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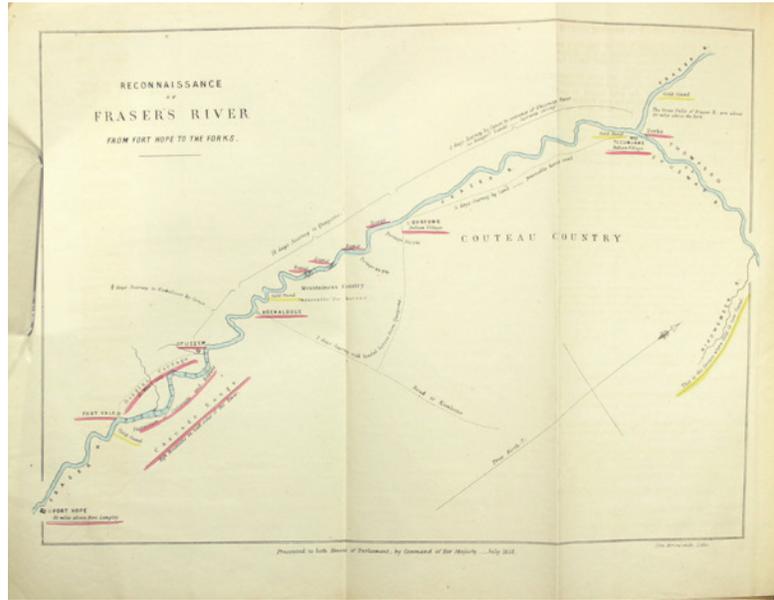
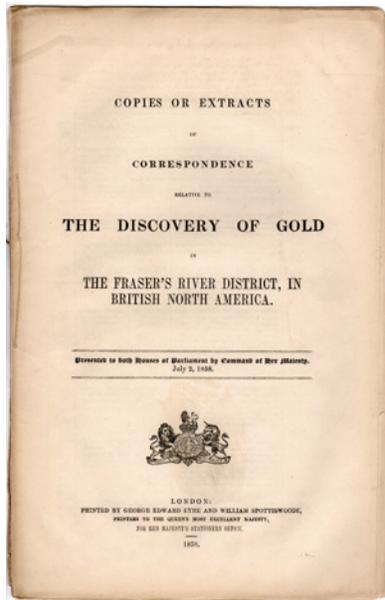


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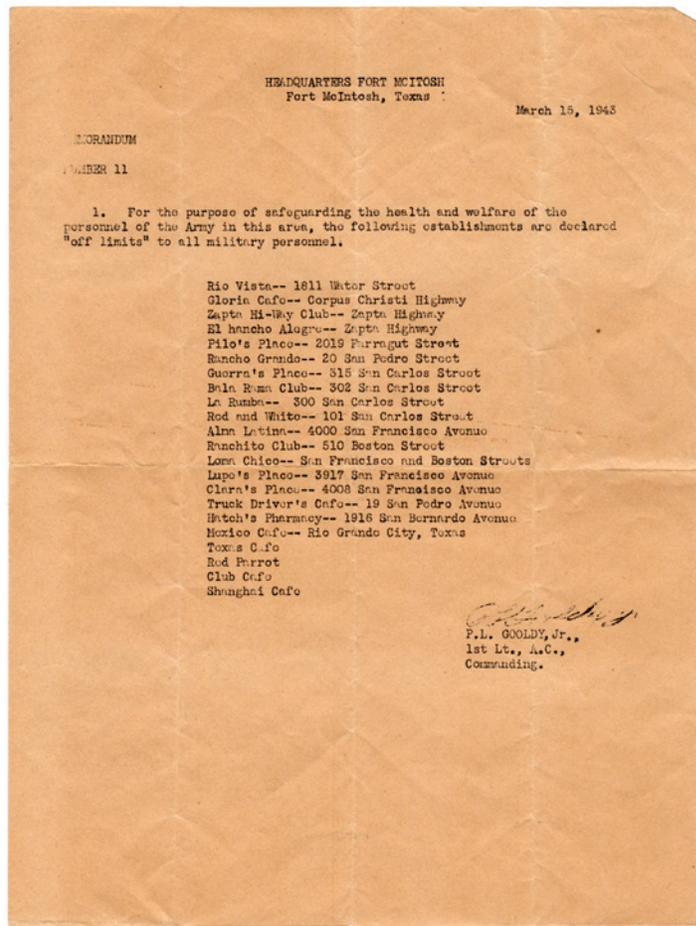
3. [British Columbia.] Great Britain, Colonial Office. *Copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the discovery of gold in the Fraser's River district, in British North America.* London: printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswood...for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1858. \$650

Folio, pp. 18; folding hand-colored map ("Reconnaissance of Fraser's River from Fort Hope to the Forks" of the Thompson River by John Arrowsmith); original self-wrappers; very good. Lowther 67; Streeter 3405.

4. [Broadside.] Gooldy, P.L., Jr., 1st Lt., A. C., Commanding. Memorandum, No. 11. Headquarters Fort McIntosh [sic]. Fort McIntosh, Texas: March 15, 1943. \$125

Mimeograph text, approx. 11" x 8½"; paper toned, previous folds, else very good.

“For the purpose of safeguarding the health and welfare of the personnel of the Army in this area, the following establishments are declared ‘off limits’ to all military personnel.” What follows is a list of 22 bars, cafes, clubs, and dives, from the Rio Vista at 1811 Water Street to the Mexico Cafe, Rio Grand City, Texas, and including the Red Parrot, the Shanghai Cafe, and Loma Chico at San Francisco and Boston Streets.



HEADQUARTERS FORT MCINTOSH
Fort McIntosh, Texas

March 15, 1943

MEMORANDUM

NUMBER 11

1. For the purpose of safeguarding the health and welfare of the personnel of the Army in this area, the following establishments are declared "off limits" to all military personnel.

