

〈記録〉

The World of Tom Staunton from the Macartney Embassy of 1792-4 to the Treaty of NANJING 1842

An exhibition-in-the-making of photographs and
maps for the Gothic Library at the Staunton Country Park
(possibly a travelling-exhibition-to-be)

John HAMILTON

This is a collection of materials about the life of Tom Staunton, and about China between 1792 (The Macartney Embassy) and 1842 (The Treaty of Nanjing) and the part the British played. The Nanjing Treaty ended the First Opium War and it opened up five ports to foreign trade and it gave the island of Hong Kong to the British

What is special about Tom Staunton?

His part in the AUDIENCE with EMPEROR QIANLONG 乾隆皇帝 in 1793 was certainly special.



TEA, which was the reason the British went to China in the first place.
(see photographs)

CALLIGRAPHY At the age of 12 Tom Staunton had learned to write the Chinese characters very beautifully. His writing was so good that Chinese people then, and even today, can't believe he wrote so well. But in Macartney's diary it says that people stood behind him and watched him write. He had a very good teacher on the boat.

In 1816, during the Amherst Embassy, Tom Staunton visited the Island of HONG KONG when there was just one small village there. Later Hong Kong became a British colony and now it is one of the great cities of the world.

The refusal to KOWTOW 叩頭 during both embassies was also very significant and is so even today.

The garden of the Staunton Country Park on both sides of the road has features which Tom Staunton saw in Chinese gardens. Today English gardens in general are full of PLANTS AND TREES which came from China, which planthunters sent back in the 19th century. The Staunton Country Park has a Robert Fortune bed for example. There is a STAUNTONIA across the road climbing over a pine tree which is named after Tom Staunton's father. Another example of a creeper that came from China at this time is Wisteria. The woods there are full of it. And all of the English ROSES of David Austin are descended from China roses. (China roses have what is called a regressive gene, which allows them to go on flowering until Christmas.)

The Macartney Embassy was one of the starting points for all the things that are going on in CHINA TODAY. There are about 1400 million people in China, and 60 million in the UK. We should be doing our best to understand them/be friends with them/and cooperate with them. (The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) and many other British companies have been doing this for a long time.) Little Tom Staunton made a good start in 1792.

1792-4 THE MACARTNEY EMBASSY TO CHINA

(On September 26th, 1792 the Embassy set off from Portsmouth and in July 1793 they reached Tianjin

The Audience with the Emperor was on September 14th, 1793
They travelled back overland down the Grand Canal back to Canton in December, then Macao. They set out from Macao on March 17th, 1794 and arrived back in Portsmouth on September 6th, 1794.)

Before sailing George Leonard Staunton and his son Tom went to Naples and found the two Chinese interpreters, Paolo Cho and Jacobus Li ('Mr Plum') who had been studying at the Seminary there. The interpreters played an important part in this story. The Seminary in Naples had been founded in 1732 by Father Matteo Ripa. It is still going.

MAP OF THE JOURNEY FROM PORTSMOUTH TO MACAO (from the

Authentic Account of the Embassy written by GLS)

MAP OF THE COASTLINE UP TO TIANJIN

THE PRESENTS ARE CARRIED OVERLAND

THEY STAY AT YUAN MING YUAN 圆明园 PALACE IN BEIJING

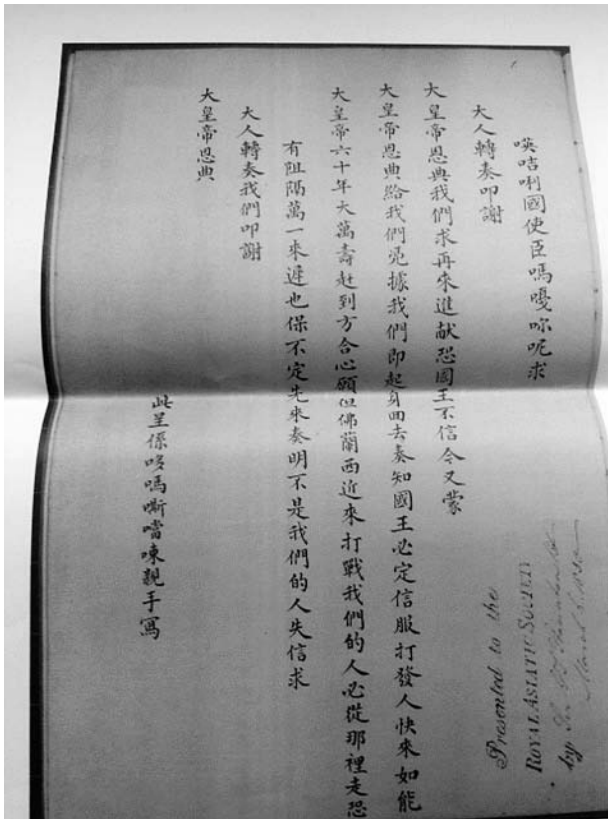
ONE OF THE LETTERS COPIED BY TOM STAUNTON BEFORE THEIR

ARRIVAL IN JEHOL (now called Chengde 承德)

THE AUDIENCE WITH EMPEROR QIANLONG 乾隆皇帝 AT

BISHU SHANZHUANG 避暑山庄 'Mountain Palace for Escaping the Summer Heat'.

