Houses: Carrington House, Providence, Rhode Island." Antiques 79 (Feb. 1961): 183-86.

Graebner, Norman K., ed. Ideas and Diplomacy: Readings in Intellectual Traditions of American Foreign Policy. 1964.

Graham, Edward D. "American Ideas of a Special Relationship in China, 1784-1900." Diss. Harvard, 1968.

---. "Special Interests and the Early China Trade: Negative Myths of the Canton Trade." Michigan Academician 6.2 (1973): 233-42.

Gras, Norman S. B., and Henrietta Larson. Casebook in American Business History. 1939.

Gray, Edward. William Gray of Salem, Merchant. 1914.

Gray, James. Walks in the Streets of Canton. 1875.

Grayson, Benson Lee, ed. The American Image of China. 1979.

Greenberg, Michael. British Trade and the Opening of China, 1800-42. 1951.

Greenbie, Sydney. Frontiers and the Fur Trade. 1929.

---. "Houqua of Canton." Asia (Oct. 1925).

---. "Stephen Girard: Mariner and Merchant." Asia 25 (Dec. 1925): 1054-60, 1115-18.

Greenbie, Sydney, and Majorie. Gold of Ophir: The China Trade in the Making of America. 1937.

Greene, E. B., and R. B. Morris. A Guide to the Principal Sources for Early American History . . . 1600-1800 in the City of New York. 1929.

Gregg, Alice H. China and Educational Autonomy: The Changing Role of the Protestant Educational Missionary to China, 1807-1937. Diss. Columbia University, 1946.

Gregory, Frances W. "Nathan Appleton, Yankee Merchant, 1779-1861." Diss. Radcliffe, 1949.

Grieve, R. The Sea Trade and Its Development in Rhode Island and Providence Plantation. 1902.

Griffin, A. P. C. Bibliography of American Historical Studies in American Historical Annual Report. Part 2. 1905.

Griffin, Eldon. Clippers and Consuls: American Consular and Commercial Relations with Eastern Asia, 1845-1860. 1938.

Griffis, William Elliot. America in the East, A Glance at Our History, Prospects, Problems, and Duties in the Pacific Ocean. 1890.

---. Corea, the Hermit Nation. 1882.

---. Corea: Without and Within. 1885.

Griggs, D. T. Americans in China: Some Chinese Views. 1948.

Griswold, A. Whitney. The Far Eastern Policy of the United States. 1938.

Gronewold, Sue Ellen. "Yankee Doodle went to Canton." Natural History 93.2 (Feb. 1984): 62-74.

Guerin, J. La Chinoiserie en Europe au XVIIIe Siecle. 1911.

Gulick, Edward V. Peter Parker and the Opening of China. 1973.

Gulick, O. H. The Pilgrims of Hawaii. n.d.

Gulland, W. G. Chinese Porcelain. London, 1902.

Gutzlaff, the Reverend Karl Frederick August. China Opened or A Display of the Topography, History, Customs, Manners, Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, Literature, Religion, Jurrispurdence, etc., of the Chinese Empire. 2 vols. London, 1838.

---. Journal of Three Voyages along the Coast of China, 1831-33, with Notices of Siam, Corea, and the Loo-choo Islands. London, 1834.

---. A Sketch of Chinese History, Ancient and Modern. 2 vols. 1834.

Hackenbroch, Yvonne. "Chinese Porcelain in European Silver Mounts." Connoisseur 135 (June 1955): 22-29.

Hake, A. Egmont. The Story of Chinese Gordon. 1884.

Halfpenny, William and John. Chinese and Gothic Architecture Properly Ornamented. 1752.

---. The Country Gentleman's Pocket Companion and Builder's Assistant. 1756.

---. New Designs for Chinese Temples. [1750?].

---. Rural Architecture in the Chinese Taste. 1750.

Halsey, R. T. H., and Elizabeth Tower. The Homes of Our Ancestors. 1937.

Handlin, Oscar, et al., eds. Harvard Guide to American History. 1954.

Hansard, Arthur C. "Recollections of the China War of 1860." United States Navy Institute Proceedings 37.3 (Sept. 1911): 823-35.

Hao, Yen-ping. The Commercial Revolution in 19th Century China: The Rise of Sino-Western Mercantile Capitalism. 1986.

---. The Comprador in 19th Century China: Bridge between East and West. 1970.

Harding, A. R. Ginseng and Other Medicinal Plants. 1908.

Hardy, D. Clive. The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition. 1978.

Harriman, Sarah. The Book of Ginseng. 1973.

Harrington, Virginia. The New York Merchant on the Eve of the Revolution. 1935.

Harris, Ben Charles. Ginseng: What It Is--What It Can Do for You. 1978.

Hart, Charles Henry. "Robert Morris." Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1.3 (1877): 333-43.

Hart, Robert A. The Eccentric Tradition: American Diplomacy in the Far East. 1976.

Hasse, A. R. Index of Economic Material in the Documents of the States . . . . 4 vols. 1907-22.

Haviland, Edward K. "American Steam Navigation in China, 1845-78." American Neptune 16-18.1-7 (July 1956-Jan. 1959).

Hawaiian Mission Children's Society. Missionary Album: Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the American Protestant Missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands. 1937.

Hawes, Dorothy S. "To the Farthest Gulf: Outline of the Old China Trade." Essex Institute Historical Collection 77 (1941): 101-42, 218-53.

Hawes, Lloyd E. "Benjamin Waterhouse, M.D." Boston Medical Library Studies 1. (1974).

Hawes, Capt. William L. New Bedford in China Trade. 1940.

Hayes, Edmund, ed. The Log of the "Union": John Boit's Remarkable Voyage to the North West Coast and Around the World. 1981.

Hayes, John D. "The Manila Galleons." United States Naval Institute Proceedings 60.12 (Dec. 1934): 1689-96.

Headland, Isaac Taylor. Some By-Products of Missions. 1921.

Healy, David. United States Expansionism and the Imperialist Urge in the 1890s. 1970.

Heaton, Herbert. "Benjamin Gott and the Anglo-American Cloth Trade." Journal of Economic and Business History 2.1 (Nov. 1929): 146-62.

Hedges, James B. The Browns of Providence: the 19th Century. 1968.

H. E. L., "On the Trade of the United States with China." Analectic Magazine (Nov. 1879).

Henderson, Daniel. Yankee Ships in China Seas: Adventures of Pioneer Americans in the Troubled Far East. 1946.

Henry, Augustine. Notes on the Economic Botany of China. 1893.

Hersey, John. The Call. 1985.

Hetherington, A. L. Pottery and Porcelain Factories of China. n.d.

Hewes, Agnes Danforth. Two Oceans to Canton: the Story of the American China Trade. 1944.

Hewes, Edwin B. "Thomas Handasyd Perkins, Supercargo of the Astrea of Salem." Essex Institute Historical Collection 71 (July 1935).

Hibbert, Christopher. The Dragon Wakes: China and the West, 1793-1911. 1970.

Hibbert, Eloise Talcott. Jesuit Adventures in China during the Reign of K'ang Hsi. 1941.

Hickey, William. Memoir of William Hickey. Ed. Peter Quennell. 1975.

---. Memoirs: 1745-1809. 4 vols. Ed. Alfred Spencer. [1921-25?].

Hidy, Muriel E. George Peabody, Merchant and Financier: 1829-1854. 1978.

Hidy, Ralph Willard. History of Standard Oil Company. 1955.

---. The House of Baring in American Trade and Finance: English Merchant Bankers at Work, 1763-1861. 1949.

Hidy, Ralph W., and Muriel E. Pioneering in Big Business, 1882-1911. 1955.

Hill, C. S. History of American Shipping. 1883.

Hill, Hamilton Andrews. The Trade and Commerce of Boston, 1630-1890. 1895.

---. "The Trade, Commerce, and Navigation of Boston, 1780-1880." The Memorial History of Boston. Ed. Justin Winsor. 4 vols. 1881.

Hill, J. J. Highways of Progress. 1910.

Hillard, Katherine, ed. Harriet Low: My Mother's Journal, 1829-34. 1900.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. 1971.

Ho, Ping-ti. Studies on the Population of China, 1368-1953. 1959.

Ho, Ping-yin. The Foreign Trade of China. 1935.

Ho, Samuel P. S., and Ralph W. Huenemann. China's Open Door Policy: The Quest for Foreign Technology and Capital. 1984.

Hobart, Alice Tisdale. Oil for the Lamps of China. 1933.

Hobart, Kenneth Gray. Early American Baptist Missions to the Chinese. Shanghai, 1939.

Hobson, R. L. Chinese Pottery and Porcelain: An Account of the Potter's Art in China from Primitive Times to the Present Day. 2 vols. 1915.

---. The Later Ceramic Wares of China. 1925.

Hodgson, Mrs. Willoughby. How to Identify Old Chinese Porcelain. 1907.

Hoffman, Charles. "The Depression of the Nineties." Journal of Economic History 16.2 (1956): 137-64.

Holbo, Paul S. "Economics, Emotion and Expansion: An Emerging Foreign Policy." The Gilded Age. Ed. H. Wayne Morgan. 1970.

Holbrook, Silas. Sketches of a Traveler. Boston, 1830.

Holdcamper, Forrest R., comp. List of American Flag Merchant Vessels that Received Certificates of Enrollment or Registry at the Port of New York, 1789-1867. 1968.

Holden, Reuben. Yale-in-China: The Mainland 1901-51. 1964.

Hollingsworth, H. G. "List of the Principal Tea Districts in China and Notes on the Names Applied to the Various Kinds of Black and Green Tea." Journal of the North China Branch Royal Asiatic Society ns 10 (n.d.).

Holmes, J. B. S. "Fitzhugh and Fitzhughs in the China Trade." Antiques 89 (Jan. 1966): 130-31.

Holroyd, John Baker. Observations of the Commerce of the American States. London, 1784.

Holt, Hamilton. The Life Stories of Undistinguished Americans. 1906.

Homans, Isaac Smith. An Historical and Statistical Account of the Foreign Commerce of the United States. 1857.

Honey, William Bowyer. The Ceramic Art of China and Other Countries of the Far East. 1945.

Hong Kong City Hall Art Gallery. Catalogue of Chinnery Exhibition. 1965.

Hong Kong Museum of Art. George Chinnery: His Pupils and Influence. 1985.

---. Late Qing China Trade Painting. 1982.

---. Pearl River in the Nineteenth Century. 1981.

Honour, Hugh. Chinoiserie: The Vision of Cathay. 1961.

Hood, Graham. Bonnin and Morris of Philadelphia: The First American Procelain Factory, 1770-72. 1972.

Hopkirk, Peter. Foreign Devils on the Silk Road. 1980.

Horne, Charles S. The Story of the London Missionary Society, 1795-1895. London, 1895.

Hou, Chi-ming. Foreign Investment and Economic Development in China, 1840-1937. 1965.

---. "The Oppression Argument on Foreign Investment in China, 1895-1937." Journal of Asian Studies 20.4 (Aug. 1961): 435-48.

Houckgeest, Van Braam A. E. Authentic Account of the Dutch East India Company to the Court of China in the Years 1794-95. 2 vols. London, 1798.

Howard, David Sanctuary. Chinese Armorial Porcelain. London, 1974.

---. New York and the China Trade, with an Essay by Conrad Edick Wright. 1984.