Rio Vista-- 1811 Water Street
Gloria Cafe-- Corpus Christi Highway
Zapta Hi-Way Club-- Zapta Highway
El Rancho Alegre-- Zapta Highway
Pilo's Place-- 2019 Paragut Street
Rancho Grande-- 20 San Pedro Street
Guerra's Place-- 515 San Carlos Street
Elm. Room Club-- 302 San Carlos Street
La Bamba-- 300 San Carlos Street
Red and White-- 101 San Carlos Street
Alma Latina-- 4000 San Francisco Avenue
Runchito Club-- 510 Boston Street
Loma Chico-- San Francisco and Boston Streets
Lupo's Place-- 3917 San Francisco Avenue
Clara's Place-- 4008 San Francisco Avenue
Truck Driver's Cafe-- 19 San Pedro Avenue
Hitch's Pharmacy-- 1916 San Bernardo Avenue
Mexico Cafe-- Rio Grande City, Texas
Texas Cafe
Red Parrot
Club Cafe
Shanghai Cafe

P.L. Gooldy, Jr.
P.L. GOOLDY, Jr.,
1st Lt., A.C.,
Commanding.

5. [Broadside Verse.] *Awful tragedy at Woolwich.* Spitalfields, [London]: Taylor, Printer, 92, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, n.d., [ca.1861]. \$150

Broadside ballad, printed in 2 columns under a running head, approx. 10" x 7½", recounting the murder in 1861 in the guard room of Woolwich Barracks, of Sgt. Murphy by Pte. Peter Masterson of the Royal Artillery on the eve of the regiment's departure for India. "The murderer Masterson in a cell doth lie / If found guilty a felon will die." Not found in OCLC.

AWFUL TRAGEDY

AT

WOOLWICH.

Come comrades all now pay attention,
And listen to the lines we've penned,
No one knows a soldier's fate,
Now a frightful story we will relate.

Comrades look what I have done,
The paths of evil try to shun.

The Royal Artillery, with many more,
Was ordered off to fair Iddia's shore;
Perhaps some afflicted, distracted in mind,
To leave their wives and friends behind.

Amongst them was Peter Masterson,
One of the bravest under the sun,
Like many more perhaps a little wild,
But dishonesty never him defiled.

Sergeant Murphy, perhaps his enemy,
His little faults the first to see,
For some little fault he mischief meant,
He gave Peter three months imprisonment.

On the night of Monday, for it we grieve,
The man was absent without leave,
That dreadful night fatal to all,
It proved to both their sad downfall.

Some high words between them arose,
Peter said I will pay you before I go—
As to India's shores we sail away,
You shall never live to see the day.

Then an iron bar Masterson flourish'd round
Brought Sergeant Murphy to the ground,
His blood was spilt on the guard room floor,
God give him mercy, he never spoke more.

In two or three minutes the man was dead,
His spirit from the earth had fled,
For all his sins committed here,
He must answer to his maker there.

The murdered stood with bloodshot eyes,
When he had done did him surprise,
Revenge had left him, the deed was done,
The murderer stood beneath the sun.

Let his sufferings have been what they may,
He should not have taken life away,
In the moments of passion, which we often
rue,
We are always sorry for what we do.

Perhaps he's made the widow and orphan
wee,
He has sent the father to eternal sleep.
A soldier must be ever brave,
Give him your prayers and a soldier's grave.

The murderer Masterson in a cell doth lie,
If found guilty a felon will die;
Perhaps he had cause for this cruel deed,
A soldier's wrongs makes your heart to
bleed.

Perhaps he was justified he will say,
But not to take a comrade's life away.
He must stand his trial then, we repeat,
Both here and at the judgment seat.

Peter Masterson for pardon pray,
You took your sergeant's life away.

TAYLOR,
Printer, 92, Brick Lane, Spitalfields.

6. [Hong Kong.] 香港民主自治黨民
 治運動報告書：1963-1968 / 香港民
 主自治黨編輯委員會編輯. / *The
 Hong Kong Democratic Self-Govern-
 ment Party political activity report
 1963-1968* [cover title]. Xianggang:
 Hong Kong Democratic Self-Govern-
 ment Party, 1969. \$375

Approx. 10.5" x 7.5, pp. 82; text in Chinese
 and English; text illustrations throughout; red
 and blue printed paper wrappers; light toning
 and wear to covers, inscription on upper cover
 in Chinese, very good.

The Hong-Kong Democratic Self-Govern-
 ment Party was the first modern political party
 in Hong Kong to agitate for universal suffrage. Self-rule in particular
 was unpopular in Hong Kong during the years in which communism
 was steadily growing in strength, and the party failed after less than a
 decade in operation. This report sets out the party's goals, its arguments
 for self-determination, and accounts of party activity.



7. [McKinley, William.] *An appeal to the sons of veterans of our state and nation.* n.p., n.d.: [Ohio: Sons of Veterans [?], ca. 1896]. \$275

Broadside, approx. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", appealing to the sons of Civil War veterans to rally behind "the brave soldier and noble American, Major Wm. McKinley, and suggesting that the sons unite into an association "to be known as the Union Veterans and Sons of Veterans Patriotic League." A penciled note on the verso reads: "This is merely a proof copy. It cannot be finished until you all heard from." Not found in OCLC and given the note on the verso this may never have been published.

AN APPEAL TO THE SONS OF VETERANS OF OUR STATE AND NATION.

BROTHERS:

As sons of the men who volunteered their services during the great crisis through which our Country passed between the years of 1861 and 1865, that the honor of their Country might not be impaired, nor its Union disrupted, it is our duty to see that the principles so gloriously defended at such great cost shall be perpetuated in our government for all coming time. The day is not far distant when we shall witness the last great muster, by that commander who ruleth over all, of the last defender of our Country in its time of need. But we must not wait for that last muster ere we assume that share of patriotic duty which is ours by inheritance. We must be ever ready and meet unitedly with the spirit of our fathers any danger that may threaten the welfare of our beloved Country,

In the present Presidential Campaign our Country calls us to her aid. Dangers more dreaded than war threaten her. Through unwise and unpatriotic doctrines misguided men would array class against class to the end that our Country shall be dishonored.

