



## Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

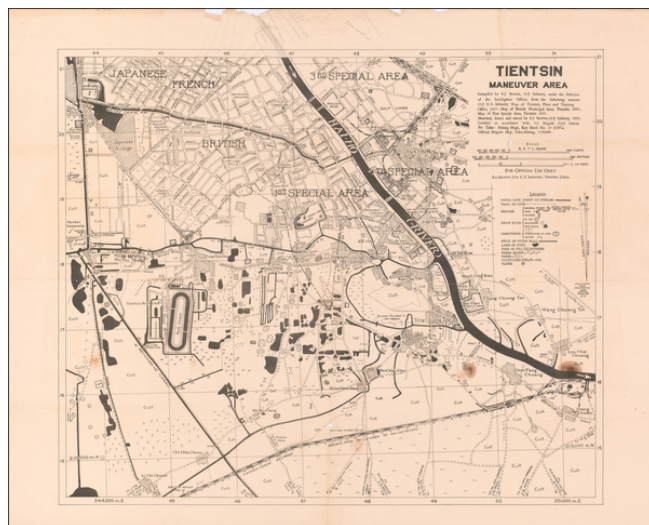
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### Tientsin Maneuver Area

**Stock#:** 59911  
**Map Maker:** U.S. Army  
**Date:** 1935  
**Place:** Tianjin  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 33 x 27.5 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



#### Description:

***Rare large-format map of Tianjin, China, Focusing On the Areas Occupied By American Forces in 1935.***

Detailed map of a portion of Tianjin, China focusing on the foreign concessions occupied by the British, French and Japanese concessions, and most specifically the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th "Special Areas" and the region to the south. The Italian and French Concessions have been added in manuscript at the top of the map by an American soldier.

The American soldier who owned the map paid special attention to the Japanese Barracks, circling it in pencil.

The map is labeled "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY | S-2 Section 15th U.S. Infantry, Tientsin, China."

In 1917 China terminated the leases of Germany and Austria-Hungary's concessions. The districts were converted into "Special Areas" under Chinese control, with a separate administration from the rest of Tientsin.

The map shows railroad lines, street names, public areas, buildings, the Race Course, Cotton Mills, Spinning Mill, Law College, Dock Yard, Lakes, parks a Coal Yard for the rail lines, and a host of other details.

#### **Tianjin / The Tientsin Incident**



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### Tientsin Maneuver Area

Tientsin was established as a municipality of China in 1927. From 1930 to 1935, Tientsin was the provincial capital of Hopeh, after that re-established as a municipality.

On July 30, 1937, Tianjin was taken by Japan during the Second Sino-Japanese War. The Japanese did not completely occupy the city, showing respect for the foreign concessions until 1941, when the American and British concessions were occupied.

On June 14, 1939, the Imperial Japanese Army surrounded and blockaded the British concession over the refusal of the British authorities to hand over to the Japanese six Chinese who had assassinated a locally prominent Japanese collaborator, and had taken refuge in the British concession. The crisis ended when the British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was advised by the Royal Navy and the Foreign Office that the only way to force the Japanese to lift the blockade was to send the main British battle fleet to Far Eastern waters, and that given the current crisis in Europe that it would be inappropriate to send the British fleet out of European waters, thus leading the British to finally turn over the six Chinese, who were then executed. .

On August 9, 1940, all of the British troops in Tianjin were ordered to withdraw. On November 14, 1941 the American Marine unit stationed in Tianjin was ordered to leave, but before this could be accomplished, the Japanese attacked the United States. The American Marine detachment surrendered to the Japanese on December 8, 1941. Only the Italian and French concessions (the local French officials were loyal to Vichy) were allowed by the Japanese to remain. When Italy signed an armistice with the Allies in September 1943, Japanese troops took the Italian concession following a battle with its garrison, and the Italian Social Republic formally ceded it to Wang Jingwei's Japan-controlled puppet state. Japanese occupation of the city lasted until August 15, 1945, with the surrender of Japan marking the end of World War II.

### **Rarity**

OCLC Locates 2 copies (University of California, Berkeley and State Library of Victoria (Australia))

### **Detailed Condition:**

Minor soiling, including two spots toward the bottom right and a few minor holes.