Howard, David S., and John Ayers. China for the West: Chinese Procelain and Other Decorative Arts for Export Illustrated from the Mottahedeh Collection. 2 vols. London, 1978.

---. Masterpieces of Chinese Export Porcelain from the Mottahedeh Collection in the Virginia Museum. London, 1981.

Howay, Frederick W. "Capt. Simon Metcalf and the Brig 'Eleanora.'" Washington Historical Quarterly 16 (1925).

---. "Early Days of the Maritime Fur Trade on the Northwest Coast." Canadian Historical Review 4 (n.d.).

---. "John Boit's Log of the Columbia, 1790-93." Oregon Historical Society Quarterly 22 and Washington Historical Quarterly 11. For entire original journal, see Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings 53 (n.d.).

---. "A List of Trading Vessels in Maritime Fur Trade, 1785-1825." Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada 3rd ser. 24 sec.2 (1930): 111-34; 25 (1931): 117-49; 26 (1932): 43-86; 27 (1933): 119-49; 28 (1934): 11-49.

---, ed. Voyages of the "Columbia" to the Northwest Coast 1787-90 and 1790-93. 1941.

Hoyt, Frederick B. "When a Field Was Found Too Difficult for a Man, A Woman Should be Sent: Adele M. Fielde in Asia, 1865-90." Historian 44.3 (1982): 314-34.

Hsiao, Liang-lin. China's Foreign Trade Statistics, 1864-1949. 1974.

Hsu, Francis L. K. Americans and Chinese: Passage to Differences. 1981.

---. Americans and Chinese: Purpose and Fulfillment in Great Civilizations. 1970.

Hsu, Immanuel C. Y. China's Entrance into the Family of Nations, the Diplomatic Phase, 1858-1880. 1960.

---. The Rise of Modern China. 1975.

Hubbard, G. E. Eastern Industrialization and Its Effects on the West. London, 1938.

Hudson, Geoffrey Francis. Europe and China. 1961.

---. Europe and China: A Survey of Their Relations from the Earliest Times to 1800. 1931.

---. The Far East in European Politics. 1937.

Huenemann, Ralph W. Dragon and the Iron Horse: The Economics of the Railroad in China, 1876-1937. 1984.

Hughes, Ernest R. The Invasion of China by the Western World. 1937.

Hughes, G. Bernard. "Georgian Silver Milk Jugs." Country Life 118.3061 (15 Sept. 1955): 562-66.

Hughes, Sarah Forbes. Letters. 3 vols. n.d.

---. Letters and Recollections of John Murray Forbes. 2 vols. 1899.

---. Reminiscences. 3 vols. n.d.

Hume, E. H. Doctors East, Doctors West: An American Physician's Life in China. 1946.

Hummel, Arthur W. ed., Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644-1912). 1943-44.

---. "The Journal of Harriet Low." The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal 2 (June 1945): 45-60.

---. "Notes and Documents: Nathan Dunn." Quaker History 59.1 (1970).

---. "Some American Pioneers in Chinese Studies." Notes on Far Eastern Studies in America 9 (1941): 1-6.

Hummel, Charles F. "John R. Latimer and the China Trade." Winterthur Newsletter 4 (10 Dec. 1958).

Hunnewell, James. Journal of the Voyage of the "Missionary Packet" Boston to Honolulu, 1826. 1880.

Hunt, Freeman, The Library of Commerce. 1845.

---, ed. Lives of American Merchants. 2 vols. 1856.

---. Worth and Wealth: A Collection of Maxims, Morals and Miscellanies for Merchants and Men of Business. 1856.

Hunt, Michael H. "Americans in the China Market: Economic Opportunities and Economic Nationalism, 1890s-1931." Business History Review 51.3 (1977): 277-307.

---. The Making of a Special Relationship, The United States and China to 1914. 1983.

---. "Pearl Buck - Popular Expert on China, 1931-49." Modern China 3 (Jan. 1977): 33-64.

Hunter, Jane. The Gospel of Gentility: American Women Missionaires in Turn-of-the-Century China. 1984.

Hunter, William C. Bits of Old China. 1885. Taipei, 1966.

---. The Fan Kwae in Canton before the Treaty Days, 1825-44. 1882. Taipei, 1965.

---. "Journal of Occurrences at Canton in 1839." Journal of the Hong Kong Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society 4 (1964).

Hutcheon, Robin. Chinnery, the Man and the Legend. Hong Kong, 1975.

---. Souvenirs of Auguste Borget. Hong Kong, 1979.

Hutchins, John G. B. The American Maritime Industry and Public Policy 1789-1914: An Economic History. 1941.

Hutchinson, James Lafayette. China Hand. 1936.

Huxley, Gervas. Talking of Tea. London, 1956.

Hyatt, Irwin. Our Ordered Lives Confessed. 1976.

---. "Protestant Missions in China, 1877-1890: The Institutionalization of Good Works." Papers on China 17 (1963): 67-100.

Hyde, John A. Lloyd. Chinese Porcelain for the European Market. 1951.

---. "The Menagerie." Philadelphia University Hospital Antiques Show Catalog. 1978.

---. Oriental Lowestoft, Chinese Export Porcelain, Porcelaine de la cie des Indes; with special reference to the trade with China and the Porcelain decorated for the American Market. 1936.

---. "Pagoda House in Newport." Antiques 84.2 (Aug. 1963): 158-61.

---. "The Yesterday and Today of Oriental Lowestoft." Antiques 19 (June 1931): 447-48.

Hykes, J. R. The American Bible Society in China. 1916.

Impey, Oliver. Chinoiserie: the Impact of Oriental Styles on Western Art and Decoration. 1977.

Ingraham, Joseph. Journal of the Brigantine Hope on a Voyage to the North-West Coast of North America, 1790-1792. Ed. Mark D. Kaplanoff. 1971.

Ingram, Henry Atlee. The Life and Character of Stephen Girard. 1896.

"Introduction to and Journal of Chester Fritz's Travels in Western China." North Dakota Quarterly 49.2 (1981): 5-120.

Ireland, Alleyne. China and the Powers: Chapters in the History of Chinese Intercourse with Western Nations. 1902.

Iriye, Akira. Across the Pacific: An Inner History of American-East Asian Relations. 1967.

---. After Imperialism: The Search for a New Order in the Far East, 1921-31. 1965.

---. "East and West in 19th Century American Thought." Papers on China 14 (1960): 70-86.

Irons, Neville John. Silver and Carving of the Old China Trade. Hong Kong, 1983.

Isaacs, Harold. Images of Asia. 1972.

---. Scratches on Our Minds: American Images of China and India. 1958.

Israel, Jerry. Building the Organizational Society. 1972.

---. "Muckrake and Manchu: Images of China in the American Press, 1900-1912." Journal of the Rutgers University Library (1968).

---. Progressivism and the Open Door: American China, 1905-21. 1971.

Itier, Jules. Journal d'un Voyage en Chine en 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846. 3 vols. 1848-53.

Jacquemart, Albert. History of the Ceramic Art. 1877.

Jardine, Matheson and Co. An Outline of the History of a China House for 100 Years, 1832-1932. Hong Kong, privately printed, 1934.

Jarry, Madeleine. Chinoiserie: Chinese Influence on European Decorative Art, 17th and 18th Centuries. 1982.

Jarvis, James Jackson. History of the Hawaiian Islands. 1843.

Jay, John. The Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay. Ed. Henry P. Johnson. 1891.

Jefferson, Thomas. Jefferson's Garden Book, 1766-1824. Ed. E. M. Betts. 1944.

Jeffery, Margaret. "The Momento of the China Trade." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 4.2 (Oct. 1945): 55-57.

Jeffreys, Thomas. The Great Probability of a Northwest Passage. London, 1768.

Jenkins, Lawrence Waters. "Bryant Parrott Tilden of Salem at a Chinese Dinner Party, Canton: 1819." A Newcomen Address, The Newcomen Society, American Branch. New York, 1944.

---. "An Old Mandarin Home." Essex Institute Historical Collection 71 (April 1935).

Jenyns, R. Soame. Later Chinese Porcelain, the Ch'ing Dynasty, 1644-1912. 1951.

Jeter, Jeremiah Bell. A Memoir of Mrs. Henrietta Shuck, the First American Female Missionary to China. 1846.

Johnson, Arthur M., and Barry E. Supple. Boston Capitalists and Western Railroads: A Study in 19th Century Investment Process. 1967.

Johnson, Emory R., ed. Chinese and Japanese in America. 1909.

Johnson, James. The Oriental Voyages. London, 1807.

Johnson, Robert Erwin. Far China Station: The U.S. Navy in Asian Waters. 1979.

---. Thence Round Cape Horn: The Pacific Station, 1818-1915. 1967.

Jones, Dorothy B. The Portrayal of China and India in the American Screen, 1896-1955. 1955.

Jones, Edward S. "The Willow Pattern: New Legends for Old." Antiques 67 (Jan. 1955): 50-52.

Joseph, Philip. Foreign Diplomacy in China, 1894-1900: A Study in Political and Economic Relations with China. 1928.

Jourdain, Margaret. English Decoration and Furniture of the Late 18th Century (1760-1820): An Account of Its Development and Characteristic Forms. London, 1922.

Jourdain, Margaret, and R. Soane Jenyns. Chinese Export Art in the 18th Century. 1950.

Jourdain, Margaret, and F. Rose. English Furniture, the Georgian Period. London, 1953.

Kabbani, Rana. Europe's Myths of the Orient. 1986.

Kahn, Ely Jacques. Design in Art and Industry. 1935.

Kang, Younghill. East Goes West: The Making of An Oriental Yankee. 1937.

Katonah Gallery. Trade Winds: The Lure of the China Trade, 16th-19th Centuries. 1985.

Kee, Il Choi. The China Trade: Romance and Reality. 1979.

Kemble, John A. "A Hundred Years of the Pacific Mail." American Neptune 10 (1950).

Kendall, David W. "The Navy in the Orient in 1842." United States Navy Institute Proceedings 68.5 (May 1942): 645-50.

Kennan, George F. American Diplomacy, 1900-1950. 1951.

Kent, Henry W. "Van Braam Houckgeest, an Early American Collector." Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society ns 40.2 (Oct. 1930): 159-74.

Kernan, John Devereux. "China Trade Silver." Antiques 90 (Nov. 1966): 195-99.

---. "China Trade Silver: Checklists for Collectors." Connoisseur 160.645 (Nov. 1965): 198-207.

---. "Further Notes on China Trade Silver." Connoisseur 180.725 (July 1972): 212-19.

Kerr, Anne B. "The Wharton Punch Bowl." Connoisseur 189 (July 1975): 222-32.

Kesson, John. The Cross and the Dragon: or The Fortunes of Christianity in China: with Notes of the Christian Missions and Missionaries and Some Accounts of the Chinese Secret Societies. London, 1854.

Keswick, Maggie, ed. The Thistle and the Jade: A Celebration of 150 Years of Jardine, Matheson and Co. 1982.

Keyes, Homer Eaton. "American Eagle Lowestoft." Antiques 17 (June 1930): 530-33.

---. "American Ship Lowestoft." Antiques 19 (June 1931): 441-46.

---. "The Chinese Lowestoft of Early American Commerce." Antiques 16 (Nov. 1929): 381-85.

---. "The Cincinnati and Their Porcelain." Antiques 17 (Feb. 1930): 132-36.