Knowing that all Sons of Veterans believe in liberty under law, in public order, in the maintenance of the Courts of Justice of the United States and in National honor, and integrity, We know that you desire to resist most strenuously all attacks upon the Executive and Judicial departments of our Government and commend all measures which vindicate the supremacy of the law and which tend to restore public order whenever endangered.

Should the dangerous and revolutionary political conspiracy against the financial honor and integrity of our Government be successful, every depositor in a Savings Bank, Building and Loan Associations, and Assessment Insurance Society would lose one half of what is due him by being paid in fifty cent silver dollars. The price of all that the workingman buys would be doubled, and he would be compelled to wait long and struggle hard before he received [if ever] any substantial increase in his wages. Consider, that in this time of your Country's need, you are united, and in favor of an honest Government, and a faithful adherence to the principles for which our fathers contended so bravely; we issue an appeal to you to lay aside all partisan feelings, to love Country better than party, as did our fathers, and rally to the support of that brave soldier and noble American, Major Wm. McKinley, our fathers comrade, who is the first private soldier ever nominated for the high office of President of the United States. Major McKinley enlisted as a private soldier and performed all the duties falling to the lot of the men who served in the ranks. To-day he stands for the maintenance of our Country's Honor as he did during the war time.

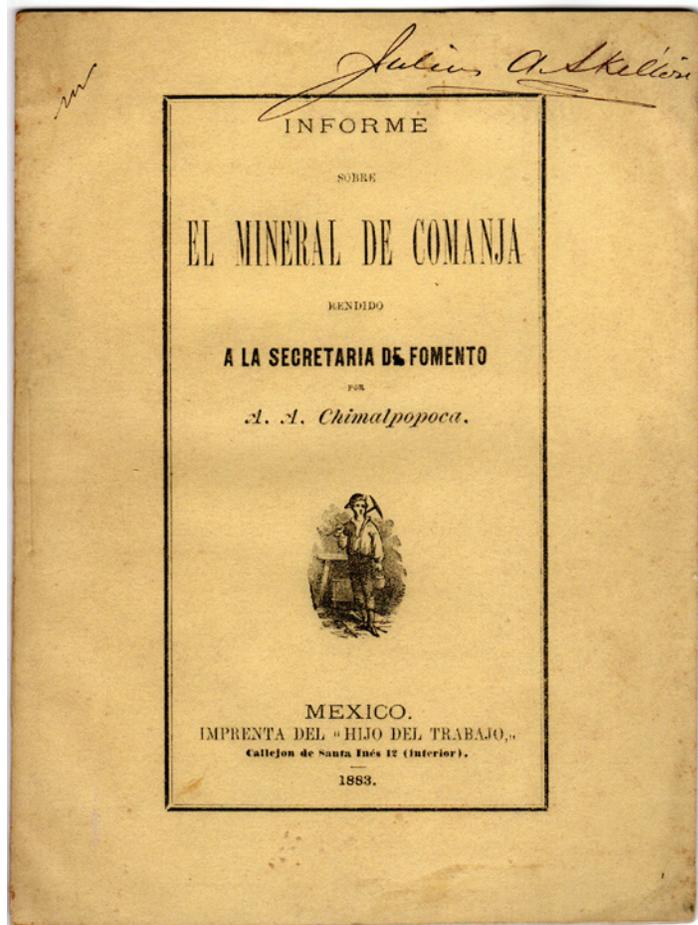
Major McKinley is a true patriot in the fullest meaning of the word. He is pledged to the principles for which our fathers exposed their lives, and suffered on battle field and in prison pen, and for which so many thousands of their comrades died.

Knowing that our Country is menaced by a great danger, and that it is our duty as Sons of Veterans to unite with the veterans of our land in its defence we urge you to form yourselves into an Association to be known as the Union Veterans and Sons of Veterans Patriotic League, and to do all in your power as individuals and as members of the League to secure the final triumph of right, that we may feel we have been instrumental in preserving to posterity those principles upon which our Nation was founded, and upon which depends its glorious future.

Fraternally yours,

8. [Mexico.] Chimalpopoca, A. A. *Informe sobre el mineral de Comanja rendida la Secretaria de Fomento* [i.e. *Fomento*]. Mexico [City]: imprenta del 'Hijo del Trabajo,' , 1883. \$250

First edition, 12mo, approx. 7¾" x 5¾", pp. 40; large folding map printed in red and black; original pictorial wrappers; near fine. An account of the mining and mineral resources and their commercial value, in Comanja: primarily iron, copper, zinc, and gold.



9. [Mexico.] Steele, James W. *To Mexico by palace car. Intended as a guide to her principal cities and capital, and generally as a tourist's introduction to her life and people.* Chicago: Jansen, McClurg, & Co., 1884. \$250

First edition, 16mo, approx. 5¾" x 4¾", pp. 95, [1] ads for the author's *Frontier Army Sketches*; 7 wood-engraved illustrations (5 full-page); original pictorial wrappers folded over a plain inner wrapper; outer wrappers a little spotted and with two small breaks in the spine; all else very good.