TIBETAN AND MONGOLIAN MONASTERIES AROUND BISHU SHANZHUANG



英咭喇國使臣嗎噶呢求

大人轉奏叩謝

大皇帝恩典我們求再來進獻恐國王不信今又蒙

大皇帝恩典給我們免據我們即起身回去奏知國王必定信服打發人快來如能

大皇帝六十年大萬壽趕到方合心願但佛蘭西近來打戰我們的人必從那裡走恐

有阻隔萬一來避也保不定先來奏明不是我們的人失信求

大人轉奏我們叩謝

大皇帝恩典

此呈係嗎噶呢嚙噶親手寫

*Presented to the
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
by G. L. Staunton*

THE JOURNEY BACK ACROSS CHINA OVERLAND
TO MACAO AS RECORDED IN THE AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF
THE
EMBASSY

THE FIVE VOLUME 1798 EDITION OF G. L. STAUNTON'S
ACCOUNT OF THE EMBASSY (link to the e-book is
<http://library.hku.hk/record=b3553541>) IT IS IN THE LIBRARY
OF HONG KONG UNIVERSITY

PAINTINGS OF TOM STAUNTON BACK IN ENGLAND, ONE OF

THE WORLD OF TOM STAUNTON FROM THE MACARTNEY EMBASSY OF 1792-4 TO THE TREATY OF NANJING 1842

THEM

WITH HIS MOTHER AND A CHINESE BOY PAINTED BY JOHN HOPPNER IN

1794 (now at SOAS IN LONDON)

WATERCOLOUR OF THE LION AND THE FORT SALUTING EACH OTHER AT THE ENTRANCE TO CANTON RIVER

LATER IN CANTON, TOM STAUNTON WAS WORKING AS A WRITER AND

SUPERCARGO (1804) WITH THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

TODAY AT GUANGZHOU UNIVERSITY 广州大学 THERE IS A 13 HONGS RESEARCH

INSTITUTE十三行研究中心 (The Honggs were the Chinese merchants in Canton with whom the foreigners did business)

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHINESE WALLPAPERS AND FANS FROM CANTON. (More Chinoiserie materials would possibly be available from the Royal Pavilion at Brighton.)

TOM STAUNTON'S TRANSLATION OF A MEDICAL TEXT ABOUT VACCINATION FROM ENGLISH INTO CHINESE.

AND HIS TRANSLATION OF THE QING LEGAL CODE INTO ENGLISH. (There is a copy of this in the Travellers Club library in London)

TOM STAUNTON WAS A LEADING FIGURE IN THE AMHERST EMBASSY OF 1816

THE EMBASSY VISITED HONGKONG ISLAND ON THE WAY. THERE IS A STREET

NAMED AFTER TOM STAUNTON IN MID LEVELS TODAY.

TOM STAUNTON INSISTED THAT THE BRITISH SHOULD NOT KOWTOW (叩頭) SO THIS EMBASSY WAS SENT AWAY WITHOUT MEETING

EMPEROR JIAQING (嘉庆帝)

TOM STAUNTON'S DIARY OF THE AMHERST EMBASSY WAS PUBLISHED. (JH FOUND A COPY OF THIS DIARY DURING A VISIT TO THE XIUJIAHUI LIBRARY 徐家汇 (The Jesuit Library in Shanghai) AND FUDAN UNIVERSITY. TOM STAUNTON'S DIARY OF THIS EMBASSY WAS PUBLISHED IN HAVANT

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EMPIRE OF EMPEROR QIANLONG HIS FIRST MINISTER WAS HESHEN 和珅 WHO WOULD PROBABLY HAVE

BEEN PRESENT AT THE AUDIENCE GRANTED TO THE MACARTNEY

EMBASSY. HE IS REGARDED AS THE MOST CORRUPT FIRST MINISTER CHINA EVER HAD.

EASTERN TURKESTAN (Now this is Xinjiang 新疆, an Autonomous Region of

China, that includes the Gobi and Taklimakan Deserts)

THE TOMB OF THE FRAGRANT CONCUBINE 香妃墓 IN KASHGAR 喀什 AND

THE ID KAH MOSQUE IN KASHGAR

AMARBAYASGALANT KHIID IS A GREAT LAMA TEMPLE IN MONGOLIA ON

THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER, BUILT BY EMPEROR QIANLONG

TODAY IN BEIJING THERE IS THE UNIVERSITY OF (minority) NATIONALITIES

北京中央民族大学 WHERE THERE ARE MONGOLIAN, UIGHUR AND TIBETAN STUDENTS ETC. THESE REGIONS WERE PART OF QIANLONG'S EMPIRE.

THERE IS ALSO THE SMALL PALACE IN BEIHAI PARK WHERE EMPEROR QIANLONG LIVED, AND PRINCE KUNG'S MANSION AS IT IS NOW CALLED,

WHERE HESHEN LIVED 和珅



MUSEUM OF YURTS (GERU) NEAR TO
ULAN BATUR. THE AUDIENCE IN JEHOL TOOK PLACE IN A
GERU LIKE THE ONES IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH

THE “Bitter Bamboo Shoots letter” 苦笋贴 Ku Sun Tie. This is
interesting because it has the Qianlong Emperor’s seal (Oval Seal top
left) on it. He was one of the owners. It is now in the Shanghai Museum.

PHOTOGRAPH OF LIN ZEXU 林则徐 FROM FUZHOU, THE
CHINESE COMMISSIONER/SCHOLAR OFFICIAL WHO WROTE A
LETTER TO QUEEN VICTORIA ASKING HER NOT TO SEND
OPIUM TO CHINA.