---. "The Editor's Attic - A Chinese Washington." Antiques 15.2 (Feb. 1929): 109-11.

---. "Lowestoft: Exclusively American." Antiques 21 (Apr. 1932): 171-75.

---. "Lowestoft: What Is It?" Antiques 13.1 (Mar. 1928): 206-10; 13.2 (May 1928): 384-88; 14.3 (Nov. 1928): 422-26; 15.4 (Mar. 1929): 201-04; 15.5 (June 1929): 487-92; 16.6 (Aug. 1929): 109-11.

---. "Quality in Oriental Lowestoft." Antiques 32 (Dec. 1937): 290-94.

---. "State Arms on Chinese Lowestoft." Antiques 18 (Oct. 1930): 321-23.

Kimball, Gertrude Selwyn. The East India Trade of Providence from 1787-1807. 1896.

King, Charles R., ed. The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King (1894-1900). 6 vols. 1894-1900.

King, Charles William. Opium Tracts, Voyages of the Morrison. [1850?].

King, Frank H. H. and Prescott Clarke. Money and Monetary Policy in China, 1845-95. 1965.

---. A Research Guide to China Coast Newspapers, 1822-1911. 1965.

Kingscote. The Preservation Society of Newport County, 1977.

Kinsman, Rebecca Chase. "Journal of Rebecca Chase Kinsman on her Voyage to China in 1843." Essex Institute Historical Collection 90 (1954): 289-308; 389-409.

---. "Life in Macao in the 1840s: Letters of Rebecca Chase Kinsman to her Family in Salem." Essex Institute Historical Collection 86 (1950): 15-40; 106-42; 257-84; 311-30; 87 (1951): 114-49; 269-305; 388-409; 88 (1952): 18-99.

Kirker, James. Adventures to China: Americans in the Southern Oceans, 1792-1812. 1970.

Kirkland, Edward C. A History of American Economic Life. 1932.

Kittredge, Henry C. Shipmasters of Cape Code. 1935.

Klenner, Wolfgang, ad Kurt Wiesegart. Chinese Economy: The Structure and Reform in the Economy and in Foreign Trade. 1984.

Kolander, Cheryl. A Silk Worker's Notebook. 1985.

Kotker, Norman, ed. Horizon's History of China. 1969.

Knox, Thomas. "John Comprador." Harper's New Monthly Magazine 57 (1878): 427-34.

Kuebel, Mary V. "Merchant and Mandarins: The Genesis of American Relations in China." Diss. University of Virginia, 1974.

Kuhn, Philip. Rebellion and Its Enemies in Late Imperial China: Militarization and the Social Structure, 1796-1864. 1970.

Kung, S. W. Chinese in American Life: Some Aspects of Their History, Status, Problems and Contributions. 1962.

Kuo, Ping-chia. "Caleb Cushing and the Treaty of Wanghia, 1844." Journal of Modern History 5 (1933): 34-54.

---. "Canton and Salem: The Impact of Chinese Culture upon New England Life during the Post-Revolutionary Era." New England Quarterly 3.3 (July 1930): 420-42.

---. Some Oriental Influences on Western Culture. n.d.

Lach, Donald F. Asia in the Making of Europe. 5 vols. 1965-78.

---. China in the Eyes of Europe: The 16th Century. 1965.

LaFargue, Thomas E. China's First Hundred. 1942.

---. "Chinese Educational Commission to the United States, A Government Experiment in Western Education." Far Eastern Quarterly 1.1 (Nov. 1941): 59-70.

---. "Some Early Chinese Visitors to the United States." Tien Hsia Monthly 11 (1942): 128-39.

LaFeber, Walter. The New Empire: An Interpretation of American Expansion, 1860-1898. 1963.

Lamb, Charles. "Old China." Essays of Elia. 1908.

Lamb, Horatio A. Notes on Trade with the Northwest Coast, 1790-1810. ms. Harvard College Library. n.d.

Lambert, Roland. "The Treaty of Whangia: An Attempt to Abolish the Traffic with Opium." Thesis. Washington, D. C., American University, 1960.

Lancaster, Clay. "The Chinese Influence in American Architecture and Landscaping." Catalogue of the 19th Annual Washington Antiques Show. 1974.

---. The Japanese Influence in America. 1963.

---. "Oriental Forms in American Architecture, 1800-1870." The Art Bulletin 29 (1947): 183-93.

Lang, Gordon. The Wrestling Boys. Catalogue of Burghley House Porcelain. 1983.

Langdon, William B. The Thousand Chinese Things: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now Exhibiting at St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, London . . . . London, 1842.

LaRouge, Jardins anglo-chinois. 21 vols. 1773-.

Larson, Henrietta M. "A China Trader Turns Investor: A Biographical Chapter in American Business History." Harvard Business Review 12 (April 1934): 345-58.

---. "William Sturgis, Merchant and Investor." Business History Society Publication 9 (1935): 76-77.

Larson, John Lauritz. Bonds of Enterprise: John Murray Forbes and Western Development in America's Railway Age. 1984.

Latham, Jean. Carry on, Mr. Bowditch. 1955.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. The American Record in the Far East, 1945-51. 1952.

---. Chinese Culture at the Beginning of Intimate Contact with the West. n.d.

---. A History of Christian Missions in China. 1929.

---. The History of Early Relations between the United States and China, 1784-1844. 1917.

---. A History of the Expansion of Christianity. 7 vols. 1938-45.

---. The U. S. Moves Across the Pacific: the ABCs of the American Problems in the Western Pacific and the Far East. 1946.

---. "Voyages of American Ships to China, 1784-1844." Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences 28 (Apr. 1927): 237-71.

Lattimore, Owen. "China: The American Mystique." The Listener 72.1853 (1 Oct. 1964): 491-94.

Laube, Ed, and Craig Walker. Chinese Catalog: Your Source Book for Things Chinese in America. 1984.

Lay, Horatio N. Our Interests in China. London, 1864.

Leach, Mary James. "From Kentucky Collectors." Antiques 52 (Nov. 1947): 350-55.

LeCorbeiller, Clare. "China Trade Armorial Porcelain in America." Antiques 112 (Dec. 1977): 1124-31.

---. China Trade Porcelain: A Study in Double Reflections. 1973.

---. China Trade Porcelain: Patterns for Exchange. 1974.

---. "Oriental Menagerie." Philadelphia University Hospital Antiques Show Catalog. 1978.

Leder, Lawrence H. "American Trade to China, 1800-02: Some Statistical Notes." American Neptune 23.3 (July 1963): 212-18.

Ledyard, John. A Journal of Capt. Cook's Last Voyage. 1783.

Lee, Henry. "The Magee Family and the Origins of the China Trade." Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society 81 (1969): 104-19.

Lee, Jean Gordon. "Chinese Furniture Collection." Philadelphia Museum of Art Bulletin 58.276 (1963): 41-80.

---. Philadelphians and the China Trade, 1784-1844. 1984.

Lee, Rose Hum. The Chinese in the U.S.A. 1960.

Lee, Yu-kuan. Oriental Lacquer Art. 1972.

Lee-Whitman, Leanna. "The Silk Trade: Chinese Silks and the British East India Company." Winterthur Portfolio 17 (1982): 21-41.

LeFevour, Edward. Western Enterprise in Late Ch'ing China: A Selective Survey of Jardine Matheson and Co.'s Operations, 1842-95. 1968.

Leng, Shao-chuan. Post-Mao China and United States-China Trade. 1977.

Leonard, Jane K. Wei Yuan and China's Rediscovery of the Maritime World. 1984.

Levien, Michael, ed. The Cree Journals. Exeter, 1981.

Levin, Linda Lotridge, ed. Federal Rhode Island: The Age of the China Trade, 1790-1820. 1978.

Lewis, Charles L. "Our Navy in the Pacific and the Far East Long Ago." United States Navy Institute Proceedings 69.6 (June 1943): 857-64.

Lewis, Cleona. America's Stake in International Investments. 1938.

Lewis, Robert E. The Educational Conquest of the Far East. 1903.

Li, Chien-nung. The Political History of China, 1840-1928. 1959.

Liao, Kuang-sheng. Antiforeignism and Modernization in China, 1860-1980. 1983.

Light, Ivan. "From Vice District to Tourist Attraction: The Moral Career of American Chinatowns, 1880-1940." Pacific Historical Review 43.3 (Aug. 1974): 367-94.

Lightoler, T. The Gentlemen and Farmer's Architect. 1774.

Lindsey, Benjamin J. Old Marblehead Sea Captains and the Ships which They Sailed. 1915.

Linschoten, Jan Huygen van. Discourse of Voyages. 1598.

Littell, John B. "Missionaries and Politics in China." Political Science Quarterly 48.4 (Dec. 1928): 566-99.

Little, Frances. "America's East Indiamen and the China Trade." Antiques 15.1 (Jan. 1929): 27-31.

Littlefield, Susan. "Mrs. Belmont's Chinese Fling." House and Garden 155.9 (Sept. 1983): 130-33; 187-88; 190.

Liu, James. The Art of Chinese Poetry. 1962.

Liu, Kwang-ching. Americans and Chinese: A Historical Essay and A Bibliography. 1963.

---, ed. American Missionaries in China: Papers from Harvard Seminars. 1966.

---. Anglo-American Steamship Rivalry in China, 1862-1874. 1962.

---. China's Heritage and the Communist Political System. 1968.

---. "Steamship Enterprise in 19th Century China." Journal of Asian Studies 18.4 (Aug. 1959): 435-55.

---. "Two Steamship Companies in China, 1862-1877." Diss. Harvard, 1956.

Liu, Ta-jen. A History of Sino-American Diplomatic Relations, 1840-1974. 1978.

Livermore, Seward W. "American Naval-Base Policy in the Far East, 1850-1914." Pacific Historical Review 13 (1944): 113-35.

---. "Early Commercial and Consular Relations with the East Indies." Pacific Historical Review 15.1 (1946): 31-58.

Ljungstedt, Andrew. Historical Sketch of the Portuguese Settlement in China. 1836.

Lockhart, William. The Medical Missionary in China: A Narrative of Twenty Years' Experience. 1861.

Lockwood, Stephen C. Augustine Heard and Co., 1858-1862: American Merchants in China. 1971.

Loehr, George R. "A. E. Van Braam Houckgeest, the First American at the Court of China." Princeton University Library Chronicle 15.4 (1954): 179-93.

Loines, Elma, ed. The China Trade Post-Bag of the Seth Low Family of Salem and New York, 1829-1873. 1953.

---. "Houqua, Sometime Chief of the Co-hong at Canton." Essex Institute Historical Collection 79.2 (April 1953): 99-108.

Lorence, James J. Organized Business and the Myth of the China Market: The American Asiatic Assc., 1898-1937. 1981.

Los Angeles County Art Museum. "American Ships in the China Trade." Bulletin 7.1 (1955).

Lovelace, Daniel. "Developing Asian Studies Curricula for the Public Secondary Schools: A Report from the C.H.I.N.A. Project." Rocky Mountain Social Studies Journal 11.1 (1974): 19-23.

Lovett, Richard. The History of the London Missionary Society, 1795-1895. 2 vols. London, 1899.

Low, Abiel Abbott. "More Canton Letters of Abiel Abbott Low, William Henry Low, and Edward Allen Low, 1837-44." Essex Institute Historical Collection 85 (1949).

Low, B. R. C. Seth Low. 1925.