A SHIP-SPOTTER'S JOURNAL

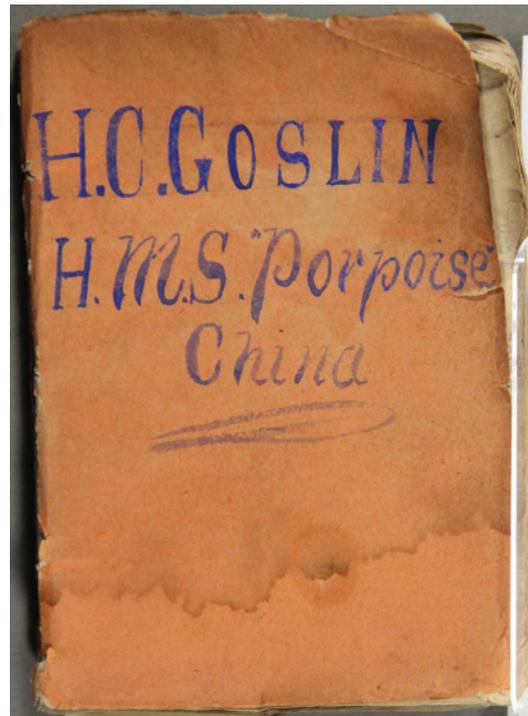
10. [Naval Manuscript, China & Japan.] Goslin, H. C. H. C. Goslin. H. M. S. 'Porpoise' China [cover title]. n.p., n.d.: [ca. 1894]. \$1,500

A sailor's personal record of ships from the British Royal Navy, Japanese Imperial Navy, and the Chinese Beiyang Navy: a unique record in a small notebook compiled by H.C. Goslin measuring 5¾" x 4", unpaginated but approx. 130 pages, containing 26 small black and white albumen photographs showing ships and 35 hand-colored Japanese albumen photographs (3 loosely inserted, one damaged with a little loss along left edge) showing Japanese scenes and people. On the page facing the photographs of the ships Goslin has handwritten details about each ship including its performance and armament specifications, strengths and weaknesses. Most photographs measure approximately 5¼" x 3½". Upper cover and first photograph damp stained, some of the Japanese photographs are a little faded causing the red coloring to show more prominently but overall the photographs are in reasonably good condition. Wrappers a bit waterstained, and with the spine partially perished. Damp staining has significantly affected the first photograph and text opposite with a little occasional staining on a few other leaves not affecting the photographs.



Ships represented in this record are H.M.S. Porpoise 1894 (two photographs one considerably waterstained); H.M.S. Archer 1894; H.M.S. Imperieuse 1893; H.M.S. Centurion, 1894; Japanese Navy ships: Matsushima - 2 photographs; Kongo; Akitsushima; Takow; Yoshino; Naniwa; Yamato; Itsukushima; Hashidate; Chiyoda; Fuso 2 images of which one has the photograph reversed; and photographs of the then newly European built Chinese naval vessels from the Beiyang Fleet: Ting Yuen; Lai Yuen; Chen Yuen; E Yuen; the Russian Gunboat Bobi; H.M.S. Mercury; H.M.S. Plover; H.M.S. Severn. There are also handwritten details of a further 5 Japanese ships without accompanying photographs, the Tsukushi, Seiki, Musashi, Rio-Jo, and Yateyama.

An interesting and unique personal record of the ships that British sailor, H.C. Goslin was aware of and probably saw while on the China Station. The H.M.S. Archer was serving on the China Station in 1894 when Japanese forces surrounded Seoul. A landing party was sent to protect the British Consul-General after he was threatened by the Japanese forces. Between 7th of September 1900 and the 5th of December 1903, H.M.S. Archer served on the Australia station. H.M.S. Imperieuse served on the Pacific Station 1896-1899. H.M.S. Centurion was the flagship of the China Station between 1894 and 1905 and supported the Allied Forces during the Boxer Rebellion. As well as documenting British ships serving in East Asia in the last years of the 19th century, Goslin records ships from both the Japanese Navy and the ill-fated Chinese Beiyang Navy.



11. [Nebraska.] Wilcox, John A., Capt. 7th Iowa Cavalry.

Ten-page autograph letter signed. Fort Kearney, Nebraska

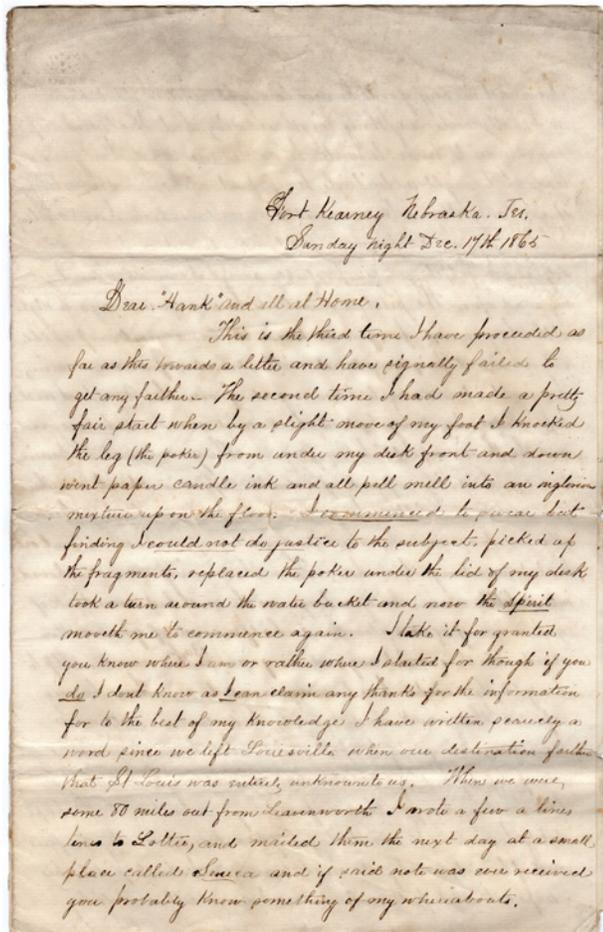
Ter.: Sunday night, Dec. 17, 1865.

\$1,500

A very long, folio-size letter to "Hank and all at home," written over a 4-day period, detailing life at the fort, and the hardships brought on by snow, wind, and frigid temperatures, and recounting his march from Louisville to Fort Kearney in Nebraska in good detail. Some minor dampstaining and fading but completely legible and generally in very good condition.

He apologizes for two aborted attempts to write home, the second time when he knocked a poker "from under my desk front and down went paper candle ink and all pell mell into an inglorious mixture up on the floor...I take it for granted you know where I am or rather where I started for...I have written scarcely a word since we left Louisville when our destination farther that St. Louis was entirely unknown to us. When we were some 80 miles out from Leavenworth I wrote a few lines to Lottie and mailed them the next day at a small place called Seneca and if said note was ever received you probably know something of my whereabouts.

