New Acquisitions - Russian Northeast Asia

REPORT
January – March 2019

Gezhelinskii, G. G. (pseud. for N. A. Setnitskii). Zametki ob iskusstve. Kharbin: [s.n.], 1933. 32 p. This is no. 128 of 150 copies.
Setnitsky was a Russian philosopher who followed and popularized the work of Nikolai Fedorov. In 1935 he returned to the Soviet Union, and in 1937 was executed. This copy was submitted to the Paris journal Sovremennye zapiski as a review copy. WorldCat shows 5 library holdings

[UIGHUR DICTIONARY]
Baskakov, N.A., Nasilov, V.M. Uigursko-russkii slovar’ [Uighur-Russian dictionary]. Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrnykh i nats. slovarei, 1939. 384 p. In publisher’s red cloth with embossing. One of 3000 copies. This dictionary includes about 12,000 Uighur words with the application of the Arabic key and grammar of the Uighur language. The purpose of this edition as stated in the introduction was to introduce the main manual for learning the language and reading literature published in the USSR, as well as to study the language of the foreign Uighurs in Western China. The dictionary is also supplemented with the vocabulary of Xinjiang newspapers and the key to read them.

[MAP OF NORTH MANCHURIA]
北满的地图 Běi Man quan tu [Map of North Manchuria]. China: 1927. 174x190 cm. 1:840,000; an inset smaller-scale map of the Far East region 1:6,300,000. Relief shown by gradient tints. In Chinese. A huge colorful map printed at the beginning of the Chinese Civil War under control of the Chinese Eastern Railway Economic Survey Bureau. The map displays the territory of Manchuria where foreign influence predominated. The core object of this map is the Chinese Eastern Railway which resulted in a clash of interests between China and the Soviet Union. Past agreements were broken by Chiang Kai-shek who began operations against the communists in 1927. The railways are indicated in Manchuria, Japan, Korea, and a part of the USSR. The sea routes are only on the smaller-scale map.
WorldCat shows only one other copy at Library of Congress
This was a joint purchase with the Chinese Studies Librarian
[SIBERIA – KIAKHTA TEA TRADE]

Official rules regulating residence in the Kiakhtinskaia Sloboda (Kiakhta Quarter), founded in 1727. This trade quarter was a major center of the Russian-Chinese tea trade in the 18-19th centuries. The rules were issued by the Siberian Committee with the original being signed by the Committee’s chairman Prince A. Chernyshev, and six members: Count P. Kiselev, Count L. Perovskii, Dmitrii Bibikov, Nikolai Annenkov, Count V. Panin and P. Brok. The right to reside in Kiakhta was granted to local government officials, merchants, various types of workers, property owners and their family members. The paper regulates the issue of special passes for visitors; convicted smugglers were banned from entering the quarter. Russian merchants gathered to trade fur, leather, hides, cattle, and a variety of Chinese goods, including silk and some porcelain. There was a special emphasis on spices such as ginger and rhubarb, which were highly valued for medicinal properties.

No copies in WorldCat
[KOREAN ARMY]

Корейская Народная Армия [i.e. Korean People’s Army]. Пхеньян [Пхеньян]: Изд-во литературы на иностр. языках КНДР, 1968. [166 unnumbered] p., illus., some in color.

Original covers with photomontage dust wrappers. Rare propaganda album in Russian about the Korean People’s Army published for the 20th anniversary of its creation. The album includes a few paintings and agit-posters, numerous black and white and color photographs of Kim Il-sung, military training, day-to-day life of soldiers, demonstrations, military equipment, cadets, pilots and tankmen, military schools; national sports and dances, football players, industry sites and workers. The slogan on title page says “Let’s destroy American imperial aggressors - archenemies of the Korean people!” Such albums were published in Pyongyang in different languages for propaganda in other socialist countries - a tactic initially started by the USSR. The Korean Army was founded in 1948 and today with more than 5 million paramilitary personnel, it’s the largest paramilitary organization on Earth.

No copies in WorldCat

This was a joint purchase with the Korean Studies Librarian

No copies reported in WorldCat; Bakich bibliography (#982) reports one copy at Museum of Russian Culture in SF.

On verso of title page: Tipografiia A. P. Kriukova, Shankhaia.
Annotated in pencil throughout.
No copies of this edition reported in WorldCat or the two Russian national libraries. We also have a Kharbin-Pekin 1920 edition (catalog #794).
Originally published in 1901 in 2 parts in St. Petersburg; can find up to 9 editions reported between the Russian National Library and the Russian State Library.