Low, Charles Porter. Some Recollections of Capt. Charles P. Low, Commanding the Clipper Ships "Houqua," "Jacob Bell," "Samuel Russell," and "N.B. Palmer" in the China Trade, 1847-1873. 1906.

Low, Harriet. My Mother's Journal, 1829-34. Ed. Katherine Hillard. 1900.

Low, William Gilman. A. A. Low and Brothers' Fleet of Clipper Ships. 1922.

---. Some Recollections . . . . 1904.

Low, William Henry. "The Canton Letters, 1839-41." Essex Institute Historical Collection 84 (1948).

Lowenthal, Rudolf. "Western Literature on Chinese Journalism: A Bibliography." Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly 9 (Jan. 1937): 1007-66.

Lubbock, Alfred B. The China Clippers. 1914.

---. The Log of the "Cutty Sark." 1924.

---. The Opium Clippers. 1933.

Lunsingh, Scheurleer. Chinese Export Porcelain. 1975.

Lunt, Carroll. Some Builders of Treatyport China. 1965.

Luo, Rongqu. "Some Questions Regarding the Study of the History of Sino-American Relations and U.S. History." Chinese Studies in History 16.1 (1982): 8-38.

Lutz, Jessie Gregory. China and the Christian Colleges, 1850-1950. 1971.

---. Christian Missions in China: Evangelists of What? 1965.

Lyman, Stanford. Asians in the West. 1970.

Lynn, Catherine. Wallpaper in America from the 17th Century to World War I. 1980.

Lyons, Elizabeth. The Impact of Japanese Art on American Art and Culture in the Gilded Age. Thesis. Wayne State University, 1975.

Lytle, William M. Merchant Steam Vessels of the United States, 1807-68. 1952.

McCabe, Carol. "The China Trade." Early American Life 13.3 (1982): 48-51, 60-62, 64, 66.

McClellan, Robert F. The Heathen Chinese, A Study of American Attitudes toward China, 1890-1905. 1971.

---. "Missionary Influence on American Attitudes toward China at the Turn of This Century." Church History 38.4 (1969): 475-85.

McClure, Jean B. The American-China Trade in Chinese Export Porcelain, 1785-1835. Thesis. University of Delaware, 1957.

McCormick, Thomas J. "American Expansion in China." American Historical Review 75.5 (June 1970): 1393-96.

---. China Market and America's Quest for Informal Empire, 1893-1901. 1967.

---. "Insular Imperialism and the Open Door: The China Market and the Spanish-American War." Pacific Historical Review 32 (1963): 155-69.

McCutcheon, James M. China and America: A Bibliography of Interactions, Foreign and Domestic. East-West Bibliographic Ser.1. 1972.

McFarland, Marvin W. Stephen Girard: A Very Human Human Being. 1977.

McGee, Barbara Barnard, and Ruth Dorval Jones. Barney. 1982.

MacGillivray, D., ed. A Century of Protestant Missions in China 1807-1907): Centenary Conference Historical Volume. Shanghai: The American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1907.

McKay, Richard H., Jr. "Elias Hasket Derby and the Founding of the Eastern Trade." Essex Institute Historical Collection 98 (Jan. - Apr. 1962): 65-83.

McKay, Richard. South Street: A Maritime History of New York. n.d.

MacLellan, J. W. The Story of Shanghai from the Opening of the Port to Foreign Trade. Shanghai, 1889.

McMaster, John Bach. The Life and Times of Stephen Girard, Mariner and Merchant. 2 vols. 1918.

MacMurray, J. V. A. Treaties and Agreements with and Concerning China, 1894-1919. 2 vols. 1921.

MacPherson, David. Annals of Commerce. 3 vols. London, 1805.

Mahan, Alfred Thayer. The Problem of Asia and Its Effects upon International Politics. 1900.

Mahler, Jane Gaston. "Charlestonians in the China Trade." Paper for the Huguenot Society in South Carolina, 1982.

Mahoney, Tom. The Great Merchants. 1955.

Malcolm, Elizabeth L. "The Chinese Repository and Western Literature on China, 1800-1850." Modern Asian Studies 7.2 (April 1973): 165-78.

Malcolm, Howard. Travels in Hindustan and China. 1839.

Malley, Richard C. "Oriental Treasures of the Flyaway." The Log of Mystic Seaport 36.2 (1984): 53-58.

Malraux, Andre. La Condition Humaine. 1934.

Mann, S. Local Merchants and the Chinese Bureaucracy, 1750-1950. 1986.

Marine Research Society. Voyages and Discoveries in the South Seas, 1792-1832. 1924.

Martin, George C. "China in English Literature." Asian Review ns 40 (1917): 407-33.

Martin, R. Montgomery. China: Politics, Commerce and Society in an Official Report to Her Majesty's Government. London, 1847.

Martin, W. A. P. Cycle of Cathay. 1896.

Marvin, Winthrop Lippitt. The American Merchant Marine, Its History and Romance from 1620-1902. 1902.

Mason, George C. Reminiscences of Newport. 1884.

Mason, Mary Gertrude. Western Concepts of China and the Chinese, 1840-76. Diss. Columbia University, 1939.

Massachusetts Historical Society. Boston and the China Trade. 1970.

"Masterpieces of Chinese Export Porcelain and Related Decorative Arts from the Mottahedeh Collection." Checklist of an exhibit at the China House Gallery, N.Y., 10 Feb.-7 Mar. 1984.

Mateer, Ada Haven. Seige Days: Personal Experiences of American Women and Children during the Peking Seige. 1903.

Matthews, Frederick C. American Merchant Ships, 1850-1900. 1930.

Maughan, W. Somerset. On A Chinese Screen. 1922.

May, Ernest. American Imperialism; A Speculative Essay. 1968.

May, Ernest, and James Thompson. American-East Asian Relations: Bibliographical Essays. 1972.

Mayer, Brantz. "China and the Chinese." Southern Quarterly Review 23 (July, 1847).

Mayers, W. F. Treaties between the Empire of China and Foreign Powers. 1877.

---. The Treaty Ports of China and Japan . . . . 1977.

Mayor, A. Hyatt. "Chinoiserie." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 26.5 (May 1941): 111-14.

Meares, John. Extracts from Voyages in the Years 1788 & 1789 from China . . . . 2 vols. 1791.

Mebane, John. Best Sellers in Antiques: Their Background and Price Range. [1974?].

---. "Oriental Porcelain and Pottery." Early American Life 6.2 (April 1975): 70-72.

Medhurst, Walter H. China: Its State and Prospects with Special Reference to the Spread of the Gospel. 1840.

---. The Foreigner in Far Cathay. 1873.

Meeker, Royal. History of Shipping Subsidies. 1905.

Meigs, William M. The Life of Thomas Hart Benton. 1904.

Melville, Herman. Benito Cereno. 1855.

"Memo for Mr. Forbes Respecting Canton Affairs." Business History Review 40.1 (1966): 98-107.

The Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review. 1-22 (July 1839-June 1850); 44-63 (Jan. 1861-Dec. 1870).

Merrill, James M. "The Asiatic Squadron: 1835-1907." American Neptune 29 (April 1969): 106-17.

Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Shaping of Art and Architecture in 19th Century America. 1972.

Meyer, Susan E. "Canton: Merchant's Outpost in the Orient." Art and Antiques 3.1 (1980): 52-61.

Michie, Alexander. The Englishman in China, As Illustrated in the Career of Sir Rutherford Alcock. Edinburgh, 1900.

---. Missionaries in China. London, 1891.

Michie, Audrey. "The Fashion for Carpets in South Carolina, 1736-1820." Journal of Early Southern Decorative Arts 8 (May 1982): 35-6.

Milburn, William. Oriental Commerce. 2 vols. London, 1813, 1825.

Miller, Russell, and the Editors of Time-Life Books. The East Indiamen. 1980.

Miller, Stuart C. "The Chinese Images in the Eastern United States, 1784-1882." Diss. Columbia University, 1966.

---. The Unwelcome Immigrant: The American Image of the Chinese, 1785-1882. 1974.

Monjo, F. N. The Porcelain Pagoda. 1976.

---. Prisoners of the Scrambling Dragon. 1980.

Montalto, C. A. de Jesus. "Chinnery, George." China Journal 8 (June 1928).

Montgomery, Helen Barrett. Western Women in Eastern Lands. 1910.

Moon, Robert C. The Morris Family of Philadelphia. 5 vols. 1898-1909.

Moorhead, Grace Louise van Braam. "An American at the Chinese Court in 1794 . . . ." New York Times Magazine 21 (Sept. 1919): 10.

Morgan, H. Wayne, ed. The Gilded Age. 1970.

Morgan, Theodore. Hawaii: A Century of Economic Change, 1778-1876. 1948.

Morison, Samuel Eliot. "Boston Traders in the Hawaiian Islands, 1789-1823." Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society 54 (Oct. 1920): 9-47.

---. The Maritime History of Massachusetts, 1783-1860. 1961.

Morken, William H. "America Looks West: The Search for a China Policy, 1876-1885." Diss. Claremont Graduate School, 1976.

Morris, Grace Parker. "Some Letters from 1792-1800 on the China Trade." Oregon History Quarterly 42 (1941): 48-87.

Morris, James. Pax Britannica Trilogy: Heaven's Command, Pax Britannica, Farewell to Trumpets. 1979.

Morrison, Alfred James. East by West. 1920.

Morrison, E. Memoirs of the Life and Labours of R. Morrison. London, 1839.

Morrison, John Robert. A Chinese Commercial Guide, Consisting of a Collection of Details Respecting Foreign Trade in China. Canton, 1834.

Morrison, Robert. A View of China. Macao, 1817.

---. Notices Concerning China, and the Port of Canton . . . . Malacca, 1823.

Morse, Edward S. Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes. 1902.

Morse, Hosea Ballou. The Chronicles of the East India Co. Trading in China. 5 vols. 1926-29.

---. The Gilds of China. 1909. Taipei, 1972.

---. The International Relations of the Chinese Empire. 3 vols. 1910-18.

---. In the Days of the Taipings. 1927.

---. "The Provision of Funds for the East India Company's Trade." Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Part 2 (Apr. 1922).

---. The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire. 1907.

Morse, Hosea Ballou, and Harley Farnsworth MacNair. Far Eastern International Relations. 2 vols. 1931.

Mottahedeh, Suzanne Stocking. "Numismatic Sources of Chinese Export Procelain Decorations." Connoisseur 172.692 (Oct. 1969): 111-18.

Mount Vernon China. The Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, 1962.

Mudge, Jean McClure. Chinese Export Porcelain for the American Trade, 1785-1835. 1962.

Mui, H., and L. H., eds. William Melrose in China, 1845-55. Edinburgh, 1973.

Mundy, Walter W. Canton and the Boque. 1875.

Munford, Kenneth. John Ledyard, An American Marco Polo. 1939.

---, ed. John Ledyard's Journal of Capt. Cook's Last Voyage. 1963.

Munro, W. H. Tale of An Old Seaport. A General Sketch of . . . Bristol. 1917.

Munroe, Mary Kinsman. "Nathaniel Kinsman, Merchant of Salem in the China Trade." Essex Institute Historical Collection 85 (April 1949).

Munroe, Mrs. Rebecca Kinsman. "Letters of Rebecca Chase Kinsman to her Family in Salem." Essex Institute Historical Collection 86 (1950).