"I am not in very good humor tonight, and I don't know as I shall write anything worth reading, but I've made up my mind it's time to



write to someone and I'm going to do it tonight albeit's half past eleven now, and if you only knew the circumstances under which I am writing, I think you would pardon me if interspersed a few qualifying adjectives...We pitched our tents here a week ago to night with the ground frozen so hard it was almost impossible to drive a tent pin and covered with 10 inches of snow - during the night it came on to blow a gale from the north and before morning every tent in the com'd was on its beams and the thermometer 10 below zero. The quarters at the garrison were occupied by a pack of Volunteer Officers, about one third of whom were entitled to quarter the balance having been allowed to remain here while their companies were sent out to stations along the road...Now as usual it is blowing a gale and cold enough to freeze anyone. Day before yesterday the thermometer stood at 17 below zero at noon and until this noon it has been no higher than 10 below...It's no use trying, my fingers are so numb I can scarcely hold my pen and although I thought to have this ready for tomorrows mail, I shall have to postpone it...

“Wednesday night, Dec. 20th...I did not succeed in getting into quarters until late last evening, and then only by strategy. I went to the officer occupying them in the morning and intimated pretty strongly that I had waited as long as possible for said room and that he would confer a favor by taking out himself...Mr. Volunteer began to think I was in earnest and commenced to start and by dark I got established in my quarters which after the place I've been in for the last 10 days are quite comfortable, in fact as I sit here tonight with a warm blazing fire...& Capt. Ten Eyck my roommate sitting opposite me smoking his pipe and occasionally reading aloud a sentence from Our Mutual Friend...

“How long it will last though nobody knows for this is already an expedition on foot or rather on horseback being fitted out against the Sioux and it is proposed to send two companies of Infantry out a hundred miles to support the cavalry and hold their base of supplies and it would be just my luck to be sent...(Capt. Haymonds servt has just come in with his compliments and wants to know if Capt. Ten Eyck and myself will come over to his room and get some 'Egg Nogg' and as eggs are 75 cents per doz here I think I will so hold on a minute or two...

“But I haven’t told you anything of our trip out here and to tell the truth I hardly know where to begin. We left Louisville Fort St. Louis Nov. 3rd and were joined there by 4 companies of the 1st Battallion under Maj. Van Voest. We had a pleasant trip down the river and as we had the band with us, had plenty of music they playing stringed and wing-ed instruments for an hour or two every evening...Then for society we had Miss Col. Carrington, Mrs. Capt. Chambers and Mrs. Lieut. Bisbee with a bouncing 15 month old baby boy who were all bound to follow their liege, lords & masters even unto the Pacific. Arrived at St. Louis Nov. 7th and left en route for Fort Leavenworth on the 10th having in the meantime been transferred to the steamer Yellow-Stone. We were here joined by Mrs. Capt. Neill and daughter Belle a young lady of 15 and our surgeons wife Mrs. Horton. The 1st Batt. went ahead on the steamer Montana & Maj. Van Voest remained at St. Louis to establish the H.d Qtrs of recruiting service at that point. Arrived at Leavenworth Nov. 19th after a rather tedious passage on account of the rather low stage of water...we had to push ourselves at least half way up the river with those long horns which all the river boats carry...

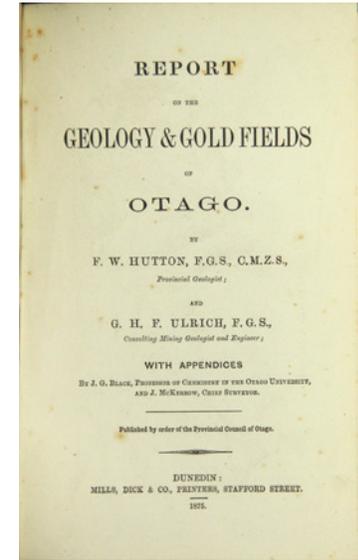
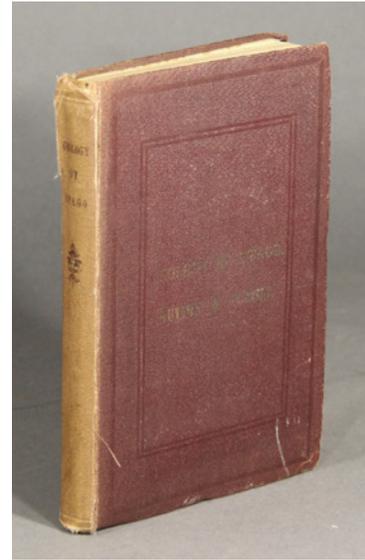
“At Leavenworth we rec’d our orders for Fort Kearney and the 1st Batt. for Fort Wise in Colorado, only a five hundred mile march. We remained in camp until Sunday the 26th when we struck tents packed our wagons and about noon pulled out on our first day’s journey. The Col. with H.d Qtrs & the band. Mrs. C. & Mrs. Neill having started the day before on a ‘special train,’ ...I didn’t want to start three hundred miles on foot across the plains again in the month of December, and before this war they never thought of starting a train later than the 1st Nov...bitter cold...blowing sand and dust into our eyes till ongoing into camp we resembled a ‘Nigger’ Regt. more than anything else...That night we pitched our tents on the banks of Indian Creek in a foot of snow. As we were breaking camp the next morning Sergt. Major died and without stopping we scraped the snow for the ground dug a grave deep enough to save his body from the wolves, rolled him up in his blanket and buried him. He was a very intelligent man, highly educated having graduated from a Glasgow College and afterwards studied Medicine at Edinburgh for two years, but there was some mystery about his life and it was an accepted fact that he never could be promoted. Capt. Neill has since told me that he enlisted in Columbus on the expiration of his term at the penitentiary he having been found guilty of forgery...