*Skott, V. V. (Scott, Walter) i Brei, F.V. (Bray, Frederick) --Frederick is on the title page, but in Russian his name is Feodor. In Saltykov card catalog: Skott, Val’ter Vasil’evich and Brei, Fedor Vasil’evich which is Theodore. In WorldCat: Scott, Walter William and Bray Theodore William. Both of these men were teachers at numerous institutions in St. Petersburg, which are listed after their names on the title page.

Dozorov, N.
Tol’ko takie! Stikhi o bor’be za rodinu. Shankhai: Izd. Shankhaiskogo Otd. Vseross. Fashistskoi Partii, 1936. [2], 70 p. Only 1 copy reported in WorldCat
Predislovie [Foreword] written by K. Rodzaevskii.
This was a nice surprise, since the dealer did not know that the author’s name as it appears here is a pseudonym for the well-known Harbin poet Arsenii Nesmelov.


Egerman, ?. Elementarnoe posobie k izucheniiu razgovornago iaponskago iazyka. Nagasaki: 1892. [2], 6, 122 p. No holdings in WorldCat

Egerman, ?. Elementarnoe posobie k izucheniiu razgovornago iaponskago iazyka. Nagasaki: 1892. [2], 6, 122 p. No holdings in WorldCat

Prospekt pansiona Obschestva sester Sv. Mora. Yokohama. 1910 No holdings in WorldCat

The Sisters of the Infant Jesus was founded in 1666 France by Nicolas Barre. In 1681 a number of mergers took place of orders and the Sisters (also, Dames or Ladies) of St. Maur emerged. In the 19th century they began operating worldwide—America, England, Spain, Southeast Asia (Straits Settlement), Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, and also in South America. Mother Mathilde led the first group of French nuns to Japan and founded the Saint Maur International School in Yokohama in 1872. The school is still active at present.

1 copy in WorldCat of this off-print.

Сергей Николаевич Сыромятников (18641933) - русский журналист, писатель; член-учредитель «Русского собрания»; действительный статский советник.
Родился в Санкт-Петербурге. В 1880-1884 г. учился в «филологической гимназии» при Санкт-Петербургском филологическом институте; затем поступил на историко-филологический факультет Санкт-Петербургского университета, но через год перешёл на юридический, где с перерывом (исключён в 1887 г. за участие в студенческом «научно-литературном обществе», секретарём которого был старший брат В.И.Ленина А.И.Ульянов) учился до 1890 г. После окончания университета со степенью кандидата прав служил в Министерстве юстиции. Писать начал в 1888 г.; печатался во многих газетах и журналах.
В 1897 г. сопровождал посольство князя Э.Э.Ухтомского в Китай, в качестве корреспондента «Нового времени». Освоил китайскую письменность. В 1898 г. участвовал в экспедиции в северную Корею; делал маршрутные съёмки. С 1902 г. был членом Русского географического общества. В 1904 г. Сыромятников уехал на русско-японскую войну; состоял чиновником особых поручений наместника на Дальнем Востоке, был на театре боевых действий в Маньчжурии.

Во время «Красного террора» в конце 1918 г. был арестован и приговорен к расстрелу. Однако, после написания письма В.И.Ленину, в котором упоминал о своем знакомстве с его братом Александром, был освобождён. Ему была предоставлена работа в одном из учреждений Петрограда (предположительно, в Институте живых восточных языков).

Sel’skoe khoziaistvo v Severnoi Man’chzhurii: zhurnal... Kharbin: Tip. KVzhd.
1919 год. № 10-12 and 1923 год. № 7-10
Also, 14 defective issues:
1919 год. № 5-9 (нет страниц 3-12, 30-31)
1920 год. № 1-4 (нет страниц 63-66)
1921 год. № 3 (утрата части текста на с. 33, 77, нет страниц 35-70, 79-80), № 5 (нет страниц 17-36), № 6-7 (нет страниц 3-12), № 8-9 (нет страниц 3-24, 99-102), № 10-12 (нет страниц 20, 51-58, 65-70)
1922 год. № 1-2 (нет страниц после с. 126), № 3-4 (нет страниц 29-30), № 5-6 (нет страниц 35-56), № 7-8 (кончается с. 76), № 9-12 (нет с. 3-12, 17-26, 35-64, 83-84)
1923 год. № 1-2 (нет страниц 9-14, 23-28), № 3-6 (нет с. 123-126, кончается с. 128)

See entry #1087 in Polansky/Khisamutdinov catalog—we already have some issues of this title.