Murphey, Rhoads. The Outsiders: The Western Experience in India and China. 1977.

---. "Traditionalism and Colonialism: Changing Urban Roles in Asia." Journal of Asian Studies 29 (1969): 67-84.

---. The Treaty Ports and China's Modernization: What Went Wrong? 1970.

Museum of the American China Trade. "Fan Qua: Images of Westerners in 18th Century China." 14 Sept.-31 Dec., 1983.

Musgrave, C. Royal Pavilion. 1959.

Mydans, Carl, and Michael Demarest. China: A Visual Adventure. 1979.

Myers, Gustavus. History of Great American Fortunes. 3 vols. 1910.

Myers, Henry A. Western Views of China and the Far East. 2 vols. 1982-84.

Nagai-Berthrong, Evelyn. Adventures of the Magic Monkey Along the Silk Roads. n.d.

Nathan, Andrew J. Modern China, 1840-1972: An Introduction to Sources and Research Aids. 1973.

Needham, Joseph. Science and Civilization in China. 9 vols. 1954-71.

---. The Shorter Science and Civilization in China. 1978.

---. Within the Four Seas: The Dialogue of East and West. 1969.

Neel, Joanne L. Phineas Bond: A Study in Anglo-American Relations, 1786-1812. 1968.

Neilan, Edward. The Future of the China Market: Prospects for Sino-American Trade. 1974.

Nelson, Christine H. Directly from China: Export Goods for the American Market, 1784-1930. 1985.

Nelson, E. Charles. "Augustine Henry and the Exploration of the Chinese Flora." Arnoldia 43.1 (1982-83): 21-38.

Nevins, John L. China and the Chinese . . . Its Intercourse with Other Nations . . . . 1869.

Ng, Chin-keong. Trade and Society: The Amoy Network on the China Coast, 1683-1735. Singapore, 1984.

Nichols, George. Salem Shipmasters and Merchants. 1914.

Nietz, John. Old Textbooks. 1961.

Niles' Weekly Register. 1811-49.

Noel-Hume, Ivor. Pottery and Porcelain in Colonial Williamsburg's Archaeological Collections. 1969.

Nolde, John J. "The Canton Question 1842-49: A Preliminary Investigation in Chinese Anti-foreignism and its Effects upon China's Diplomatic Relations with the West." Diss. Cornell University, 1950.

Norman-Wilcox, Gregor. "American Ships in the China Trade." Bulletin of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art 7.1 (1955): 5-47.

Norr, William. Stories of Chinatown: Sketches from Life in the Chinese Colony of Mott, Pell, and Doyer Street. 1892.

North, Douglas C. The Economic Growth of the United States, 1790-1860. 1961.

Nye, Gideon. "American Commerce with China." The Far East. 1878.

---. The Gauge of Two Civilizations. Macao, 1860.

---. The Memorable Year. 1858.

---. "The Morning of My Life in China: Comprising an outline of the history of foreign intercourse from the last year of the Honourable East India Co., 1833 to the imprisonment of the foreign community in 1839." Lecture. Canton, 31 Jan. 1873.

Oberholtzer, Ellis Paxson. "A Great Philadelphian: Robert Morris." Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 28.3 (1904): 273-94.

---. Robert Morris: Patriot and Financier. 1903.

Odell, Ralph M. Cotton Goods in China. 1914.

Ogden, Adele. "The Californians in Spain's Pacific Otter Trade, 1775-1795." Pacific Historical Review 1.4 (1932): 444-69.

---. The California Sea Otter Trade, 1784-1848. 1941.

"The Old China Trade." Colonial Homes 6.2 (Mar.-Apr. 1980): 78-107.

"Old-Time New England." Bulletin of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities 51.2 (1960).

Oman, Lt. Ralph. "Yankees in China Ports." United States Navy Institute Proceedings 98.10 (Oct. 1972): 70-81.

"On the Trade of the United States of North America with China." Analectic Magazine (Nov. 1819).

Orange, James. The Chater Collection: The Pictures Relating to China, Hong Kong, Macao 1655-1860 with Historical and Descriptive Letterpress. 1924.

---. "George Chinnery." International Studio 72.

---. George Chinnery, Picture of Macao and Canton. 1927.

---. The Life and Works of George Chinnery in China. 1920.

Ormond, Richard. "Chinnery and His Pupil, Mrs. Browne." Walpole Society 44 (1972-74).

---. George Chinnery's Image of Himself. 1968.

Osgood, Charles S., and H. M. Batchelder. Historical Sketch of Salem, 1626-1879. 1879.

Over, C. Ornamental Architecture in the Gothic, Chinese and Modern Taste. 1758.

Overlach, Theodore W. Foreign Financial Control in China. 1919.

Paauw, Douglas S., and J. K. Fairbank. Bibliography of Modern China, Works in Western Languages. 1951.

Paine, Ralph D. Ships and Sailors of Old Salem: The Record of a Brilliant Era of American Achievement. 1912.

Pak, Hyobom. China and the West: Myth and Realities in History. 1974.

Palmer, Arlene M. A Winterthur Guide to Chinese Export Porcelain. 1976.

Pan, Shu-lun. The Trade of the United States with China. 1924.

Paolino, Ernest N. The Foundations of the American Empire: William Henry Seward and U.S. Foreign Policy. 1973.

Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc. English and Chinese Porcelains. 1971.

Parker, Edward Harper. China: Her History, Diplomacy and Commerce from the Earliest Times to the Present Days. 1917.

Parker, Lee, and Ruth Dorval Jones. China and the Golden Weed. 1976.

Parkinson, C. Northcote. Trade in the Eastern Seas, 1793-1813. 1937.

Parr, Charles McKew. Jan van Linschoten: The Dutch Marco Polo. 1964.

Parrini, Carl P. Heir to Empire: United States Economic Diplomacy, 1916-23. 1969.

Parry, John Horace. Trade and Dominion. 1971.

Parsons, William Barclay. An American Engineer in China. 1900.

Parton, James. Life of John Jacob Astor. 1865.

Patterson, Richard Oakes. "Frederick Townsend Ward: The Mandarin from Salem." United States Navy Institute Proceedings 79.2 (Feb. 1953): 156-67.

Patton, E. R. "Ulsterman and Chinese Scholar, Explorer, Photographer, Botanist: Thomas Watters, 1840-1901." Unpublished manuscript, n.d.

Paullin, Charles Oscar. "The Affair of Quallah Battoo, 1831-32." United States Navy Institute Proceedings 36.2 (1910): 707-34.

---. "American Naval Vessels to the Orient." United States Navy Institute Proceedings 36 (1910); 37 (1911).

---. American Voyages to the Orient, 1690-1865: An Account of Merchants and Naval Activities in China, Japan and the Various Pacific Islands. 1917.

---. "The Asiatic Squadron, 1865-98." United States Navy Institute Proceedings 37.1 (1911): 1137-76.

---. "The Cruise of Commodore Read, 1831-40." United States Navy Institute Proceedings 37.2 (1910): 1073-99.

---. Diplomatic Negotiations of American Naval Officers, 1778-1883. 1912.

---. "The East India Squadron in the Waters of China and Japan, 1854-65." United States Navy Institute Proceedings 37.1 (1911): 387-417.

---. "The Voyage to Japan of Commodore Biddle and Commander Glynn, 1846, 1849." United States Navy Institute Proceedings 37.1 (1911): 239-75.

Peabody, Robert Ephraim. The Log of the Grand Turk. 1926.

---. Merchant Venturers of Old Salem: A History of the Commercial Voyages of a New England Family to the Indies and Elsewhere in the XVIII Century. 1912.

Peabody Museum of Salem. George Chinnery, 1774-1852 and Other Artists of the China Scene. 15 June-15 Sept. 1967.

---. Portraits of Shipmasters and Merchants. 1939.

Pearson, Henry Greenleaf. An American Railroad Builder: John Murray Forbes. 1911.

Pepper, C. M. "The West in the Orient: The Westward Tide of Commerce through Suez." Scribner's Magazine 43 (1908): 434-49.

Perkins, A. T. A Private Proof . . . of the Perkins Family. 1890.

Perkins, Bruce Coleman. "Chinese Export Porcelain for the Reeves Collection of Washington and Lee University." Washington Antiques Show Catalog. 1978.

Peters, John R., Jr. Miscellaneous Remarks upon the . . . Chinese . . . Suggested by an Examination of the . . . Chinese Museum. 1845-47.

Peterson, Rev. E. History of the Island of Rhode Island and Newport. 1853.

Philadelphia, Three Centuries of American Art. Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1976.

Phillips, Clifton J. Protestant America and the Pagan World: The First Half of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1810-1860. Diss. Harvard, 1954.

Phillips, James Duncan. "East India Voyages of Salem Vessels before 1800." Essex Institute Historical Collection 79 (Apr. 1943): 117-32; (July 1943): 222-45; (Oct. 1943): 331-65.

---. The Life and Times of Richard Derby, Merchant of Salem, 1712-83. 1929.

---. Salem and the Indies: The Story of the Great Commercial Era of the City. 1947.

---. Salem in the 17th Century. 1933.

---. Salem in the 18th Century. 1937.

---. When Salem Sailed the Seven Seas in the 1790s. 1946.

---. "William Orne, A Distinguished but Forgotten Merchant." Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings 67 (1941-44): 168-77.

Phillips, John Goldsmith. China Trade Porcelain: An Account of Its Historical Background, Manufacture and Decoration and A Study of the Helena Woolworth McCann Collection. 1956.

Phillips, John Marshall. American Silver. London, 1949.

Phipps, John. Practical Treatise on the China and Eastern Trade. 1835.

Ping, Chia-kuo. "Caleb Cushing and the Treaty of Wanghia, 1844." Journal of Modern History 5.1 (1933): 34-54.

---. "Canton and Salem: The Impact of Chinese Culture upon New England Life during the Post-Revolutionary Era." New England Quarterly 3 (1930): 420-42.

---. Some Oriental Influences on Western Culture; Canton and Salem. 1971.

Pitkin, Timothy. A Statistical View of the Commerce of the U.S.A. 1835.

Plesur, Milton. America's Outward Thrust: Approaches to Foreign Affairs, 1865-90. 1971.

Pollard, Albert W. The Travels of Sir John Mandeville. 1900.

Porter, Kenneth Wiggins. The Jacksons and the Lees: Two Generations of Massachusetts Merchants, 1765-1844. 2 vols. 1937.

---. "John Jacob Astor and the Sandlewood Trade of the Hawaiian Islands, 1816-28." Journal of Economic and Business History 2.3 (1930): 495-519.

---. John Jacob Astor, Businessman. 2 vols. 1931.

Porter, Patrick G. "Origins of the American Tobacco Company." Business History Review 43.1 (1969): 59-76.

Powell, Edward Alexander. Gentlemen Rovers. 1913.

Pratt, Julius W. Expansionists of 1898: The Acquistion of Hawaii and the Spanish Islands. 1936.

---. "Our First 'War' in China: The Diary of William Henry Powell, 1856." American Historical Review 53 (July 1948): 776-86.

Preble, Capt. George Henry. The First Cruise of the U.S. Frigate "Essex." Salem, 1870.

Price, Allen T. "American Missionaries and American Diplomacy in China, 1830-1900." Diss. Harvard University, 1934.

Priest, Alan. "A Note on Houqua." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 36 (Sept. 1941): 191.