“After leaving the ‘Blue’ and between then and the Platte is a tract called the ‘Divide’ some fifty miles across on which there is no wood and very little water and before starting we had to cut enough wood for two days and stow in our wagons. Just barely enough to cook our coffee and meat...We made the march in 2 days going 24 miles the first day and 27 the next and pitched our tents alongside of Fort Kearney on Sunday the 10th day of December, 13 days from Leavenworth with a loss of only 10 men by desertion on the route - poor devils got cold, I suppose, and wanted to go home - I stood the march first rate and only got into the ambulance for about 3 miles one morning. Fort Kearney is in a rather dilapidated condition it having been run by volunteers who have taken no interest in keeping the barracks in repair. Brevt. Gen’l. Heath commands the district and has his H.D Qtrs. here, Col. Carrington commands the post with 2 companies of the 2nd. US Cav. & our Battallion with some Nebraska and Kansas volunteers mostly composed of Refugees and Parvenues, galvanized men they call them here...

Below us 8 miles is a little town which goes under several names such as Dog Town, Pilgrimville, ‘Valley City’ and two miles the other side lies Kearney City or Adobe (pronounced Doby) a collection of adobe houses I have not yet visited. There is a regular line of stages...daily to Omaha and Leavenworth and supposed to be a mail everyday, but we are very lucky if we get one from the east once a week...I’m like a woman at the piano - get her started once and it might be hard to stop her...Wood is the great trouble here the fort being right in the prairie about 1/4 of a mile from the Platte and it all has to drawn from 12 to 23 miles at a contract price of \$20 per cord, and nothing but cottonwood at that. Citizens pay \$24 per barreil for flour, \$8 for potatoes per bu., 5 cents per pound for butter, 75 cents per doz eggs, whisky \$8 per gall warranted to kill at 5 paces - As for myself I expect every day to receive an order & now that I am comfortably fixed to report to Maj. Van Voest at St. Louis for recruiting service, as the 1st and 2nd Battallions are now fully organized and they are all ready ordering in the officers of the 3rd Battallion...I am not particular about returning to the state until next fall but if they take notion to ordering me before they’ll be no getting out of it...”

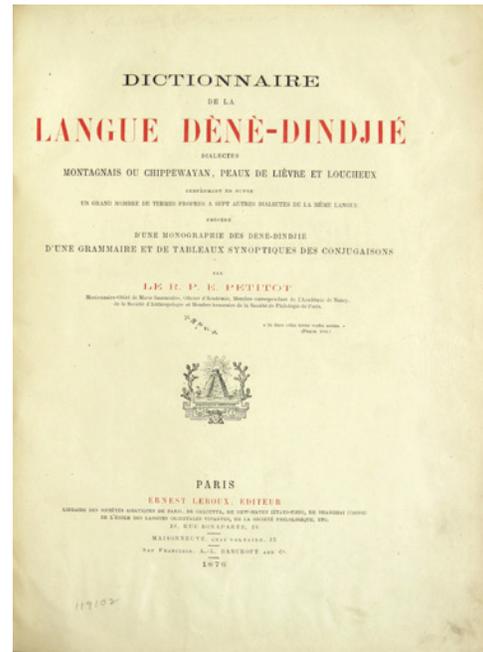
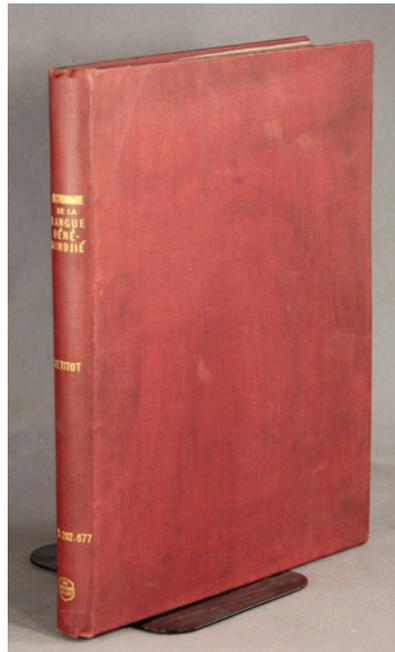
12. [New Zealand.] Hutton, F. W., and G. H. F. Ulrich. *Report on the geology & gold fields of Otago*. Dunedin: Mills, Dick & Co., 1875. \$225

First edition, 8vo, pp. v, [3], 244, [2]; frontispiece and 10 plates, including 1 color folding map and 1 folding section map; maroon cloth, gilt title direct on cover and spine, red speckled edges; spine faded, joints split, preliminary and final pages spotted, good and sound. Hutton was one of the foremost geologists of New Zealand.



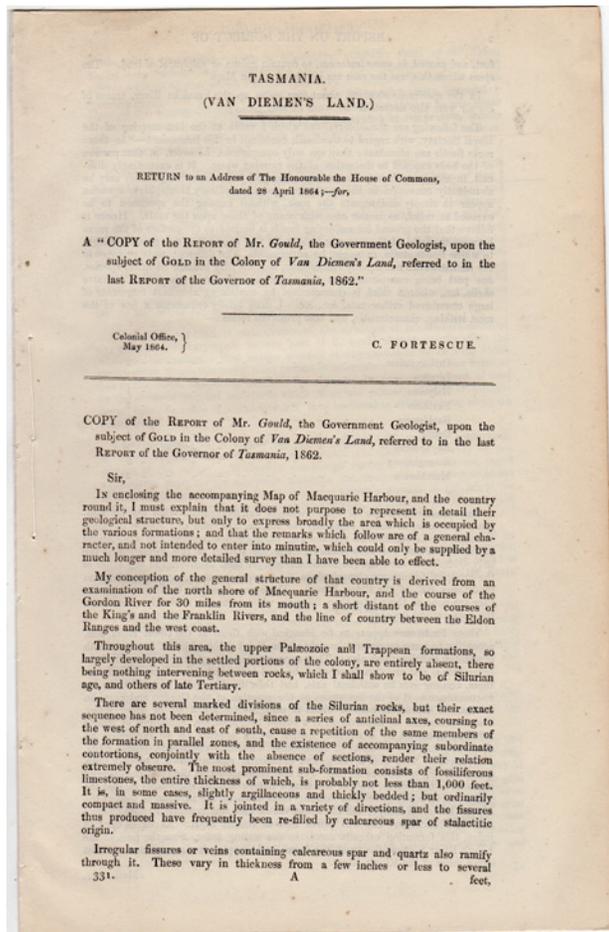
13. **Petitot, Emile Fortuné Stanislas Joseph.** *Dictionnaire de la langue Dènè-Dindjié dialects Montagnais ou Chippewayan, Peaux de lièvre et Loucheux...Précédé d'une monographie des Dènè-Dindjié d'une grammaire et de tableaux synoptiques des conjugaisons.* Paris: Ernest Leroux...San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft, 1876. \$750