Pritchard, Earl H. "The Origin of the Most-Favored-Nation and the Open Door Policies." Far Eastern Quarterly 1.2 (Feb. 1942): 161-72.

---. "The Struggle for the Control of the China Trade in the 18th Century." Pacific Historical Review 3.3 (Sept. 1934): 280-95.

Pruden, George B., Jr. "Issachar J. Roberts: A Southern Missionary Pioneer in China." Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association 51 (1981): 28-55.

Prybyla, Jan S. "U.S. Trade with China." Current History 76.447 (1979): 209-13, 222-23.

Pumpelly, Raphael. Across America and Asia. 1863.

---. "Western Policy in China." North American Review 219 (April 1868): 592-612.

Pusey, James Reeve. China and Charles Darwin. 1983.

Putnam, George Granville. "Salem Vessels and Their Voyages: A History of the Astrea Mindoro, Sooloo, Panay, Dragon, Highlander, Shirley, and Formosa with Some Accounts of their Masters and Other Reminiscences of Salem Shipmasters." Essex Institute Historical Collection. 1925.

---. "Salem Vessels and Their Voyages: A History of the Pepper Trade with the Island of Sumatra." Essex Institute Historical Collection. 1924.

Qu, Zhi-ren. "George Chinnery, Painter." Arts of Asia 1.2 (Mar.-Apr. 1971).

Quellmalz, Carl. "Chinese Porcelain Evacuated from North American Pacific Coast Sites." Oriental Art 18.2 (1972).

Quennell, Peter, ed. The Prodigal Rake. 1962.

Quincy, Josiah, ed. The Journals of Major Samuel Shaw, the First American Consul at Canton with A Life of the Author. 1847.

Rabe, Valentin H. American Chinese Relations, 1784-1941: Books and Pamphlets Extracted from the Shelf Lists of the Widener Library. 1960.

Ralston, Ruth. "Early Republican Decoration on Chinese Lowestoft." American Journal of Archaeology 32.1 (1928).

Ramsey, Robert. Rough and Tumble in Old Clipper Ships. 1930.

Ranshaw, Carol. "Calendar of the University of Delaware Collection of the John Latimer Papers." Thesis. Drexel Institute of Technology, 1953.

Rantoul, R. S. The Port of Salem. n.d.

Reed, James. The Missionary Mind and American East Asian Policy, 1911-1925. n.d.

Reichwein, Adolf. China and Europe: Intellectual and Artistic Contacts in the 18th Century. 1925.

Reid, C. Lestock. Commerce and Conquest. London, 1927.

Reinsch, Paul S. An American Diplomat in China. 1922.

---. "Cultural Factors in the Chinese Crisis." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 16 (1900): 435-45.

---. World Politics at the End of the 19th Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation. 1900.

Remer, Charles Frederick. American Investment in China. 1929.

---. Foreign Investments in China. 1923.

---. Foreign Trade of China. Shanghai, 1926.

Remington, Preston. "An XVIII Century German Desk Showing Chinese Influence." Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art 36.6 (June 1941): 130-34.

Repplier, Agnes. To Think of Tea! 1932.

Reynolds, John N. Voyage of the U.S. Frigate Potomac under Command of John Downes, During the Circumnavigation of the Globe, 1831-34. 1935.

Reynolds, Stephen. Journal of the Brig New Hazard. n.d.

Rhea, F. Far Eastern Markets for Railway Materials, Equipment, and Supplies. 1919.

Richardson, E. P. "China Trade Portraits of Washington after Stuart." Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 94.1 (Jan. 1970): 95-100.

Richman, Irving B. California under Spain and Mexico, 1535-1847: A Contribution toward the History of the Pacific Coast of the United States, Based on Original Sources (Chiefly MS) in the Spanish and Mexican Archives and Other Repositories. 1911.

Richmond, I. B. Rhode Island. 1905.

Ring, Martin R. "Anson Burlingame, S. Wells Williams and China, 1861-70." Diss. Tulane University, 1972.

Ritter, Abraham. Philadelphia and Her Merchants as Constituted 50-75 Years Ago. 1860.

Robbins, Helen. Our First Ambassador to China. 1908.

Roberts, Edmund. Embassy to the Eastern Courts. 1837.

Robinson, John. "Blue and White 'India-China.'" Old-Time New England (Jan. 1924).

---. "Old Time New England." Bulletin of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. 14: 99-121.

Rockhill, W. W. Chau Ju-kua: His Work on the Chinese and Arab Trade in the 12th and 13th Centuries. 1911.

---. "Diplomatic Missions to the Court of China: The Kotow Question, I." American Historical Review 2.3 (Apr. 1897): 427-42.

---. "Diplomatic Missions to the Court of China: The Kotow Question, II." American Historical Review 2.4 (July 1897): 627-43.

---. William of Rubruck. 1890.

Roderick, Terry. "Some Old Papers Relating to the Newport Slave Trade." Newport Historical Society Bulletin 62 (July 1927).

Rosenzweig, Daphne L. Exotic Kingdoms, China and Euorpe in the 18th Century. 1982.

Ross, Edward Alsworth. The Changing Chinese: The Conflict of Oriental and Western Cultures in China. 1911.

Ross, Frank E. "American Adventurers in the Early Marine Trade with China." Chinese Social and Political Science Quarterly 21.2.

Rossiter, William S. "The First American Imperialist." North American Review 182 (1906).

Roth, Rodris. Tea Drinking in 18th Century America: Its Etiquette and Equipage. 1961.

Roth, Stig. Chinese Porcelain Imported by the Swedish East India Company. Trans. Mary G. Clarke. Gothenburg, Sweden, 1965.

Rowbotham, Arnold H. "China and the Age of Enlightenment in Europe." China Social and Political Science Review 19.2 (July 1935).

---. "The Impact of Confucianism on 17th Century Europe." Far Eastern Quarterly 4.3 (May, 1945): 224-42.

---. Missionary and Mandarin: The Jesuits at the Court of China. 1942.

---. "Voltaire, Sinophile." Publications of the Modern Language Association of America 47.4 (Dec. 1932): 1050-65.

Rubinstein, Murray A. "Go Ye Unto the World: The Defining of the Missionary's Task in America and China, 1830-1950." Bulletin of the Institute of Modern History, Academy Sinica 10 (1981): 377-400.

---. "The North East Connection: American Board Missionaries and the Formation of American Opinion toward China, 1830-60." Bulletin of the Institute of Modern History, Academy Sinica 9 (1980): 433-53.

---. "Propagating the Democratic Gospel: Western Missionaries and the Diffusion of Western Thought in China, 1830-1848." Bulletin of the Institute of Modern History, Academy Sinica 11 (July 1982): 251-72.

Rudolph, Richard C., and Cammann Schuyler Van Rensselaer. China and the West: Culture and Commerce. 1977.

Ruschenberger, W. S. W. A Voyage Round the World: Including an Embassy to Muscat and Siam in 1835, 1836, 1837. 1838.

Rush, Benjamin. The Autobiography of Benjamin Rush. Ed. George W. Corner. 1948.

Russ, William Adam, Jr. The Hawaiian Republic, 1894-98. 1961.

Russell, Ethel King. Journal and Letters of Edward King, 1835-1844. 1934.

Russell, Hilary. "The Chinese Voyages of Angus Bethune." Beaver 307.4 (1977): 22-31.

Rydell, Raymond A. Cape Horn to the Pacific: The Rise and Decline of an Ocean Highway. 1952.

Salis, William Fane de. Reminiscences of Travel in China and India in 1848. 1892.

Saltonstall, Leverett. "Memoir of R. B. Forbes." Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings 2d ser. 6 (1889-90): 197-202.

Sander, Penny J. A Choice Sortment: Ceramics for New England Homes. 1981.

Sansom, George. The Western World and Japan. 1950.

Sargent, A. J. Anglo-Chinese Commerce and Diplomacy in the 19th Century. 1907.

Savage, George. An Illustrated Dictionary of Ceramics. 1974.

Savelle, Max. "Colonial Origins of American Diplomatic Privileges." Pacific Historical Review 3.3 (1934): 334-50.

Scharf, J. Thomas, and Thompson Westcott. History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884. 3 vols. 1884.

Schell, Orville. "Watch Out for the Foreign Guests!" China Encounters the West. 1980.

Scheurleer, D. F. Lunsingh. Chinese Export Porcelain: Chine de Commande. 1974.

Schiffer, Herbert, Peter, and Nancy. China for America: Export Procelain of the 18th and 19th Centuries. 1980.

---. Chinese Export Porcelain Standard Patterns and Forms, 1780-1880. 1975.

Schmidt, Robert. Porcelain as an Art and a Mirror of Fashion. 1932.

Schonberger, Howard B. Transportation to the Seaboard: The "Communication Revolution" and American Foreign Policy, 1860-1900. 1971.

Schreider, Laurence A. "Humphrey Marshall, Commissioner to China, 1853-54." Register of the Kentucky Historical Society 43 (April 1965): 97-120.

Schuhmacher, W. Wilfried. "A New Sounding: Two Maritime Fur Trading Vessels." Oregon History Quarterly 78.4 (1977): 355-56.

Schurz, William Lytle. "Acapulco and the Manila Galleon." Southwestern Historical Quarterly 22: 18-37.

---. "The Manila Galleon." The Grace Log (Mar.-Apr.; May-June, 1931).

---. The Manila Galleon. 1939.

---. "The Manila Galleon and California." Southwestern Historical Quarterly 21: 107-26.

---. "Mexico, Peru and the Manila Galleon." Hispanic American Historical Review 1.4 (Nov. 1918): 389-402.

---. "The Philippine Situado" Hispanic American Historical Review 1.4 (Nov. 1918): 461-64.

---. "The Royal Philippine Company." Hispanic American Historical Review 3.4 (Nov. 1920): 491-508.

---. "The Spanish Lake." Hispanic American Historical Review 5.2 (May 1922): 181-94.

Schuster, Carl. Joint Mark: A Possible Index of Cultural Contact between America, Oceania, and the Far East. Amsterdam, 1951.

Schwab, Raymond. The Oriental Renaissance: Europe's Rediscovery of India and the East, 1680-1880. 1984.

Schwarz, Robert D. The Stephen Girard Collection: A Selective Catalogue. 1980.

Scidmore, Eliza Ruhamah. Westward to the Far East. 1902.

Scott, W. S. Bygone Pleasures of London. London, 1948.

Scoville, Joseph Alfred. The Old Merchants of New York. 1863.

Seaburg, Carl, and Stanley Paterson. Merchant Prince of Boston: Col. T. H. Perkins, 1764-1854. 1971.

Seagrave, Sterling. The Soong Dynasty. 1984.

Shaler, Robert. "Journal of a Voyage between China and the Northwest Coast of America, 1804" American Register 3.1 (1808): 137-75.

Shaw, Samuel. The Journals of Major Samuel Shaw, the First American Consul at Canton. Ed. Josiah Quincy. 1847.

Sheffield, William P. Privateersmen of Newport. 1883.

Shewan, Andrew. The Great Days of Sail, Some Reminiscences of a Tea Clipper Captain. Ed. Rex Clements. [1927?].

Shuck, Henrietta. Scenes in China. Philadelphia, 1853.

Sickman, Laurence C. S. The Art and Architecture of China. 1971.

Simon, Matthew, and David F. Novack. "Commercial Responses to the American Export Invasion, 1871-1914: An Essay in History." Essays in Entrepreneurial History 2nd ser. (1966).