First edition limited to 350 copies, this is one of 150 on regular paper for the use of the Mackenzie Mission, and not for sale; large 4to, pp. lxxxviii, 367, [1]; title page printed in red and black; lexicon in quadruple column; 5 large folding tables at the back; original printed wrappers bound in (the front wrapper torn); contemporary red library cloth, gilt-lettered spine; very good. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate with a Newberry bookplate, and a released stamp on the verso of the front wrapper. Issued as the second volume in the publisher's *Bibliothèque de linguistique et d'ethnographie américaines*. Pilling, *Proof-sheets*, 2968; Pilling, *Athapascan*, p. 79: "Comparative grammar of the Montagnais, Peaux-de-lièvre, and Loucheux...Dictionary of the Dènè-Dindjié in four columns, French, Montagnais, Peaux-de-lièvre, and Loucheux, arranged alphabetically by French words.



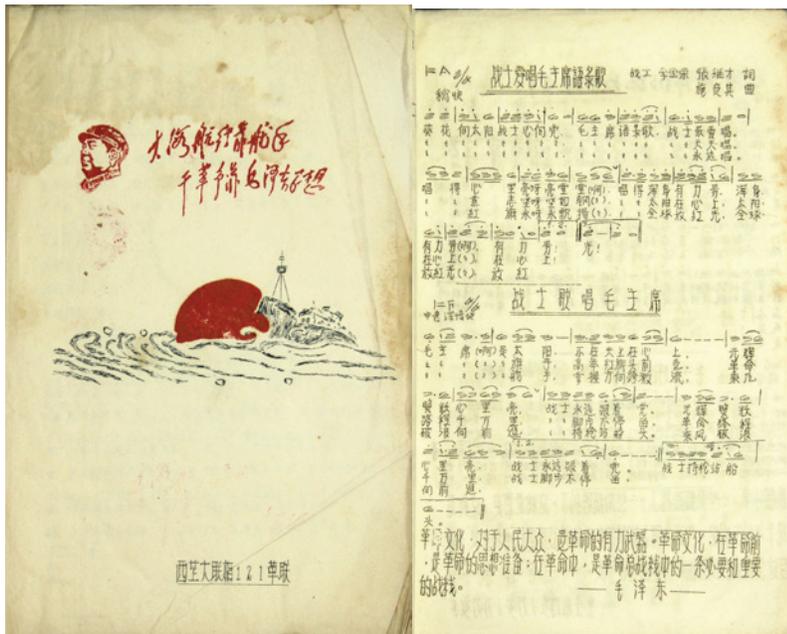
15. [Tasmania.] Gould, Charles. *Tasmania. (Van Diemen's Land.) A copy of a report of Mr. Gould, the Government Geologist, upon the subject of gold in the colony of Van Diemen's Land...* [drop title]. [London: Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 1864.]\$150

Folio, pp. 8, [2]; folding hand-colored map of Western Tasmania and Macquarie Harbour; lacks wrappers; near fine. Four in OCLC as of 12/16, all in Australia.



16. [Tibet, Cultural Revolution.] *Dahai hangxing kao duoshou; gan geming dao de shi Mao Zedong sixiang [= Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman; Making revolution depends on Mao Zedong Thought].* [Lhasa]: Xizang Da Lianzhi 121 Gelian, [1967-68]. \$850

Approx. 11" x 8", pp. [62]; tan paper wrappers, crudely sewn at spine; a mimeographed songbook of Chinese Revolutionary songs, duplicated by mimeograph from at least four separate hands, in two colors, and with eclectic pagination, suggesting that this volume was cobbled together from multiple sources. The songs are a collection of both Red Guard standards and materials focused on local interests, such as Xizang Hao, or Tibet is Good. The music is notated using numbered musical notation, or jianpu.