Simpson, Stephen. Biography of Stephen Girard. 1832.

Singleton, Esther. The Furniture of Our Forefathers. 2 vols. 1900.

Siren, Oswald. China and Gardens of Europe of the 18th Century. 1950.

---. Gardens of China. 1949.

---. The Imperial Palaces of Peking. 1976.

---. The Walls and Gates of Peking. 1924.

Slaughter, Thomas Paul. "The American Vision of China, 1784-1806: European and Merchant Consul Influence." Thesis. University of Maryland, 1976.

A Small Book about China and Chinese. 1837.

Smith, Arthur Henderson. China in Convulsion. 2 vols. 1901.

Smith, Arthur D. Howden. John Jacob Astor. 1929.

Smith, George A. Narrative of an Exploratory Visit to Each of the Consular Cities of China . . . on behalf of the Chinese Missionary Society in the Years, 1844, 45, 46. London, 1847.

Smith, Philip Chadwick Foster. The Empress of China. 1984.

Smith, Richard J. Mercenaries and Mandarins: The Ever Victorious Army in 19th Century China. 1978.

Snow, Capt. Elliot, ed. The Sea, The Ships, and the Sailor. 1925.

Snyder, James W., Jr. A Bibliography for the Early American China Trade, 1784-1815. 1940.

---. "A Bibliography for the Early American China Trade, 1784-1815." Americana 34 (April 1940): 297-345.

---, ed. "Voyage of the Ophelia from Boston to Canton: Excerpts from the Journal of Capt. Samuel Hill." The New England Quarterly 10.2 (June 1937): 355-80.

---. "The Voyage of the Packet." Americana 33 (1939).

Soothill, W. E. China and the West: A Sketch of their Intercourse. 1925.

Sotheby Parke Bernet. China for the West. 2 vols. 1978-84.

---. China Trade Pictures. Catalogue of an Exhibition. 20 May 1982.

---. Fine Chinese Decorative Works of Art, Painting and Furniture Including China Trade Paintings. Catalogue of an Exhibition. 12-13 Oct. 1984 and 17 April 1985.

---. Important American Furniture, Folk Art, Silver, Chinese Export Porcelain and Rugs. Catalogue for an Exhibition. 31 Jan.-2 Feb. 1985.

---. Important Chinese Export Porcelain from the Mottahedah Collection. 1985.

Spargo, John. Early American Pottery and China. 1926.

Sparks, Jared. The Life of John Ledyard. 1828.

Spaulding, E. W. New York during the Critical Period. 1932.

Spears, J. R. Story of the American Merchant Marine. n.d.

Speer, William The Oldest and the Newest Empire: China and the United States. 1870.

Spence, Jonathan. The Memory Palace of Matteo Ricci. 1985.

---. To Change China: Western Advisors in China, 1620-1960. 1969.

Spencer, Alfred. Memoirs of William Hickey. London, [1775?].

Spencer, Cornelia. China Trade. 1940.

Stackpole, Edouard A. "Captain Prescott and the Opium Smugglers." The Marine Historical Association of Mystic 26 (July 1954).

Stalker, John. A Treatise on Japanning and Varnishing. 1688.

Stauffer, Milton T., ed. The Christian Occupation of China. Shanghai, 1922.

Steiger, George Nye. China and the Occident: the Origin and Development of the Boxer Movement. 1966.

Stelle, A. T. The American People and China. 1966.

Stelle, Charles. "American Opium Trade to China Prior to 1820." Pacific Historical Review 9.4 (Dec. 1940): 425-44.

---. American Trade in Opium to China, 1821-39." Pacific Historical Review 10 (Mar. 1941): 57-74.

Sterns, Worthy P. "Foreign Trade of the U.S., 1820-40." Journal of Political Economy 8 (1899-1900): 34-57, 452-90.

Stevens, George B., with W. F. Marwick. The Life, Letters and Journals of the Rev. and Honorable Peter Parker, M.D. 1896.

Stevens, John Austin. Progress of New York in a Century: 1776-1876. 1876.

Stevens, M. L. The Vernon House. 1915.

Stevens, Sylvester K. American Expansion in Hawaii, 1852-98. 1945.

Stewart, C. S. Private Journal of Voyage . . . and Residence in the Sandwich Islands. 1828.

Stuart, Angela. "The Great Wind Ships." Mankind 5.2 (1975): 28-33.

Sturgis, William. "The North West Fur Trade." Hunt's Merchants Magazine 14.

Sullivan, Michael. The Meeting of Eastern and Western Art from the 16th Century to the Present Day. 1973.

Sun, Yu-tang. "The Historical Development and Aggressive Nature of American Imperialist Investment in China, 1784-1914." Chinese Studies in History 8.3 (1975): 3-17.

Sung, Betty Lee. Mountain of Gold, the Story of the Chinese in America. 1967.

---. The Story of the Chinese in America. 1971.

Supple, Barry E., and Arthur M. Johnson. Boston Capitalists and Western Railroads. 1967.

A Survey of Chinese Students in American Universities and Colleges in the Past 100 Years. Under the joint sponsorship of the National Tsing Hua University Research Fellowship Fund and the China Institute in America, 1954.

Swan, Bradford F. "Capt. Alexander Winsor." Old Dartmouth Historical Sketches 72 (July 30, 1942).

Sweeney, John A. H. Winterthur Illustrated. 1963.

Sweet, William W. Religion in the Development of American Culture, 1765-1840. 1952.

Swisher, Earl. "The Character of American Trade with China 1844-60." University of Colorado Studies ser. C. Studies in the Social Sciences 1.2 (1941).

---. China's Management of the American Barbarians: A Study of the Sino-American Relations, 1841-61, with Documents. 1951.

---. Early Sino-American Relations, 1841-1912. 1977.

Sykes, Sir Percy. The Quest for Cathay. 1936.

Symons, Van Jay. Ch'ing Ginseng Management: Ch'ing Monopolies in Microcosm. 1981.

Symonds, Robert W. "A Chair from China." Country Life 5 (Nov. 1953): 1497-99.

Taggart, Ross E. "China's Influence on English and American Furniture." The 27th Annual Washington Antique Show. 1982.

Tai, En-sai. Treaty Ports in China: A Study in Diplomacy. 1918.

Tamarin, Alfred, and Shirley Glubok. Voyaging to Cathay: Americans in the China Trade. 1976.

Tanner, Earl C. "The Early Career of Edwin T. Jenckes, A Florida Pioneer of the 1830s." Florida Historical Quarterly 30 (1951-52): 261-75.

Tate, E. Mowbray. "American Merchant and Naval Contacts with China, 1784-1850." American Neptune 31 (July 1971): 177-91.

Tate, Gallery. Exhibition Catalogue on Chinnery. London, 1932.

Tay, William, Ying-hsiung and Heh-hsiang Yuan, eds. China and the West: Comparative Literature Studies. 1980.

Taylor, Bayard. A Visit to India, China and Japan in the Year 1853. 1855.

Taylor, H., and G. Hudson Tyalor and the China Inland Mission. 1925.

---. Hudson Taylor in Early Years. 1911.

Taylor, Louise M., comp. Catalogue of Books on China in the Essex Institute. 1926.

Teggart, Frederick John. Rome and China: A Study of Correlations in Historical Events. 1939.

Templeman, Eleanor Lee. "The Lee Service of Cincinnati Porcelain." Antiques 118.4 (Oct. 1980): 758-59.

"Ten Thousand Chinese Things." A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection in Philadelphia. 1839.

Teng, Ssu-yu. "Chinese Influence on the Western Examination System." Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies 7 (1943): 267-312.

---. "The Predisposition of Westerners in Treating Chinese History and Civilization." Historian 19 (1957): 307-37.

---. The Taiping Rebellion and the Western Powers. 1971.

Teng, Yuan-chung. "American China Trade, American China Relations and the Taiping Rebellion, 1853-58." Journal of American History 3 (1969): 101-2.

---. "Rev. Issachar Jacox Roberts and the Taiping Rebellion." Journal of Asian Studies 23 (Nov. 1963): 55-67.

Terrell, John Upton. Furs by Astor. 1963.

Thayer, Rev. Thatcher. Sketch of the Life of D. W. C. Olyphant. 1852.

Thill, Joan. "A Delawarean in the Celestial Empire." Thesis. University of Delaware, 1973.

Thomas, Gertrude Z. Richer than Spices. 1965.

Thomas, James A. A Pioneer Tobacco Merchant in the Orient. 1928.

---. "Selling and Civilization." Asia 23.12 (Dec. 1923): 896-99, 948-50.

Thomas, Leslie. The Story on the Willow Plate. 1940.

Thomas, Stephen C. Foreign Intervention and China's Economic Development, 1870-1911. 1983.

Thomas, W. Stephen. "Major Samuel Shaw and the Cincinnati Porcelain." Antiques 27.5 (May 1935): 176-79.

Thomas, William Sturgis. Members of the Society of the Cincinnati. 1929.

Thomson, James C., Jr. "A Cycle of Cathay." American Heritage 23.5 (Aug. 1972): 4-25, 89-90.

Thomson, James C., Jr., Peter W. Stanley, and John Curtis Perry. The Sentimental Imperialists: The American Experience in East Asia. 1981.

Thrum, Thomas G. "The Sandalwood Trade, Early Hawaii." Hawaiian Almanac and Annual (1904).

Tichane, Robert. Ching-Te-Chen: Views of a Porcelain City. 1815.

Tiffany, Osmond, Jr. The Canton Chinese or the American's Sojourn in the Celestial Empire. 1849.

Tilley, Nannie May. The Bright Tobacco Industry, 1860-1929. 1948.

Tolles, F. B. Meeting House and Counting House. 1948.

Tomimas, Shutaro. The Open-Door Policy and the Territorial Integrity of China. 1919.

Tong, Te-kong. United States Diplomacy in China, 1844-60. 1964.

Train, George Francis. An American Merchant in Europe, Asia, and Australia. 1857.

Treadgold, Donald W. "The United States and East Asia: A Theme with Variations." Pacific Historial Review 49.1 (1980): 1-27.

---. The West in Russia and China: Religious and Secular Thought in Modern Times. 2 vols. 1973.

"Trends in the American Economy in the 19th Century." Studies in Income and Wealth 24 (1960): 573-715.

Trow, C. C. The Old Shipmasters and Salem. 1905.

Trowbridge, Thomas R., Jr. "The Diary of Mr. Ebenezer Townsend, Jr.: the Supercargo of the Sealing Ship Neptune on her Voyage to the South Pacific and Canton." Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society 4 (1888): 1-2.

Trubner, Henry, and William Jay Rathbun. China's Influence on American Culture in the 18th and 19th Centuries. 1976.

Trumbull, Henry Clay. Old Time Student Volunteers: My Memories of Missionaries. 1902.

Tsai, Henry. China and the Overseas Chinese in the United States, 1868-1911. 1983.

---. "The First American Ship to China." West and East 11 (Sept. 1966): 7-10.

Tsai, Shih-shan. "Reaction to Exclusion: Ching Attitudes toward Overseas Chinese in the United States, 1848-1906." Diss. University of Oregon, 1970.

Tudor-Craig, Sir Algernon. Armorial Porcelain of the 18th Century. 1925.

Ukers, William H. All About Tea. 2 vols. 1935.

U.S. Bureau of Statistics. "American Trade with China, 1845-1860." Commerce of Asia and Oceania. 1896.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957. 1960.

Unzer, Ludwig A. On Chinese Gardens. 1773.

Van Alstyne, Richard W. The Rising American Empire. 1960.

Van Zweinen, John. China Chipper. 1983.

Vancouver, George. A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean . . . . 3 vols. London, 1798.

Varg, Paul A. Foreign Policies of the Founding Fathers. 1963.

---. The Making of a Myth: The United States and China, 1897-1912. 1968.

---. Missionaries, Chinese and Diplomats: The American Protestant Missionary Movement in China, 1890-1952. 1958.

---. "The Myth of the China Market, 1890-1914." American Historical Review 73 (Feb. 1968): 742-58.

---. Open Door Diplomat: The Life of W. W. Rockhill. 1952.

Vargas, Phillip de. "Hunter's Books on the Old Canton Factories." Yenching Journal of Social Studies 2.1 (July 1939): 91-117.

Verhage, William. "American Opinion of China, 1783-1844." Thesis. Oberlin College, 1929.

Verne, Jules. "Les Tribulations d'un chinois en Chine." The Works of Jules Verne. Ed. C. F. Horne. 15 vols. 1911.

Ver Steeg, Clarence. "Financing and Outfitting the First U.S. Ship to China." Pacific Historial Review 22.1 (Feb. 1953): 1-12.

---. Robert Morris, Revolutionary Financier. 1954.

Villiers, Alan. Captain James Cook. 1967.

Vivian, T. J. "John Chinaman in San Francisco." Scribner's Monthly 12 (Oct. 1876): 862-72.

Vollee, M. L. "L'Artiste: Revue de Pais." Bulletin of the American Art Union (1850).

Vollmer, John E., E. J. Keall, and E. Nagai-Berthrong. Silk Roads: China Ships. 1983.

Voyages and Discoveries in the South Seas, 1792-1832. Marine Research Society, Salem, 1924.

Wade, William Babcock. Early Oriental Commerce in Providence. 1908.

Wakeman, Frederic. The Fall of Imperial China. 1975.

---. Strangers at the Gate, Social Disorder in South China, 1839-1860. 1966.

Wakeman, Frederic, and Carolyn Grant, eds. Conflict and Control in Late Imperial China. 1975.

Waley, Arthur. The Opium War through Chinese Eyes. 1958.

Walker, Alexander. An Account of a Voyage to the North West Coast of America in 1785 and 1786. Eds. Robin Fisher and J. M. Bumsted. 1982.

Waln, Robert, Jr. China: Comprehending a View of the Origin of that Empire and a Full Description of American Trade to China. 1823.

Walton Advertising Co. for State Street Trust Co. Old Shipping Days in Boston. 1918.

---. Other Merchants and Sea Captains. 1920.

---. Some Merchants and Sea Captains of Old Boston. 1919.

Walton, G. M. The Economic Rise of Early America. 1979.

Wang, Y. C. Chinese Intellectuals and the West, 1872-1949. 1966.

Ware, Caroline F. The Early New England Cotton Manufacture: A Study in Industrial Beginnings. 1966.

Warren, Winslow. The Society of the Cincinnati: A History of the General Society of the Cincinnati with the Institution of the Order. 1929.

Warriner, Francis. Cruise of the "Potomac" Round the World. 1835.

Waters, Thomas Franklin. Augustine Heard and His Friends. 1916.

Watson, William, ed. The Westward Influence of the Chinese Arts. 1973.

Weeden, William Babcock. Early Oriental Commerce in Providence. 1908.

---. "Early Oriental Commerce in Providence." Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings 3rd ser. 1 (1908): 236-78.

---. Early Rhode Island: Social History of the People. [1910?].

---. Economic and Social History of New England, 1620-1789. 2 vols. 1890.

Welch, Richard E., Jr. "Caleb Cushing's Chinese Mission and the Treaty of Wanghai: A Review." Oregon Historical Quarterly 58 (Dec. 1957).

Welpy, W. H. Notes and Queries. 1927.

Wetmore, James. The Wetmore Family of America. 1861.

Wetmore, William Shepard. Recollections of Life in the Far East. Shanghai, 1894.

Whidden, John D. Ocean Life in Old Sailing Ship Days. 1908.

White, Ann. "The Hong Merchants of Canton." Diss. University of Pennsylvania, 1968.

White, John. History of a Voyage to the China Sea. 1823.

Whitehead, P. J. P. "The Reeves Collection of Chinese Fish Drawings." Bulletin of the British Museum Historical ser. 3.7 (1970).

Whitehill, Walter Muir. The East India Marine Society and the Peabody Museum of Salem, A Sesquicentennial History. 1949.

---. George Crowninshield's Yacht, Cleopatra's Barge, and a Cataloguing of the Francis B. Crowninshield Gallery. 1959.

---, ed. "Remarks on the Canton Trade and the Manner of Transacting Business." Essex Institute Historical Collection 73.4 (Oct. 1937).

Whitson, William W. Doing Business with China: American Trade Opportunities in the 1970s. 1974.

Wildes, Harry Emerson. Lonely Midas: The Story of Stephen Girard. 1943.

Wilkins, Mira. The Emergence of Multinational Enterprise: American Business Abroad from the Colonial Era to 1914. 1970.

---. "The Impact of American Multinational Enterprise on American-Chinese Economic Relations, 1786-1949." Paper presented at the Conference on the History of American-East Asian Economic Relations. Mt. Kisco, N. Y. June, 1976.

---. The Maturing of Multinational Enterprises: American Business Abroad from 1914-1970. 1974.

Willey, Basil. The 18th Century Background: Studies on the Ideas of Nature in the Thought of the Period. 1940.

Williams, Frederick Wells. Anson Burlingame and the First Chinese Mission to Foreign Powers. 1912.

---. The Life and Letters of Samuel Wells Williams, L. L. D., Missionary, Diplomatist, Sinologue. 1889.

Williams, Samuel Wells. The Chinese Commerical Guide. 1863.

---. "Establishment of American Trade at Canton." China Review 5: 152-64.

---. The Middle Kingdom. 1848.

---. "Recollections of China prior to 1840." China Branch of Royal Asiatic Society Journal 8 (1874): 2-21.

Williams, William Appleman. The Roots of the Modern American Empire: A Study of the Growth and Shaping of Social Consciousness Marketplace Economy. 1969.

---. The Tragedy of American Diplomacy. 1959.

Williamson, George C. The Book of Famille Rose. 1927.

Williamson, G. R., ed. Memoirs of the Rev. David Abeel, D. D. 1848.

Williamson, J. G. "International Trade and U.S. Economic Development, 1827-43." Journal of Economic History 21 (Sept. 1961): 372-83.

Willmott, W. E., ed. Economic Organization in Chinese Society. 1972.

Willoughby, W. W. Foreign Rights and Interests in China. 1927.

Wills, John E., Jr. Pepper, Guns, and Parleys: The Dutch East India Co. and China, 1662-1681. 1974.

Wilmington Society of Fine Arts. Chinese Export Porcelain and Enamels. 1957.

Wilson, Andrew. The Ever-Victorious Army: A History of the Chinese Campaign under Lt. Col. C. G. Gordon and of the Suppression of the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion. 1868.

Wilson, Ernest H. China, Mother of Gardens. 1929.

---. The Lilies of Eastern Asia. 1929.

Wilson, James H. China: Travels in the Middle Kingdom. 1887.

Wilson, Joan Hoff. American Business and Foreign Policy, 1920-33. 1971.

Wines, Enoch Cobb. A Peep at China in Mr. Dunn's Chinese Collection with the Miscellaneous Notices Relating to the Institution and Customs of the Chinese and Our Commercial Intercourse with Them. 1839.

Winkler, John K. Tobacco Tycoon: The Story of James Buchanan Duke. 1942.

Winslow, Stephen J. Biographies of Successful Philadelphia Merchants. 1864.

Winterbotham, William. The Chinese Empire. 1796.

Wite, Ann. "The Hong Merchants of Canton." Diss. University of Pennsylvania, 1968.

Withey, Lynne. Urban Growth in Colonial Rhode Island: Newport and Providence in the 18th Century. 1984.

Wood, Herbert. "England, China and the Napoleonic Wars." Pacific Historical Review 9.2 (1940): 139-56.

Wood, William B., ed. Chinese Courier and Canton Gazette. July 1831-Sept. 1833.

Wood, William Maxwell. Fankwei or the San Jacinto in the Seas of India, China, and Japan. 1859.

Wood, William Wightman. Sketches of China with Illustrations from Original Drawings. 1830.

Woodhouse, Samuel W., Jr. "Log and Journal of the Ship United States on a Voyage to China in 1784." Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 55.3 (July 1931): 225-58.

---. "Martha Washington's China and 'Mr. Van Braam.'" Antiques 27.5 (May 1935): 186-88.

---. "Punch and Punchbowls." Antiques 24.2 (Feb. 1936): 56-9.

---. "The Voyages of the 'Empress of China.'" Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 63 (Jan. 1939): 24-36.

Woodruff, William. America's Impact on the World: A Study of the Role of the United States in the World Economy, 1750-1970. 1975.

Wong, J. Y. "The Role of Peter Parker in the Opening of China." China Quarterly 63 (1975): 539-42.

Wright, Arthur. Buddhism in Chinese History. 1959.

Wright, Benjamin C. San Francisco's Ocean Trade: Past and Future. 1911.

Wright, Rev. George N. China in a Series of Views . . . Drawn from Original and Authentic Sketches by Thomas Allom, Esq. 4 vols. 1843.

Wright, Stanley F. China's Struggle for Tariff Autonomy, 1843-1938. 1938.

---. Hart and the Chinese Customs. 1950.

Wu, Chao-kwang. The International Aspect of the Missionary Movement in China. 1930.

Wu, T. F. America through the Spectacles of an Oriental Diplomat. 1914.

Wu, William F. The Yellow Peril: Chinese Americans in American Fiction, 1850-1940. 1982.

Wylie, Alexander. Memorials of Protestant Missionaries to the Chinese. 1867.

Yee, Albert. "Expanding American History Beyond Chauvinism." Peace and Change 6.1-2 (1980): 99-104.

Young, John D. Confucianism and Christianity: The First Encounter. Hong Kong, 1983.

Young, John Russell. Man and Memories. Ed. Mary D. Russell Young. 2 vols. 1901.

Young, Marilyn Blatt. The Rhetoric of Empire: American China Policy, 1895-1901. 1968.

Yu, Sung. "Early American Collectors of Oriental Art (1880-1930)." Asian Culture Quarterly 5 (1977): 37-63.

Yu, Ying-shih. Trade and Expansion in Han China: A Study in the Structure of Sino-Barbarian Economic Relations. 1967.

Yuan, Chung-teng. "American China Trade, American Chinese Relations and the Taiping Rebellion, 1853-58." Journal of American History 3.2 (1969): 93-117.

Yuan, Tung-li. China in Western Literature: A Continuation of Cordier's "Bibliotheca Sinica." 1958.

Yule, Henry, ed. Cathay and the Way Thither, Being A Collection of Mediaeval Notices of China . . . . London, 1866.

Yung, Ming. My Life in China and America. 1909.

Yung, Pao-kuang. "The Comprador: His Position in the Foreign Trade of China." Economic Journal 21.84 (Dec. 1911).