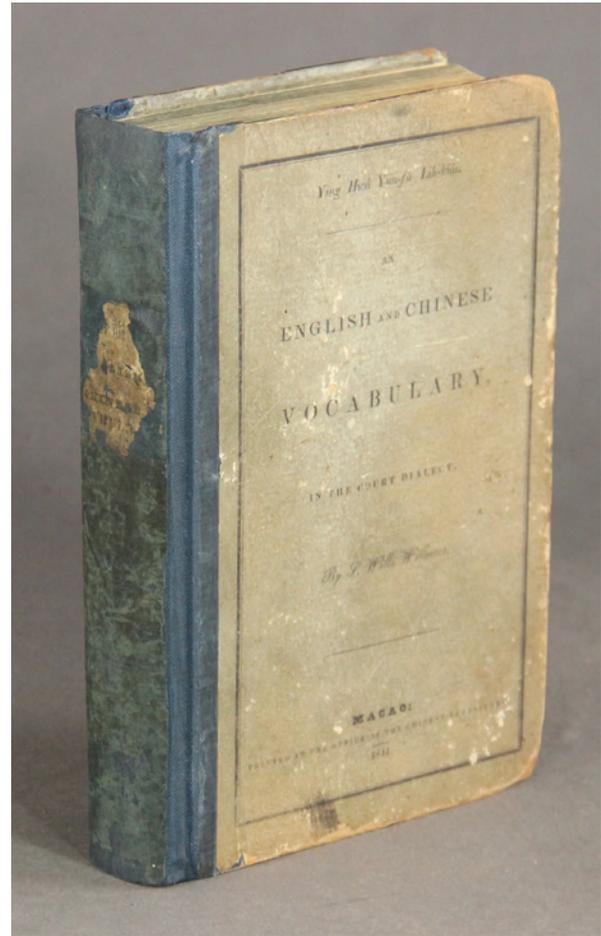


The publishers, Da Lianzhi, were one faction among many in China's Red Guard. They operated mainly in Lhasa, and were comprised primarily of foreign Han party members. Red Guard factions were often centered around the personalities of their leadership, and competed for regional influence. The Da Lianzi therefore often clashed with other Red Guard groups, including factions centered Tibetan communist sympathizers. Eventually such competition became violent, and in 1968 the People's Liberation Army forcibly suppressed the Red Guards and recentralized control.

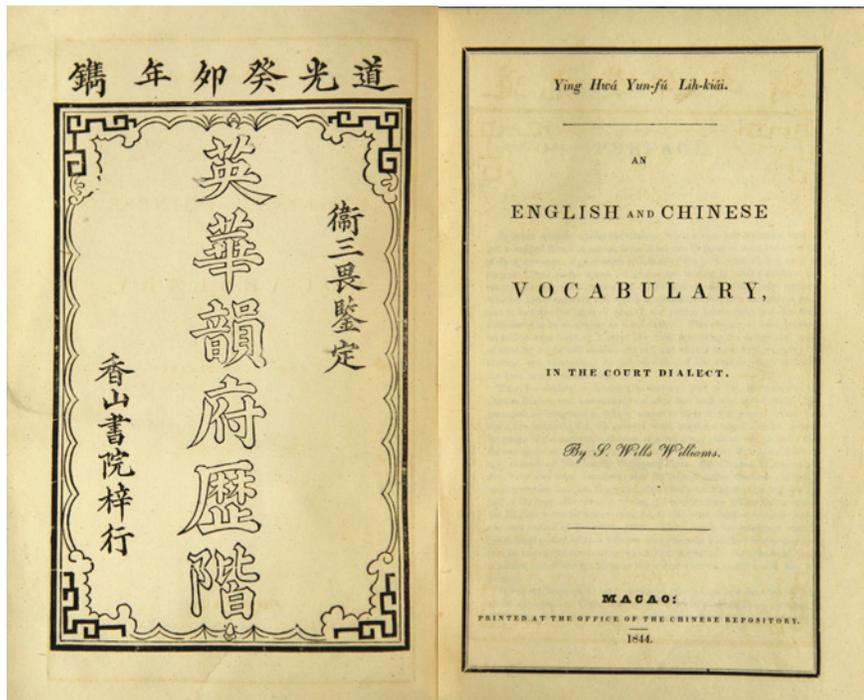
17. **Williams, S. Wells.** *Ying Hwá Yun-fú Lih-kiái. An English and Chinese vocabulary, in the court dialect.* Macao: printed at the office of the Chinese Repository, 1844. \$3,600

First edition, 8vo, pp. [6], lxxxviii, 440; parallel title in Chinese on heavier paper and bound in as a frontispiece; text in double column, English entries with Chinese equivalents and pronunciations; original printed paper-covered boards, remains of the original blue silk spine with printed paper label, expertly restored, with original blue patterned pastedowns and endpaper undisturbed; very good. The preliminaries include a list of philological works on the Chinese language, and a list of principal translations. Astor, Catalogue of Books Relating to the Languages and Literature of Asia, Africa and the Oceanic Islands (1854), p. 137; Trubner, Catalogue of Dictionaries and Grammars (1882), p. 34; Cordier, *Sinica*, 1598; Dunn, 511; Lowendahl 1058; Lust 1058; not in Vancil or Zaunmuller.

When Williams reached Canton in 1822 he was one of only four Protestant missionaries in all of China. He had been sent by the American Presbyterian Church as a printer, and to take charge of its Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. A printing press was donated by the church in New York, and used by Williams in Macao in 1842 for his first book, *Easy Lessons in Chinese...in the Canton Dialect* and succeeded there by his only other China-printed separate work, the *Ying*



Hwá..., with the type set by non-English speaking Chinese and Portuguese. His missionary predecessor in China was Elijah Bridgman, publisher of The Chinese Repository in Canton to which Williams contributed and of which he became a director. At the time all foreigners were required to live outside Canton and the Chinese were forbidden to teach them their language. Nevertheless, Bridgman published The Repository illegally in Canton from 1832: an invaluable vehicle for imparting knowledge of China's history, customs, culture, and current events to missionaries, merchants and diplomats, ceasing publication only in 1851. Williams went on to become a negotiator in the Tientsin Treaty of 1848 which ended the Second Opium War and allowed Christian missionaries to operate throughout China, and he accompanied Admiral Perry's expedition to Japan in 1852.



18. **Wilmot, Lotti, Madame.** *New Zealand beds. A sequel to Beds I Have Slept In...being the experience of a celebrated lecturess and advanced progressionist while on a New Zealand tour.* Christchurch, N.Z.: published by the authoress Madame Lotti Wilmot, at her publishing offices, 1882. \$150

First edition, 8vo, pp. [2] ads, 61, [1], [8] ads; original printed front wrapper only (lacks back wrapper); front wrapper waterstained, spotting to prelims, Lotti Wilmot's rubberstamp at the top of p. [3]; good copy. "This history is truthful and startling in its details, and the various characters, although disguised by a *nom de plume*, are still in the flesh and easily recognised by those familiar with the colonies." "Interesting and amusing account with press reviews of the tour of a lecturer on prostitution, spiritualism and other topics of current concern" (Bagnall). Three copies in OCLC as of 12/16, none in the Western Hemisphere.

